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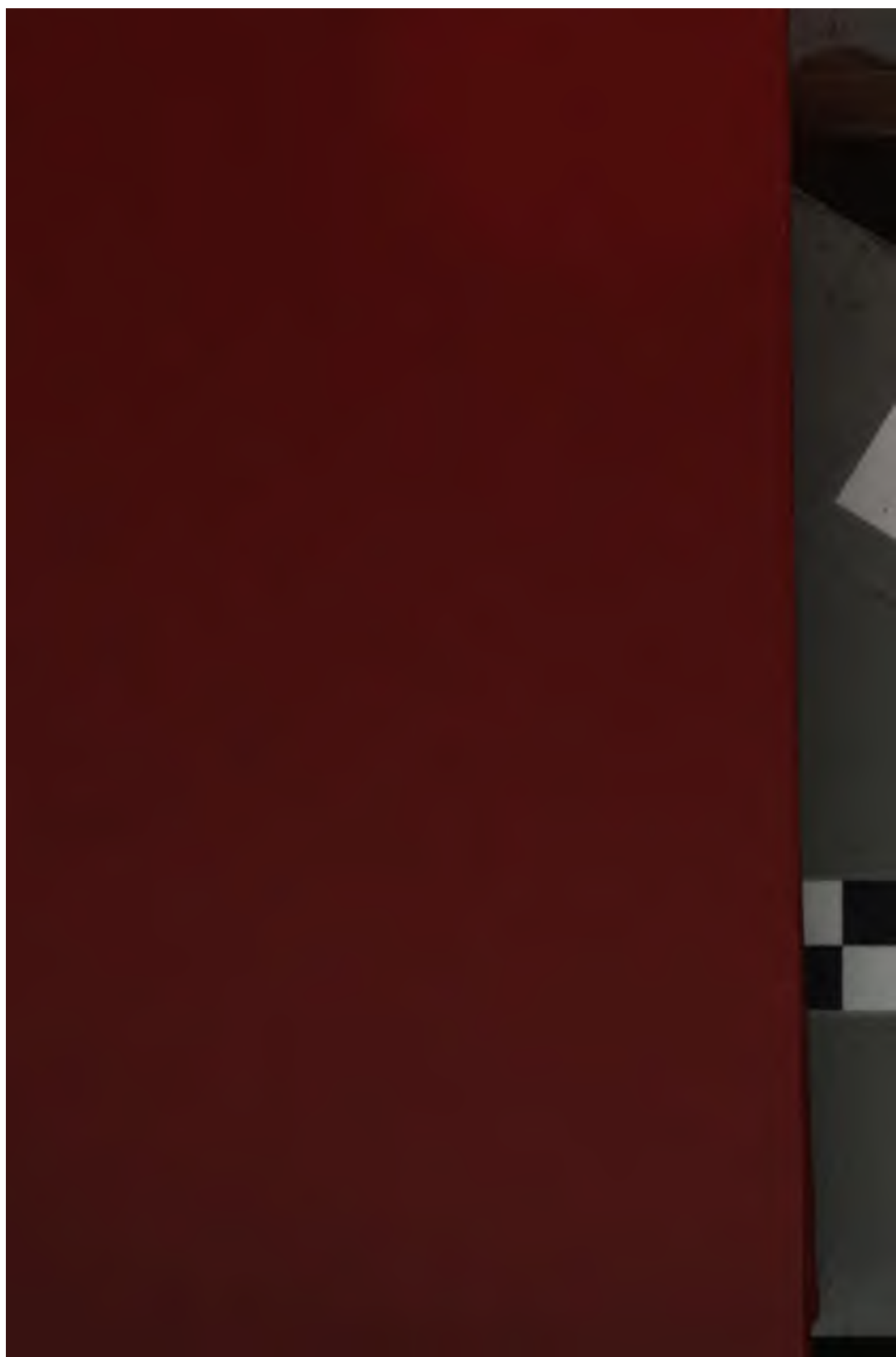
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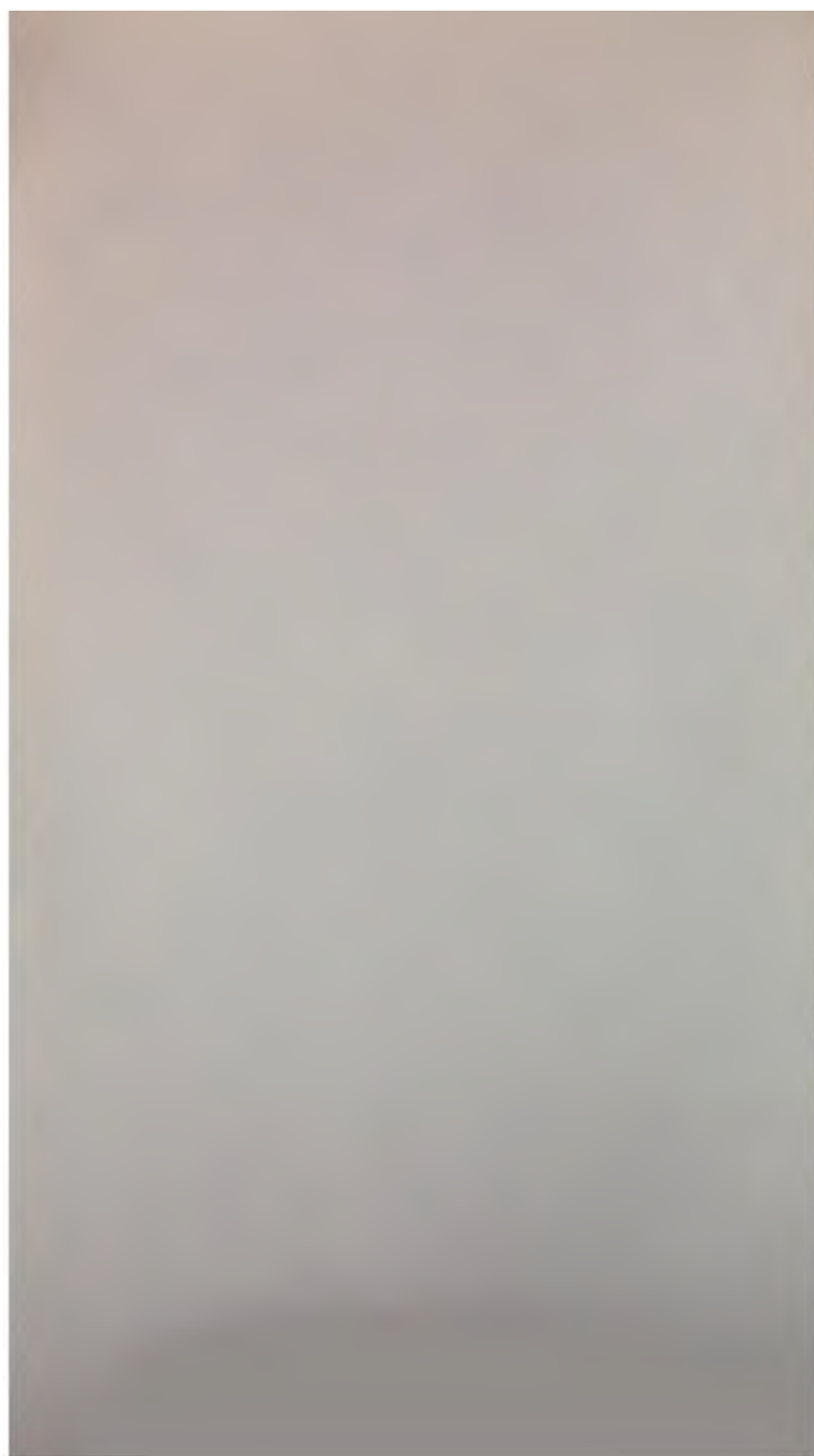
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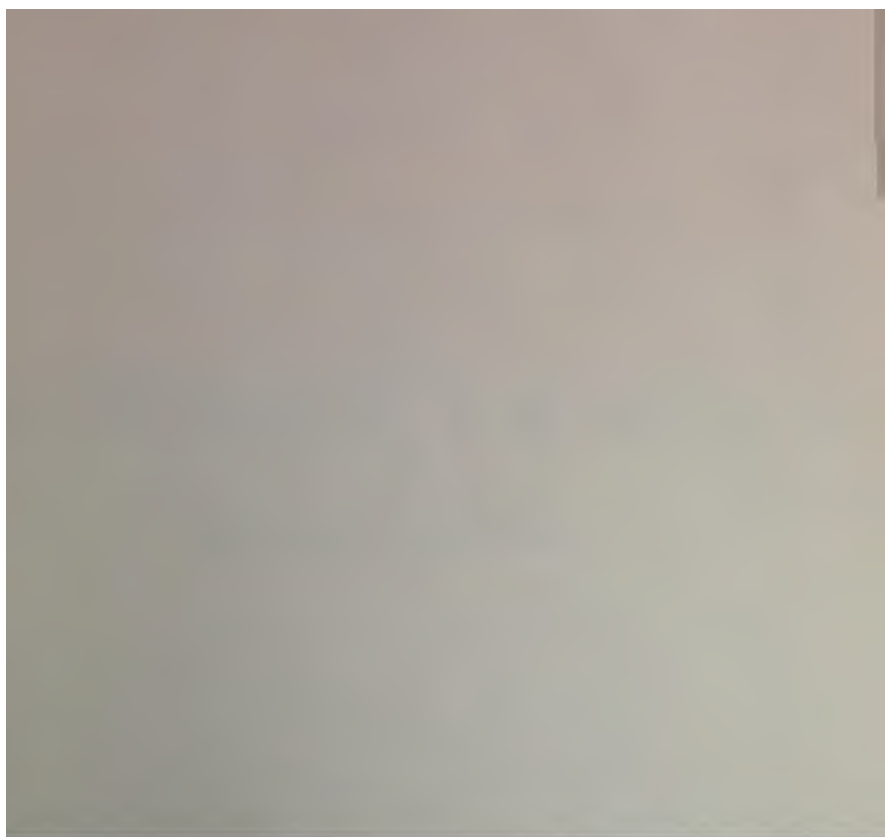
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THE  
**Suffolk Institute of Archæology**  
AND  
**Natural History.**



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Suffolk Institute of Archaeology**  
AND  
**Natural History,**  
ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1848,  
FOR THE  
COLLECTION & PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION  
ON THE  
**ANCIENT ARTS AND MONUMENTS**  
OF THE  
**COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.**



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1894.



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1891--92.



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**Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.**

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1. The Society shall be called the "Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History."
2. The object of the Institute shall be—
  1. To collect and publish information on the Archaeology and Natural History of the District.
  2. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description, within the district, may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.
3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members.
4. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of 10s., to be due in advance on the 1st of January, and shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary. A donor of £5 shall be a Life Member.
5. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.
6. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the officers, and of twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election.
7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute, not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the Accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council, three to be a quorum, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.
8. The ordinary place of meeting shall be Bury S. Edmund's, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if and when they shall think it advisable.
9. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library, and to a copy of each publication of the Institute; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.
10. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed upon by the Council.
11. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time, that they may think proper.

## REPORT, 1891—1892.

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The Transactions of the last twelve months have given satisfactory evidence that the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History" is carrying on useful work, in achieving the ends, for which it was established forty-four years ago.

The Council can once more congratulate the members upon the flourishing condition of the Institute. The hand of death has removed Bishop Harold Browne and Colonel Windsor Parker, two of our Vice-Presidents, and also Mr. William Brown, who invariably attended the meetings of the Council. Including these names nine members of the Institute have died, and eight have withdrawn: this loss has, however, been more than compensated for by the enrolment of twenty-five new members.

It is satisfactory to review the work of the past year. The excursion into West Suffolk, arranged by the Council for July, 1891, was successfully accomplished. Members met at Bury St. Edmund's, where vehicles were waiting to convey them to Rushbrooke Hall. A halt was made upon the *route* at Hawstead Church, where the Rev. Leslie Mercer gave a description of the fabric. This edifice proved of special interest to ecclesiologists as containing the sance, or sacring bell. This happily survived the period of the Reformation, and still remains in situ upon the rood-screen. The Church, like many others in East Anglia, was formerly thatched.

After a thorough examination of the sacred edifice within and without, a pleasant drive soon brought the archæologists to Rushbrooke Hall, which was very kindly thrown open to them for exploration by the owner and occupier, Mr. R. Wyndham J. Rushbrooke. This gentleman being from home, the Rev. Canon Turner, the rector of the parish, welcomed all the members at the gates of the mansion. The old moated house and its pictures and tapestry were described by the honorary Secretary, and the party then passed over the wooden bridge, walked to the church. After a brief account of the same by

Canon Turner, progress was made to Eastlow Hill, in the parish of Rougham, to inspect a Roman tumulus which had been opened about half a century ago, under the supervision of Professor Henslow. Most of the party entered the tumulus to see what remained of the loculus, &c., which was described by Mr. H. Prigg.

After dinner at the Angel Hotel, Bury, a passing visit was paid to the Gateway of S. Saviour's Hospital, which owes its preservation to the efforts of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology," which made strong representations in favour of the interesting ruins being preserved, and a public subscription was subsequently raised for the purpose of enclosing the ruined gateway. The summer excursion terminated with a visit to Babwell Priory, where the tenant, Mr. Prigg, described the premises, and hospitably entertained the company.

By the kind permission of the Mayor (Frederick Turner, Esq.), an Evening Conversazione was held at Ipswich in October, 1891.

The members of the Institute and a large number of guests invited by the Mayor were present upon the occasion, when a good collection of drawings, prints, and photographs of Old Ipswich were exhibited in the Council Chamber. These were artistically arranged by Mr. F. Brown, whilst a room was set apart exclusively for Mr. Watling's exhibits.

A band was in attendance, and played selections whilst refreshments were being served during the interval allowed between papers read by—Canon Raven, F.S.A., on the "Church Bells of Suffolk"; Mr. J. S. Corder, on the "Timber-framed Buildings of Ipswich, and their Pargetting"; and Dr. J. E. Taylor, who made some remarks upon the "Saxon road through Ipswich." This closed an interesting evening meeting.

The financial position of the Institute enabled the Council to issue the third and concluding part of Volume VII. This part contained papers by ten different authors, and consisted of 147 pages, embellished by eighteen illustrations. The whole volume, with a general index, comprises, 404 pages, irrespective of a very full account of the transactions of the Institute.

It is believed that when the operations of the Society are more generally known and its usefulness appreciated, there will be a considerable increase in the number of members.

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BY WILLIAM WALTER HODSON.

### *The Maces.*

THE Sudbury corporate body, being an ancient one, it would be naturally inferred that it possessed regalia of a more or less imposing character. This is the case, though the inventory is limited as compared with that of some old boroughs. There was formerly a Moot Hall, dating back from early times, where the Corporation meetings were held, with other local ceremonies, but we do not read of a "Burghmote" horn to summon the "Motes." Though there was an ancient fishery, and in 1635, and indeed long prior to that date, there were Chamberlain's charges for "2 lynes to fysh withall (ijs. iiij*d.*), and "summes payd for nettes," and "to helpe to fysh," there is no record of any "Silver

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Oars" in the Jewel Chest. The City Fathers at their "love feasts," of which frequent mention is made in "The Books of Orders and Decrees," and in local Wills, Charity deeds, &c., could not place on their sideboard a shining array of punch bowls, salts, hanaps, flagons, and goblets (if so, they have been long melted down), but they could proudly display a handsome "Loving Cup" of considerable historic interest. We do not find any mention of Swords of State in jeweled scabbards, or Caps of Maintenance, though there are frequent references in the Corporation "Minutes" to the Mayor's, Aldermen's, and Burgesses' gowns, and sumptuary laws as to their fashions, materials, and cost. But all are gone, the last being sold in 1843, when there was a writ against the Corporation, arising out of a law suit in which they were the unsuccessful defendants. The Chief Magistrate, however, wears a "Mayor's gown" of recent date, and gold chain, with enameled badges and armorial bearings, so that all the pomp and circumstance of municipal state, is not departed, nor is "Ichabod" writ large on our corporation wardrobe. There is also a fine Corporation Seal engraved with the Borough Arms.

With regard to Maces, there are records to show that about A.D. 1300, the Lords of Clare, who owned this Saxon Burgh, gave licence to the "commonality" to appoint two Mace Bearers, or Sergeants-at-Mace, to bear maces before the Earls at their state visits to Suthburie, and also before the Mayor of the Borough. As early as 1274 (2 E. I.) a warrant was directed to the Mayor and Constables of the town for the apprehension of a criminal, so that the office of Mayor is an ancient one. It seems very probable that these "Clare" maces were the originals of the present ones, which were restored by Mr. Alderman Richard Firmin, of Woodhall, Mayor of the town, in 1613. They are inscribed:—"Richard Firmyn, deceased, late Mayor, donor, xt. Anno Dom: 1614." "Thomas Robinson, Gent., Mayor 1718." "Samuel Higgs,

Mayor 1861" (on one of them). But it is shown that they could not be new ones, from the following codicil of the worthy Alderman's will, dated 15th Nov., 1614, witnessed by Charles Abbott, Mayor; William Byatt, Ex-Mayor; and Thomas Smythe and John Willitt, two of the Aldermen:—"Legacy of Tenne Poundes, given to the Mayor and Aldermen of Suthburie for the tyme beinge, to be by them imployed and laide out towards the newe-making, bettering and inlargynge of the twoo Maces used to be carryed by the Sergeants there, before the Maior of the towne of Suthburie aforesaid, for ye tyme being." The sum named in the Will was not sufficient to purchase the present handsome maces, and further it is expressly stated it was left for their "newe making," &c. Their workmanship seems to show that they are of more than one date, and composite in style and execution.

They are of silver gilt, 2 ft.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. long, with their heads crested with seven crosses, and fleur-de-lis, alternately, and surmounted by open crowns, with orbs and crosses. The "crowns of the heads" are engraved in high relief, with the Royal Arms (temp. Chas. II.), and round the heads, which are divided by vertical lines of conventional leaves and terminal flowers, with thistle-like heads, into four compartments, are the Borough Arms, the Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Fleur-de-lis of France (crowned). The stems are  $16\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, with a bold, semi-globular moulding in the centre, and a smaller ovolo at the lower end. The extremities or "handles" are pear-shaped, with a narrow fillet nearly in the centre, the lower half being semi-globular with knob or button, and presenting a bell-like appearance. The inscriptions are round this bell. The stems and handles appear much older than the heads of the Maces. The upper half of one of them is battered and cracked, and the ovolo mouldings are indented in several places. Judging from these and other bruises, and from the different quality of the metal, and also from the marked simplicity of design, contrasting sharply with the elaborate ornate heads and crowns, it

seems probable that these older portions may have belonged to the "Clare" Maces of 700 years ago. The present bold and symmetrical handles—like the stems devoid of any surface decoration—may have been the heads of the original Maces. At the restoration, "inlargynge," &c., by Alderman Firmin, 230 years ago, the present handsomely designed and executed heads were probably added, the Maces being reversed, and the old simple but bold heads becoming the handles. There are no hall marks distinguishable.

It is generally known that the early form of the Mace was that of a short staff or truncheon, with rounded head, which head was gradually (by evolutionary process) transformed into "flanges." In the 14th century, when Sergeants-at-Arms were accustomed to carry Maces as a badge of office before the Sovereign, it became necessary to adorn them with the Royal Arms, and afterwards the floral insignia of the three kingdoms were engraved in high relief on some of them, as at Sudbury. The lower ends were subsequently fashioned into buttons and arms stamped on them. When the Mace was discontinued as a weapon and used solely as a symbol, it was reversed, till, in the 17th century, it assumed its present shaped head, with open-arched crown with orb and cross, while the flanges grew less and less, till they totally disappeared. There are several good examples extant of "transition" maces.

The Sudbury Maces were restored by Thos. Robinson, Gent., Mayor, in 1718; and were further repaired and burnished, &c., by Samuel Higgs, Mayor, (1861), who presented the handsome oak chest in which they repose when off duty, in company with the Borough Seal.

In 1671 the then Sergeants-at-Mace, John Deering of All Saints', and Thos. Brackett of St. Gregory's parish, "at their own cost of £3 5s. 0d., renewed and new made two small pocket silver maces, to be kept by their successors when they went out of office." The illustration which heads this paper, gives a correct representation of the larger interesting ancient insignia.





Cornell, Ipswich

ENGRAVINGS ON LOVING CUP, SUDBURY.  
GREAT PLAGUE AND FIRE OF LONDON. GODFREY SHIELD.

*The Loving Cup.*

This Tankard is of silver, and weighs  $38\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; it has a handle, lip, and movable cover. On one side is the following inscription, and at the bottom a clearly cut quaint engraving of the Great Plague of London (of 1665), with coffins borne on shoulders, closed houses, an open grave, with skulls and cross-bones, and other details of this terrible event so vividly depicted by De Fœe.

“Ex dono E. B. G. Militis,  
Irenarchæ seduli, Integerimi,  
Quem

Post Egregiam in fugandâ peste præstitam operam,  
Carolus secundus semper Augustus  
Assensu Procerum a secretis Concilijs  
In perpetuam tantæ Pietatis Memoriam  
Argento donavit Oenophoro, et vere Regio,  
Hoc Ampliore modo Insignito.  
Gratia Dei et Regis Caroli Secundi,  
Pestis Aliis, sibi salus.  
E. B. G. 1665.”

The gift of E. B. G., Knight, an active and most upright Magistrate, whom, after having rendered invaluable services in checking the progress of the Plague, the ever august Monarch, Charles the Second, with the consent of his Privy Council, to perpetuate the memory of his patriotic efforts, presented with a silver cup, a right royal present, bearing this honorable inscription :—By the grace of God and the favor of King Charles the Second. Others' woe was his weal. E. B. G. 1665.

On the other side is this inscription, which is accompanied by an engraving of the Great Fire of London in the year 1666 ; (old “ Powles ” is seen in the centre).

“Vir reuera Reipublicæ natus !  
Cum urbem Immanis vastabat Ignis  
Dei Providentia et virtute suâ  
Flamarum medio, Tutus et Illustris  
Deinde, Cogente Rege.  
(At Merito) Emicuit Eques Auratus  
E. B. G. 7 hrs. 1666.  
Cætera Loquentur Pauperes et Trivia.”

A man truly born for his country! When a terrible fire devastated the city, by the Providence of God, and his own merit, he was safe and illustrious in the midst of the flames. Afterwards at the express desire of the King (but deservedly so) E. B. G. was created a Knight in September, 1666. The poor and the thoroughfares will tell the rest.

There is a rather romantic history attached to this cup. It was for a long time supposed that it was the original, presented to the Knight, Sir Edmonds-Bury Godfrey (whose initials it bears), by King Charles II., for his eminent services to his Sovereign and to the poor in the awful times of the Great Plague and Fire of London. The story of Sir Edmond's assassination and its terrible consequences may be read in Macaulay and elsewhere. Suffice it to say that he gave great offence to the Roman Catholics by taking the evidence of the infamous Titus Oates, and by his dogged perseverance in endeavouring to unravel the alleged mysterious popish plots, by which it was said the life of the King was threatened. In October, 1678, the unfortunate Knight was missed from his home for some days, and after much search was found lying dead in a ditch on Primrose Hill, on the way to Hampstead. The cry arose that he had been murdered by the Papists and the whole populace was inflamed with rage. His funeral was conducted with great pomp and medals were struck to commemorate the murder. Three persons were executed for it, but they all denied their guilt on the scaffold.

Mr. W. H. Dutton, the Master of the Cordwainers' Company (City of London), claims to possess the original tankard, and states it came into his possession from Mr. Hugesson, his wife's great uncle, who bequeathed it to his (Mr. H's) sister. The Hugessons married into the Godfrey family. Mrs. Dutton is the owner of a house in the parish of Sellindge, Kent, and a Mr. Godfrey, a descendant of Sir Edmond, holds the adjoining property on which his famous ancestor and his family once resided. The portrait of Sir E. B. Godfrey hangs on the wall—

of the vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, of which the late Rev. Prebendary Humphry, brother to Sir George Humphry of Cambridge (both natives of Sudbury), was Rector for many years.

Till recently (1886) it was not known how a "copy" of this tankard, the Sudbury "Loving Cup," came into the possession of the Corporation. But in that year the writer of the present Paper in searching among the town books and documents discovered the "missing link." One of the papers was a draft of a singular list of "Allegations," made in 1684 against the Mayor, one John Catesby, of much local repute, but in disfavour with the High Church party and extreme Tories of the day, for his official tolerance to the "Sectaries," who at that time met for worship in a barn in the town. One of the counts of the indictment runs as follows:—"Sir Robert Cordell had been for a long time Member for the Borough (1661-1679), and y<sup>e</sup> Corporacon had declared that they would vote for him, but were overpowered by y<sup>e</sup> continued intreaties and wheadles (sic) of Mr. Catesby, and Sir Jervasse Elwes to gratifie the Corporacon did p'sent them with a tankard with some inscription thereon, ingraven in Latine, relating to Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, which y<sup>e</sup> now said Mr. Catesby keeps and brings forth at all Corporacon Feasts, and in most solemn mannere drinks Sir Jervasse, his health, and y<sup>e</sup> said John Catesby hath declared he had made such an interest for Sir Jervasse Elwes in Sudbury as all y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen in y<sup>e</sup> Country could never destroy it." Sir Jervasse (or Gervasse) Elwes, of Stoke College, was created baronet in 1661, and was M.P. for Sudbury from that year to 1684, and again from 1698 to 1700, when he died, and was succeeded as Member by his grandson. Probably the Godfreys and the Elwes were friends; both families belonged to the Tolerant party, and were opposed to the reactionists, who wished to bring back the country under Romish rule.

*The Seal*

is of silver, mounted on ivory, and bears the Borough Shield, beautifully cut, with the inscription :—

“Ex dono Ricardi Skynner, 1616.

Sigill Offic. Burgi de Sudbury in com Suffolk.”

(The gift of Richard Skinner, 1616. The official seal of the Borough of Sudbury in the county of Suffolk.)

This donor minted, for the purposes of his trade, one of the many Sudbury “Tokens” that were extensively used in the town and district from 1650 down to about 1800. On the obverse was his name, spelt “Skinner and arms, “three cross-bows, 2 and 1;” and on the reverse the words “in Sudbury.” In the account of the town expenses of Wm. Nicholl, Mayor, 1635, is the item “Paid for mendeinge the Towne Seale, vjd.”

Old gossips tell how the seal was mysteriously lost about a century and a quarter back, and how, after an interval of several years, it was found among the reeds and rushes when cleaning out one of the fish “stews” ponds belonging to Chilton Hall, about a stone’s throw from the solitary church, and a bow-shot from the moated ivied grange, the once seat of the famous Crane. Whether this tradition be true or not there is no documentary evidence to show. The seal is in good preservation, as are also the Maces and Loving Cup, and all are much prized by the Corporation, and by the free and independent burgesses of this old Saxon borough which boasts of once having been the principal town in the south of East Anglia.

## ELECTION OF MAYOR AT SUDBURY IN 1665.

BY WILLIAM WALTER HODSON.

CEREMONIE TO BE PERFORMED AT Y<sup>e</sup> COURT ; AT Y<sup>e</sup> ELECTION  
OF MAIOR AND SWEAREYNG IN OF OFFICERS, WITH  
Y<sup>e</sup> OATHES TAKEN BY THE SAME, 1665.

The following hitherto unpublished extracts from "The Town Clark's Book of Sudbury, in the County of Suffolk," relative to the ancient quaint ceremonies laid down to be observed at "y<sup>e</sup> makeing of y<sup>e</sup> newe Maior," and the Oaths to be administered to the numerous borough officials from the Mayor and Recorder downwards, to the Bedell and Hogwarden, may probably prove somewhat interesting after the lapse of two and a quarter centuries. Both the ceremonial and the official oaths were evidently of much earlier origin, but were collected together and entered for future guidance and use at the date given. The primitive and archaic "ancient oath of a Petty Constable" must have come down from early times, as may be gathered from its phrasing and verbiology. The names, dates, and most of the particulars given below, are copied almost *verbatim et literatim* from the Town Books and Documents, the spelling being frequently modernized. For convenience sake, and to make this paper more attractive to the general reader, the setting has assumed the form of a contemporaneous historical narrative.

It is the first week of the month of April, in the year of Grace, one thousand six hundred and sixty-five, and the seventh year of the reign of "His Most Sacred Majesty," King Charles the Second, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Sudbury, have been summoned to assemble at the Moot Hall, on the Market Hill, to swear in the new Mayor, and the several officials of the ancient Corporation. The day is to be kept as a holiday, and there is to be a "Love Feast" in the afternoon, at which, on account of the dignity and eminence of some of the guests, many rare dainties will be provided, with much spiced ale, and choice vintages. The bells of St. Peter's are ringing merrily, and flags are flying from the steeple, the old Moot Hall, the principal hostels, and "Wool Halls," and the houses of the chief burgesses. Clustering round the posts and rails that mark out the Cattle Market are many of the principal tradesmen, the clothiers, drapers, and milliners; while animated groups of say-weavers, warpers, winders, fullers, and combers, are discussing the situation round the Corn Cross in the old Market Place. The blue smocked, bare headed, butcher boys, have ceased for a time their harsh monotonous cries of "Buy! Buy!" at the Shambles on the north sides of the church and hall, and at their chartered stalls in the Corn Market; most of the wheels and looms in the weaving shops are as still as on good Bishop Blaise's day; and the buxom dames and rosy cheeked maidens are gossiping and flirting with the idle apprentices or their masters on the door steps, or exchanging jokes from the pleasant solar windows. The Town Band strikes up, and heads a procession to the Hall, followed by the town soldiers—*two* in number—fully equipped, with their newly "blackened corselettes," and freshly "scoured" swords and pikes, which have done duty in the town and on Babergh Heath time out of mind.

The "Balliūs" or Chief Constable is present with his men, and the night watchmen are doing day duty on this auspicious occasion, being gleeful at the thought that they will be well fed and will have a double draught of strong ale before they commence their night ward. Boys and girls, grotesque miniatures of their parents as regards dress, are in full force, eager to see all the day's frolic and fun.

We will enter the old picturesque gathering place of the "Motes," and ascend the broad staircase, the steps hewn by axe and adze out of solid barks of oak from the neighbouring Acton ("Oak town") woods, into the long Council Chamber, with its leaded diamond-paned case-ments, panelled walls, oaken settles, and "stooles," fitted up with green cushions, raised dais, long table covered with its faded green "carpet," and coat of arms of one of the Edwards on the wall behind the high-backed chair, carved with the borough arms. This seat is occupied to-day by Mr. John Catesby, the Mayor, who has filled that office on several occasions in trying circumstances. His Worship is in great favour with many of the townspeople, but much disliked by others, because he hindered the surrender of the Charter given to the town by His Highness, the late Protector ("Oliver"), and persists in officially protecting, as far as may be, the numerous Dissenters in the town, many of whom are wealthy and influential, who meet for stated worship in a barn. He wears his scarlet gown and velvet tippet, and on the table before him are the two Maces, re-made and enlarged by the late Mr. Alderman Skynner, when he was Mayor, about fifty years ago. On the right of His Worship sits the Borough Recorder, "Henricus Dux de Grafton," who takes his title of "Baron" from our Borough of Sudbury. On either side are the Aldermen, seated according to precedence, clad in black gowns faced with scarlet velvet. These important personages are Sir John Cordell, Bart., one of the "Chief Burgesses" (or M.P.'s) for the borough, Sir John Poley, Knt., Sir Thomas Waldegrave, Knt.,

Samuel Hasell, Gent., the Mayor elect, Daniel Cook, Gent., John Holton, Gent., Samuel Abbott, Gent., and three others, all men of local note and several of more than county importance and influence. Below the dais are ranged, next the walls and in front of the table, the 24 Burgesses (or Town Councillors) wearing their "murrey" gowns. These various official robes have all been provided at the wearers' own expenses, in pursuance of a local statute in that case made and provided. Each member of the corporate body occupies his allotted seat, designated by a copper plate let into the "stoole" or "chayre," engraved with the name of the prescribed occupant. The Burgesses, who will answer to their names, all at the first call thereof, are John Jones, Thomas Griggs, Benjamin Carter, Robert Gainsborow, Isaac Brackett, Jacob Sudbury, Wm. Cook, John Garrod, Robert Gurling, Ed. Smith, Daniel Gibbon, Thos. Lilly, Burton Underwood, Thos. Dansey, junr., Luke Leake, Thomas Hall, Eusebius Barwick, Thos. Coleman, junr., Joseph Kingsbury, junr., Robt. Payne, Thos. Ling, Thos. Pettitt, and Martinus Harris. All the numerous officers of the court are also in attendance, sitting or standing in their accustomed places according to their office and rank.

And now, the Town Crier or Bedell, dressed in the livery of the Corporation, with cocked hat and bell in hand, steps forward, and in stentorian tones makes proclamation, and opens the Court as follows:—

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All manner of persons that have anything to do at this Court, holden here this day for y<sup>e</sup> Borough of Sudbury, before John Catesby, Mayor of the same Borough, and the Aldermen and Steward thereof, now draw near and give your attendance, every man at the first call, upon pain and penalty of the refusal thereof."

The loud-tongued bell then gives forth a second triple peal, and the Bedell's voice is again heard:—

"Oh yez! All manner of persons that have anything to doo at y<sup>e</sup> Court of Orders and Decrees for the swaeringne of Officers, houlden on this day, drawe near!"

The Serjeants respond by advancing to the Dais,

and to the chair on which the Mayor is seated, reverently bowing, to deliver up their Maces, with the ceremony of kissing the same, as they have done heretofore, time out of mind. And the old Mayor now rises, and accepts the said Maces, taking them in his hands and kissing them. He next comes down from his seat with the Maces in his two hands to the accustomed place where the Oaths are taken, and stands there in front of the Court. And the Steward of the Court rises, and bowing to His Worship and to the Aldermen and Court, addresses the Mayor as follows:—

"Sir, you have supplied the place and roome of a Maior of this towne during one whole yeare, now past, wherein, as you have behaved yourselfe wisely, discretlie, and like a good Justice in punishing of Offenders, and Protecting of the Good, so accordynge to your Desert the whole Corporation doe thankfully accept of the same. And, whereas at this present Mr. Samuel Hasell, now elected Maior for this yeare following, is now to take upon him his Office and Chardge of the mayoralitie, I question not, but that you will willingly surrender upp the Maces to bee comitted unto him, and consent that hee shall take his Oath nowe, and place as heretofore hath been used and accustomed."

Whereunto the said old Maior solemnly answers,  
"Yea!"

And this done he reverently delivers up the Maces into the hands of the Steward, who receives them with the like ceremony of kissing them severally and lays them on the table before him. The which being done the said Steward thus addresses the newly-elected Mayor (who has been previously chosen):—

"Sir, you are now to come down and to take your Oath and Chardge."

Whereupon the new Mayor, having come down from the Dais, the old Mayor takes and holds the book (the New Testament or Gospels), upon which the new Mayor is to take his oath. And then the said new Mayor having laid his hand on the book, the Steward gives his oath, either absolutely or with exception in the end thereof, if the cause shall so require, saying as followeth:—

"Sir, it is not unknown unto you, that at the last Court Day for

Election of newe officers for the Government of this Towne of Sudbury, you were then, according to the purport and effect of y<sup>e</sup> Charters and Liberties graunted to the said Towne, duly elected and chosen to bee the Mayor to the same Towne for this year following, and therefore inasmuch as you are here p'sent, I am nowe to administer unto you an Oath for y<sup>e</sup> trewe p'formance of your office and dutie in that behalf; and therefore, I pray, lay your hand on the Booke."

The newly-elected Mayor having laid his hand on the Book, which is held by the Steward, the latter proceeds to administer the oath as follows :—

"You shall swear that you shall well and truly serve His Sovereigne Lord the King (in the time of the Commonwealth the words ran—"His Highness the Lord Protector"); the People of this Town, and this Corporation in the Place and Office of the Maior of this Towne of Sudbury: And in the Offices of Justice of the Peace, Escheator, and Clarke of the Market, within the P'cincts and Liberties of this Towne: And accordyng to y<sup>r</sup> power, will, and knowledge, you shall maintayne and defend the Lawfull Rights, Liberties, Priviledges, Charters and Hereditaments, graunted or belonginge unto the same Towne; And shall doo Legall Right and Justice unto the Rich and the Poore accordyng to y<sup>r</sup> cunning, will and power, and after the Laws and Customes of this Kingdom (or Commonwealth) and of the Statutes thereof made. You shall not be lett or hindered by any guift, reward, dreade, favour, affection, mallice or evill will, Butt well and truly, you shall doo and execute your said Offices, and every of them, and all things to them, and every of them belonging, duringe the time that you shall continue or remayne His Majestie's (or His Highnesse's) Offices on that behalf. So helpe you, God.

"Saving and Allwayes excepting the Service, Dutye and Faith which you owe and ought to beare unto other His Majestie's Courts, and to your Clients, accordyng to your former oathe, for y<sup>t</sup> p'pose made, and y<sup>r</sup> vocation and duty otherwise in their behalfe. Soe helpe you, God."

The Oath of Supremacy of the 1st year of Elizabeth, and the Oath of Allegiance of the 3rd of James the First are then taken.

The newly-made Mayor then exchanges seats with the Ex-Mayor, whom he appoints his Deputy, and who takes the same oath the Mayor has taken.

The chief officers are then sworn; the minor officials will take the oaths on a following day before the Deputy Mayor and Steward. They come up one by one to the

table, mostly dressed in some kind of borough uniform or livery, or wearing or carrying some badge of office. Here we see quite a levee of functionaries, viz. : the Bailiff, Attorneys, Collector of Rents of Assize, the Chamberlain, Chief Constable, Sergeants of Mace, Crier or Bedell, the Coroner and Deputy of the Coroner, Surveyors of Weaving, Overseers of the Corn, Flesh, Fish, and Poultry Markets, the Leather Scalers, and Overseers of the Commons, the Sizar and Sealer of Weights and Measures, the Ale Tasters and Bread Weighers, the Constables and Night and Day Wardsmen, and the Hogwarden; there being mostly two wardens or overseers for each of the three parishes of All Saints, St. Gregory, and St. Peter.

The two Attorneys in wig, gown, and bands, are addressed as follows :—

"You shall swear that you shall not do any falsehood, nor consent to any to be done within this Court; And if you shall Know of any to be done, you shall give Knowledge thereof to the Mayor and Aldermen of this Town, or to the Steward, or to the Deputy Steward of the same, or to some of them, being Judges of this Court, how, that it may be reformed. You shall delay no man for Lucre or Malice; you shall increase no fees, but you shall be content with the old fees accustomed. You shall plead no foreign plea, nor sue no foreign suits unlawfully to hurt any man, but shall stand with the order of the Court and your conscience. You shall seal or cause to be sealed all such Process as you shall sue out of this Court with the seal thereof, or see the Mayor of this Town satisfied for the same. And further you shall use your self in the Office of Attorney within this Court, according to your learning and discretion. So help, &c."

Then follows the oath :—

"I, A B, do swear that I will truly and honestly demean myself in the Practice of an Attorney according to the best of my Knowledge and ability. So help me, God."

The Bailiff is sworn to collect all Rents of Assize of all free tenants, of lands of the Manor of Sudbury, and of all and singular "p'quissites and p'fitts of Tolles, Marketts, Ffayres, Stalls, Comon Ffynes, Escheats, Waiffes, Strayes, and all other Casualties and hereditaments within the same Towne," as by the ancient Bailiffs have been

usually heretofore received and gathered and accounted for to the Mayor.

The Balliūs or Chief Constable now steps forward and swears that the peace shall be well and truly kept; that he will arrest such as he shall see making riots, debates, or breaking the peace; that the statutes for watching and punishment of rogues shall be observed and put in execution, and that presentment shall be made "of all blood sheddes, affrayes, leasings (lyings)."

The Chamberlain takes oath "to gather all Rentes, fines for admission of fredomes, revenues, and comonages, fforeine fines and all other fines, amerciaments and gifts."

The Sergeants at Mace are to execute processes and warrants. The Bedell to impound "stray'd cattell."

An important and ancient officer, the Coroner, is thus reminded of his powers and duties, and swears that he will discharge them faithfully:—

"You shall goe to suche place within this Towne and the Liberties thereof, where anie man is slayn, strangled, drowned or otherwise suddenly dead to bee found, and make inquiry; And also by whom treasure is found by Oath of Men according to the Lawes and Statutes in this case provided. You shall not take anie fee or rewarde for the execution of your office, but in case where the Law alloweth it."

The Petty Constables take their "Aunciente Oath," which consists of the several express particulars following:—

"Barratours to apprehend.	Night walkers to punish.
Blood Shed to prevent.	Peace to Keep.
Felous to apprehend.	Rescuers to present.
Gaming-houses and	Riot to be suppressed and
Gamesters to present. }	Rioters apprehended. }
Hue and Crye to be made.	Rogues to punish.
Idle persons to punish.	Vagabonds to arrest.
Men arm'd to arrest.	Warrants to execute."

They have also to swear that they will use their best endeavours that the Watch in and about the Town shall be duly kept for the apprehending of rogues, vagabonds, night walkers, &c., and that "Hue and Crye" be duly raised against Murtherers, Thieves, and other Felons; also to present Unlawful Houses, apprehend "typlers," &c.

The Surveyors of Weavers are important functionaries, and have onerous duties in connection with the Guild statutes and Borough ordinances and bye-laws respecting the Weaving Craft and Cloth Trade. The nature of their duties is partially shown by the terms used by the Borough Steward in administering their oath:—

“You shall sware that you will make diligent search for the findeing out of all such Clothiers or Saymakers as shall use more than twoe broad Loomes or three Say Loomes or narrow Loomes w<sup>th</sup>in this towne, and of all such weavers as shall use above y<sup>e</sup> number of Twoe Broad Looms or Five Say looms or narrow looms, and of all such Clothiers or Weavers or other Artificer Inhabitant as shall take and retayne as an Apprentice the Sonne of any Husbandman or Labourer, inhabiting with in the town or else where, unlesse such Apprentice shall be bound by y<sup>e</sup> Churchwardens or Overseers of y<sup>e</sup> Poore with y<sup>e</sup> consent of the Mayor for seaven yeares. And y<sup>t</sup> no Clothier shall take three apprenticeses except he keep one Journeyman.”

According to a resolution passed a few years previously, no inhabiting Saymaker or tradesman is to employ Country Spinners or Weavers, or send them yarn, wool, or web to be spun or woven by “Foreigners,” but to employ townspeople only, under a penalty of Five Pounds.

The Overseers of the Poultry Market are to present persons for selling poultry, butter, cheese, bacon, oatmeal, or any other commodity with false balances, “ways,” or measures.

Those of the Flesh Market are to see that butchers do not “sell rotten mutton, measled pork, morryn flesh, or unwholesome meate of any sorte.” They are to “p’sent all such p’sons as shall kill, or allow to be killed, or offer to selle any bull’s flesh which hath not before been well and sufficiently bayted accordynge to the aunciente orders, decrees, and customs of this Kingdom.” They are also to “p’sent all such fforrayne butchers sellinge fflesh within this markt as shall not brynge w<sup>th</sup> them their hides and tallow, or compound w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Maior, of this towne, for y<sup>e</sup> dispensing therewith.”

Corn is to be sold by true measure, and bakers are to be presented who buy corn before market hours, or

buying corn for seed corn without bringing it to the market, also sellers of corn or grain not fit for man's body.

The Overseers of Fish are to present fishmongers selling any unwholesome or corrupt fish not fitting for man's body; also those selling sprats, oysters, &c., by pecks, half-pecks, &c., not lawful measure; also those who shall *regrate* and *ingrosse* any fish contrary to the statutes.

*Engrossing*, which is the buying up of large quantities of corn or other dead victual, and *Regrating*, which is the buying up of such commodities in any market and selling them again in the same market, is looked upon as injurious to the public, as tending to enhance the price of provisions. These practices have been accordingly made highly penal by several statutes.

The Ale Tasters and Bread Weighers are next sworn to use their best cunning, wit, and knowledge to search and see that all victuallers, beer sellers, &c., shall sell only such victuals and drink as be "sweet and wholesome for man's body," and to present offenders. The Assize or Assay of Bread, Wine, Beer, and other Victual, and the amending and correcting of all weights and measures was granted by our gracious King in his Charter.

The next oath taken is an important and responsible one, especially in this dread year of the Great Plague, when our authorities have wisely ordered the erection of a Pest House in the old clay pits, on Gallows Hill (our Saxon town had the rights of "Gallows)," for the recovery of infectious p'sons that by y<sup>e</sup> providence of Almighty God shall happen to fall out of y<sup>e</sup> sicknesse of y<sup>e</sup> plague or pestilence":—

"An oath for Searchers of Infected P'sons":—

"You and either of you shall swear that you shall and will justly and truly execute the place and office of searchers and examiners of all P'sons whatsoever wh<sup>ch</sup> in this town of Sudbury, as either of themselves, or otherwise can inform you of touching and concerning the Infectious Sickness or Disease, which at present is, or shall happen to be within this Town. You shall go to the Houses and Dwellings of the sick and also of Dead P'sons and carefully view their bodies, whether they are

infected with the Plague or any other infectious disease. And if you shall upon such search and view of the body or bodies find such of such P'sons' bodies to be infected as aforesaid, you shall forthwith disclose and make the same known, the truth thereof unto Mr. Mayor of this town. You shall not take any reward of any P'son infected as aforesaid to conceal the same, but well and truly according to the law in this behalf made, and according to the best of your wit and knowledge, you, and either of you shall do and perform during the time Mr. Mayor shall appoint for you to continue this Office. So help, &c."

The Hayward, or Hogwarden, has to swear that he will keep the common herd of the Town in common field, and pasture without bounds, and take care that they neither break nor crop the hedges of Inclosures, and that he will keep the grass from hurt or destruction, and also that he will impound cattle that stray and do trespass, and present at the Leet Pound breaches.

One of the Bye-Laws made 15 Novr., 1515 (7 H. VIII.), had this prohibition:—

"That no man þsone inhabitant in the same towne shall suffere anie man of Swyn to goo in the Street ther without they bee suffeient rynged nor suffer them to goo abrod on anie Sundaie nor on anie other þocession daie nor in any feir tyme nor on any market daie, nor to be abrod in the street on Nighyt tyme for the noyance of the neighbors under payne to forfeite for evy Sweyn as often as it is soo taken, 2d. Whereof 1d. alwayes to the taker of them, and the other peny unto the comon chist."

The following oath is taken by all Freemen depasturing cattle on the Common Lands:—

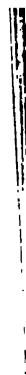
"You do swear that the Gelding, Mare, or Cow, which you now offer and mean to depasture on the Common Lands is your own sole property, that you have fairly bought it and that you have entered into no collusive agreement to return the same. And that you have an absolute right to dispose thereof to whom and when you may think proper, without being accountable to any person whomsoever."

And now the Court is closed in ancient form, and the members depart in due order, each walking in his allotted place, agreeably with the special minute made several years ago, when a dispute arose respecting precedence:—

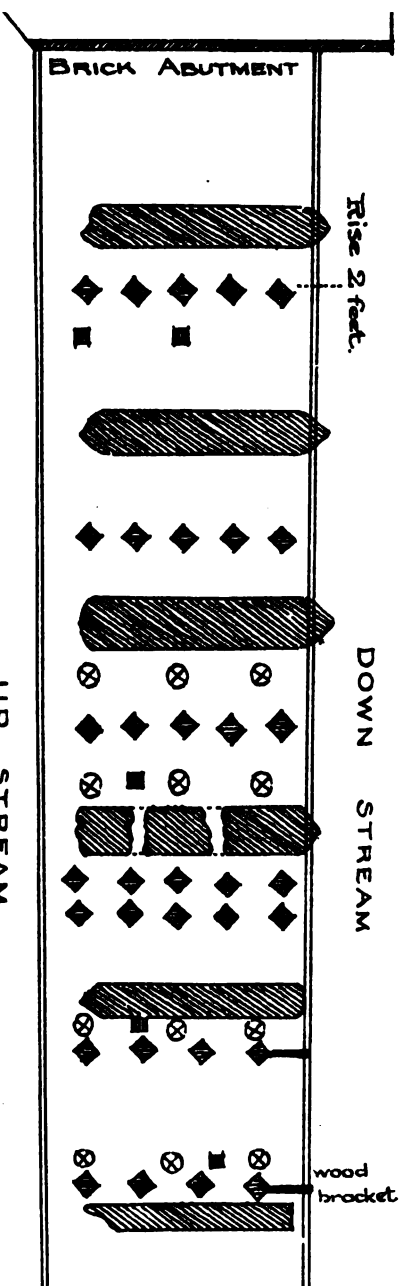
"Ordered that y<sup>e</sup> newe elected Maior 'ymediately after his election shal take y<sup>e</sup> place and head of y<sup>e</sup> Aldermen. And that

y<sup>e</sup> Bayliffe shall take y<sup>e</sup> head of all y<sup>e</sup> Chiefe Burgesses and wa  
after the Aldermen."

As the party break up near "The Bushell" (are the stocks, whipping post, and dipping stool), laid in the shape of tradesmen's "tokens," pennies and pennies minted for the principal traders, is distributed among the small boys by the new Mayor and others. In the afternoon there will be bull baiting on the Common according to the Bye-Laws, as the sport not only amuses the people and pleases the hounds, but it is considered that it improves the flesh of the beast. There will be plenty of sport in the cockpits at "The Black Horse," "The Exchequer," and other inns on and near the Market. The "Restoration Day," when there will be rejoicings, is already in part anticipated by the oaken boughs planted in the principal streets and garlands of spring flowers hung on the projecting shop and Inn signs. In a few days the May pole will be set up near the Corn Cross, and the sweeps will trip it with their light fantastic toe. To-day will end with fireworks, firing of small cannon, and a bon-fire in the centre of the Hill, which will shed its ruddy light on the noisy streets and on the grey St. Peter's steeple, the cupola and pargeted front of the timbered Moot hall, and the houses and shops built in such picturesque irregularity around in order round the old Market Place and new Market. "The Mayor's Day" will doubtless end with lusty dancing for their Worships, the new and the old Mayor, and the strains of "God save the Queen," which is now become very popular and may be designated the National Anthem. The loyal burghers will retire to their respective satisfied consciences, forgetting the troubles of the present and not anticipating those of the future.



On Essex side most of piers tied by longitudinal iron braces  
 Length of Bridge 120 feet. Width 20 feet to 22½ feet. Width of Stream 104



◆ Piles of present Bridge.

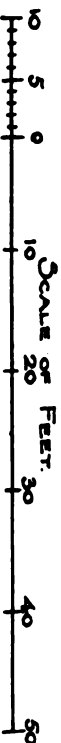
⊗ Piles of 2<sup>nd</sup> wooden Bridge, a 4 piled structure.

■ Piles of 1<sup>st</sup> wooden Bridge, a 3 piled structure.

Foundations of original stone Bridge, with cutwaters:



Small bridge.



PLAN OF BALLINGDON BRIDGE, SUDBURY.



BALLINGDON BRIDGE, SUDBURY, 1803.  
FROM THE COMMON.



## BALLINGDON BRIDGE, AND THE SUDBURY STOUR.

BY WILLIAM WALTER HODSON.

The Borough of Sudbury, in the County of Suffolk, comprises within its irregular boundary line the hamlet of Ballingdon in Essex; which has annexed to it the contiguous hamlet of Brundon, consisting of the Hall, Mill, and half-a-dozen cottages. For ecclesiastical purposes Ballingdon-cum-Brundon is united with the parish of All Saints, and the parishioners have the right to use the parish church of "All Souls." There was formerly a chapel at Ballingdon, and a very small church on the old bridle-road to Brundon wood (mentioned "with 20 swine" in the Domesday Survey), but both the church "of one pace," and the way-side chapel disappeared centuries back. Ballingdon Hall, an old-fashioned, many gabled, rambling house, a small remnant of the original Tudor mansion, was long the seat of the Eden family, whose pedigree is limned on the walls of their chapel in All Saints' Church, but the family, "right worshipful" (as designated by Fuller), though they were, have long vacated the once famous hall, and the original gold, crimson, and azure of their coats of arms are fast disappearing from their chantry chapel. At Ballingdon Hall the unfortunate "Essex" once stayed for time in a fit of sulks, after a more than usually sharp passage of arms between the imperious and capricious Queen and the spoilt and flighty Earl. Just past the "Hall" rises the hill, still steep, though reduced to a more easy gradient half a century back by the celebrated road-

maker, McAdam, and is now macadamized with granite. There were formerly two hills, and on the summit of the higher one a beacon was built when Bonaparte was expected to invade our shores, so that the intelligence might be flashed up and down the peaceful Stour valley, and the fiery signal be repeated from Hedingham Keep and Clare Castle; Lavenham lofty tower, and the Pentlow and Henny hills. Ballingdon has a "mixed" orthography,—Baldingcotum, Belidune, Balydon, Balliton, Ballidon.

The dividing line between Sudbury and Ballingdon is that which separates "fayre, fatte and fruitful" Essex (as Norden characteristically styles that shire), from the broad acres of Suffolk; namely, the pleasant Stour, which, from its meandering "quips and cranks," its curves, sinuosities, and double SS, should rather be called the *Serpentine*. Probably, in Saxon times, when Sudbury was the second town of note in East Anglia, the communication between the southern burgh of the southern folk (Suffolk), and the opposite hamlet of the East Saxons (Essex), was by a ford. The coracle of the fiery Celt, and the galley of the stern Roman, may have passed to and fro, and up and down the broad reaches of the placid stream. Alfem, the Saxon Thane, from his palisaded "ton" at Alphamstone, may have been rowed by his serfs to visit his brother chieftains at Bures and Sudbury. As the population grew and the felled spaces (or "fields") in the woods increased, a ferry boat would be started, and the fares would become a welcome addition to the somewhat precarious income of the fensual lords of the town. A bridge would follow, probably a rough wooden structure in the first instance, there being plenty of timber procurable in the woods that partly surrounded the town, in the Acton, Brundon, and Bulmer districts.

We possess no date of the erection of the original bridge, or its successor, which was of stone, but we know there was one standing in the time of King John, at the commencement of the 13th century, and from the record

extant that Amicia, Countess of Clare, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester, a pious and munificent maiden, endowed the Hospital which stood on the Sudbury right bank of the stream, with 15 houses in the town, with divers rents and with the tolls of the bridge. This hospital was one of the Order of St. John at Jerusalem, and its site is now known as "Hospital Yard." Several old wooden and tiled, plastered and wattled cottages still stand near the bank of the river in this yard, which may have been the immediate successors of some of the out-buildings of the Hospital. In them may be found low-ceiled, winding passages, nooks and corners, irregular shaped rooms, and queer recesses. These hovels stand several feet below the level of the street, and have an outlet on the river, a portion of their gardens being under the first bay of the bridge.

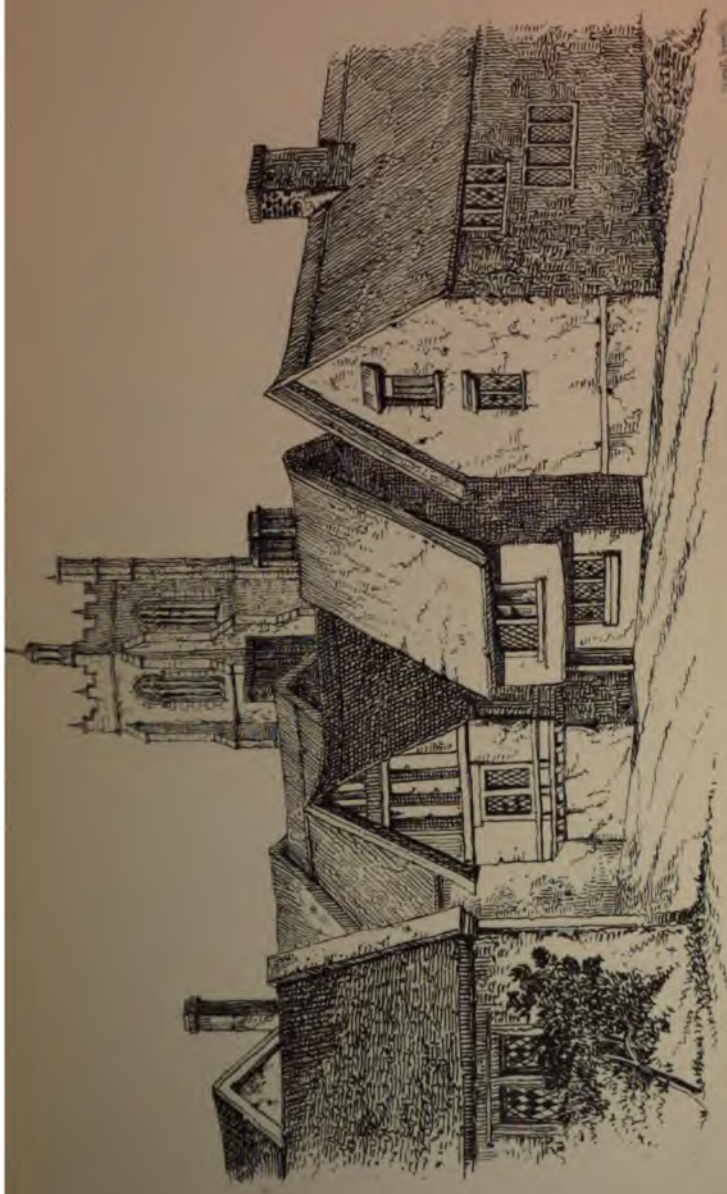
The next mention that can be found of the bridge is that it was swept away by a flood on the 4th of November, 1520, but it was re-built in the following year. Mr. Badham, in his "History of All Saints' Church and Parish," states that the tradesman's bill for the repair, or re-building of the bridge, was in the possession of the then Town Clerk. The writer of this paper, in searching the borough records in 1886 for materials for the article relating to them, read before the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, at their visit to the town (*vide* "Proceedings," Vol. VI., xxx.), was not able to find this and several other important documents which had not been transferred to the custody of the present Town Clerk.

The valley of the Stour, near Sudbury, is frequently submerged and converted into an inland sea after heavy rains, and there are existing records of heavy floods causing much mischief, not only to the meadows and low-lands, but to the houses and property on both sides of the bridge. After a continuous rainfall of several hours the river overflows its banks and the water rushes up the sewers and drains, forming a broad sheet which extends to the south door of the church and for some distance down

the Ballingdon street. On one particular occasion the water on this side was converted into ice, and a big skating rink was suddenly improvised by King Frost. Frequently foot passengers have to be conveyed to their homes or destinations in carts and vans, or in boats or punts across the watery highway.

On 8th September, 1594, there was another great flood, breaking the bridge and stopping all traffic. This is gathered from the following entry in All Saints' Registers. "Anno Dni, 1594—John the sonne of Will<sup>m</sup> Wybitree was baptized at Middleton church, by reason Ballingdon Bridge was broken with a flood, the viij Sept<sup>r</sup>."

The foundations of the stone bridge, swept away in 1520, can be plainly seen under the present structure, and the concrete is so hard that pick and crowbar seem to make no impression upon it. There are extensive remains of seven piers, widening, from the Ballingdon side, from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to 4, 5, and 6 ft.; the two last blocks decreasing in width to 5 and 4 ft. The foundations extend from the north side of the present bridge to about three-quarters of its width, and are nearly perfect towards the Essex side to the depth of several feet below water mark. Those on the Suffolk side are more broken and fragmentary, particularly Nos. 5 and 7. There is about a 13-foot interval between the piers. The cut-waters are plainly visible on the north side, and several of the Essex ones at both ends. The old bridge was evidently built more up-stream than were its successors, and was not so wide as the present structure. The stone bridge consisted of eight arches of about 13 ft. span, which were probably "depressed ones," not more than 6 or 7 ft. high, as no barges go upstream farther than the Quay and do not pass under the bridge. The "rise" was an easy one and was principally on the Ballingdon side. This gentle gradient was important, as there must always have been considerable traffic from the days of the strings of pack horses, with their bales of woollen merchandize, and through the times of the lumbering six and eight-horsed waggons and



CHURCH STREET, SUDBURY, 1815.  
WITH TOWER OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH.



the numerous stage coaches, with their splendid teams of four horses each. All traffic which followed the high road from Norwich or Bury to London, had to converge and pass over this bridge. At one time more than a dozen coaches passed through the town in a day. In a Highway Act, passed 1696 (7 and 8 W. III.), "the roads called Bulmer Tye and Armsey Road, leading to Ballingdon, in the County of Essex (at the top of the hill), by reason of the great and many loads which are weekly drawn through the same," are stated to have "become very ruinous and almost impassable, insomuch that it is become very dangerous to all persons that pass those ways." The stage waggons, which occupied about a week in the journey to and from the metropolis, used to start from the Exchequer Inn (or "Chequers"), where the Town Hall now stands.

Resuming our history, we note that at the beginning of the 17th century, the town authorities were indicted and fined at the Borough Quarter Sessions for not keeping in proper repair the Sudbury side of the bridge. In the Borough Chamberlain's account for the year 1661, we find the proceeds of a rate made "for the King's Armes (at the Moot Hall), and for ye repayre of Ballingdon Bridge." It appears that about that time there were toll or boundary gates at the Sudbury end of the bridge, the survival, probably, of those first set up for the defence of the town against sudden attack, and for the collection of the passengers' tolls, which were probably gathered by a lay brother of the hospital and deposited in "ye comon cist" (common chest). In the Corporation Books, under date 26th August, 1661, there is the following entry:—"Ordered y<sup>t</sup> the Chamberlayne shall take off all the Gates belongynge to the towne, standing and being at the ende of y<sup>e</sup> towne, vpon Balingdon Bridge, and selle and make money thereof for and towards the reparying of the sayd bridge." No credit is given in the town account referred to for any receipts of bridge tolls or gate money, though the Chamberlain accounts for tolls

received for certain butchers' shambles, &c. It does not appear when the hospital was dissolved, or when the bridge tolls ceased to be collected. The gates are probably referred to in a narrative preserved in the "*Desiderata Curiosa*," by Mr. Wilson, the historian, then agent for the Earl of Warwick, in connection with the plundering of Melford Hall (August, 1642). He writes, "When I came to Sudbury, in Suffolk, not a man appeared till we were within the *chain*, and then they began to run to their weapons, and before we could get to the Market-place, the streets swarmed with people." On the 10th August, 1757, there was an order made on the Chamberlain for the repair of the bridge, and another in 1761. The repairs, however, could not have been very thorough, but a mere patching up, or "builder's job," for only six years afterwards (July, 1767), the bridge is described as "being very ruinous," and repairs were effected costing £57 9s. 6d. Sixteen years subsequently, on 16th Feby., 1803, a report was made to the Corporation, that "the bridge is much decayed, and the repairs will cost £212 4s. 6d." Evidently the report "lay upon the Table" for some time, as two years afterwards, on 23rd May, 1805, the Essex magistrates directed that their half of the bridge should be pulled down and rebuilt. The Borough of Sudbury was responsible for one half, and the County of Essex for the other half of the bridge, but now the West Suffolk County Council has the control of the whole structure. An entry in the inside of the cover of a memorandum book, which belonged to an old Ballingdonian who lived near the bridge, records under the same date of 1805, that it was "repaired by W. T. Herman and James Sparrow; Herman the Sudbury side, and Sparrow the Essex side. Begun to rip up the bridge 25th June, and was not passable till the 18th Sept., being 12 weeks in hand." The traffic was diverted over the common all this time.

In 1828 a Paving and Lighting Commission took the place of the Corporation, as the Urban Sanitary Authority, their first Act (6 Geo. iv.) receiving the

royal assent 20th May, 1825. A second Act was obtained 20th June, 1842, the legal cost of the two Acts being nearly £2,000. The Commissioners made an order in 1858 for widening the town approach to the bridge, and in 1870, £150 was paid for widening the street at the "Bull" Corner. During the past few years substantial repairs have been effected, many of the piles being re-spliced with new oak, the metalling removed, and a bed of thick concrete laid down, and the road-way new metalled. The work has been satisfactorily executed by Mr. Thomas Elliston (Sudbury), to whom the writer is much indebted for valuable assistance in measurements and in various other ways. The piles were cased half way up, about 30 years ago. The first three bays on the Sudbury side have joists quite different from all the others. They are evidently tie-beams and girders from old buildings, and are laid nearly close together, and are very strong, if not very sightly. Some have chamfered and grooved edges, and are not unlikely 300 years old. They may have been built in their present position 50 years ago.

The piles of two wooden bridges are plainly visible just below the water level, as well as the foundations of the stone structure already described. One of the bridges was a 3-pile, and another a 4-pile bridge. A row of three is seen on the west side of the second row of the present piles on the Sudbury side, equi-distant from each other. In a similar relative position near the third row are four broken piles in a line, also at equal distances. In the first bay from the centre on the Ballingdon side is another row of three, and in the next bay one of four, but only two can be seen in the third bay. None are discernible in either of the bays next the brick abutments.

The construction of the two halves of the present structure varies considerably. On the Sudbury upstream side there are wooden brackets of about 2 ft. in length, apparently added as an after-thought to make the bridge wider. There are none on the county portion, but here

the upper part of the piles are tied together with iron braces. The width of the respective spans or bays, starting from the town side, are as under:—14, 12,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, and 2 (the last piers on the Sudbury side, and the first on the Ballingdon, almost touch at places); 13, 18, 16, and 18 feet respectively. There is a balustrade, divided into seven bays on the Ballingdon, and into five on the Sudbury side; the height of the uprights being 4 ft. 6 in., and there being a top rail and two intermediate ones. There is a rise of about 2 ft. on the town and of about twice that height at the other end; the height, in the centre, from the water line to the timbers is 8 ft. The length between the abutments is 53 ft. from the town side to the centre, and 69 ft. the other "half," making 122 ft. in all. Width, 20 ft. at the Sudbury end, 21 ft. in the centre, and 22 ft. 6 in. at the Ballingdon end. The width of the stream is 104 ft.

The Stour was made navigable from Sudbury to Manningtree in 1705, when the Navigation Company was incorporated. The old minute and other books contain some curious entries and local information. Here are the autographs as shareholders of a number of old Sudbury families, now extinct as far as this town is concerned—the Unwins, Burkitts, Gainsboroughs, Scarlins, Dansies, Humphrys, Hasells, &c., many of the members being described as "Clothiers." Some of the same names occur in the Town Charter of Charles II. In the Corporation Minute Book of 1658, under date 4th October, is an entry to the effect that Mr. Raymond offered, on certain conditions, to make the river Stour navigable from Manningtree to Sudbury. He was to obtain the consent of the owners of lands adjoining the river for the purchase of the necessary land. The town offered £5 towards a Commission of Sewers for the cleansing of the river. Apparently the projected scheme, for some unexplained reason, fell through, but was taken up and carried out about fifty years later.

The Corporation have always exercised fishing rights

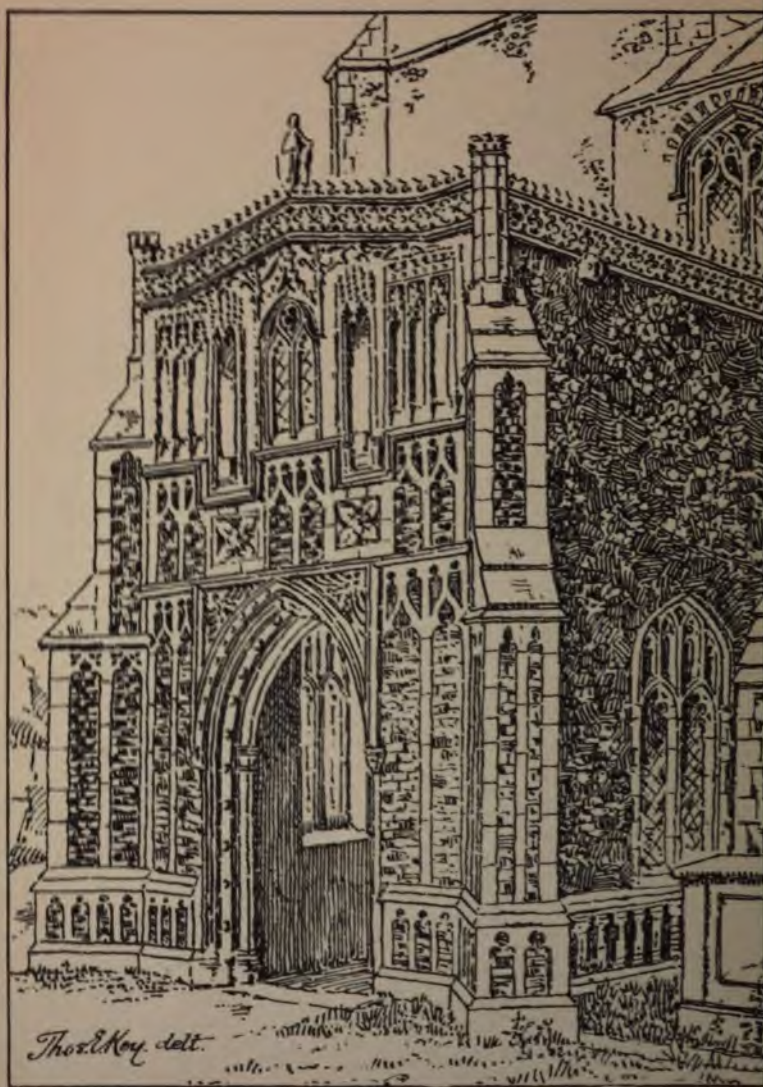
over the Stour within the borough boundary, and all the free burgesses can claim this right, the river-side owners having no jurisdiction. As far back as 1671 we find that the Corporation granted a Mr. John Blower a lease on the royalty of fishing for fifty years from Michaelmas of that year, for the annual rent of *xxd.*, the liberty to extend from King's Marsh to the corner of Daniel's meadow. The freemen's rights were reserved. In the annual statement of Town Accounts for the year 1635, there are entries of sums paid for "fyshinge lines" and for "helpes to fysh."

The Stour is a very pleasant stream, attractive alike to boatmen and fishermen; to those who float on its placid bosom, or saunter by its rippling waters. The Reaches from Henny to Cornard, and the long Reach from the Ozier Islands to the Quay, have attractive features and surroundings, while the windings of the stream from the bridge over the railway on Friars' Meadow to that at Ballingdon, are noted for the picturesque scenery on either side. The glimpses of pastures of lush grass, in which knee-deep, cattle are grazing; of the Middleton woodlands, with the shining tapering spire of the little Norman church peeping from the churchyard trees, and the venerable tower of the ancient church of All Souls, with its bold southern turret-stair, framed in swaying aspens, standing out boldly in the opposite direction; and of the river itself dotted with light canoes and graceful boats, many managed by ladies, form a charming picture of sylvan beauty such as the Suffolk painters, Gainsborough and Constable, loved to contemplate and reproduce. Like its name-sake in fair Kent, the Stour pursues the even tenor of its way, and "slow winding through a level plain of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er, conducts the eye along its sinuous course, delighted." Flowing on with sparkling ripples and gentle eddies between rush and reeds, the handsome willow herb and the strong-scented feathery meadow sweet; the lover's forget-me-not, and the regal iris; the graceful

flowering rush and the silky bog-bean; it toys with lily cups, white and golden, and sharp-bladed arrow-heads, and delicate water violets that coyly look up from its plough depths, or from its luxuriant submerged world of vegetation where the teeming roach and bream and minnow lead merry lives in quiet lagoons, regardless of angler's rod and line, or poacher's snare or net. The but merry moorhen, hides in the reedy banks, and tiny cyots, and here and there a pair of otters bring their family in some honey-combed bank, near a glacial mill pool, undisturbed by the click-clack of the dripping mossy, cumbrous water-wheel, which has slumbered turned, ever round and round, like its ancestors, in the days of the Saxon miller serf, who ground corn for his lord before Duke William fought King Harold at Hastings. Old Michael Drayton (born 1563) in "Poly-Olbion," a "Chorographical" description of England in verse, writes thus of the Sudbury stream :—

"For Stour, a daintie flood that duly doth divide  
Faire Suffolk from this Shire, vpon her other side;  
By Clare first coming in, to Sudbury doth show  
The even course she keeps, when far she doth not flow.  
But Orwell cumming in from Ipswich, thinkest that shee  
Should stand for it with Stour, and lastly they agree.  
Besides all other Roads and Harbours of the East,  
This Harbor where they meet, is reckoned for the best."





FRESSINGFIELD PORCH.

## FRESSINGFIELD PORCH AND PEWS.

BY REV. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.,

Vicar of Fressingfield with Withersdale,  
and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

Traces of the greater and more stirring events in the history of nations are often found in obscure and remote places. The object of this paper is to draw attention to certain indications of a memorial of Agincourt, as it would appear, in the porch of Fressingfield Church, and likewise to the detail of that almost unique set of mediæval pews which have already attracted so much notice.

The de la Pole family had its principal residence for more than a century at Wingfield, a parish adjoining Fressingfield, Michael, lord de la Pole, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, having married the heiress of Sir John Wingfield. The arms of their son, Michael (*de la Pole* and *Wingfield* quarterly) appear on the south porch of Fressingfield Church, and among the ornaments on the interior of the porch arch is a heart between a pair of wings, a well known badge of the Wingfield family.

Now this second Michael de la Pole died of dysentery at the siege of Harfleur, in 1415, within a month before the battle of Agincourt, and his son, a third Michael, was one of the two English noblemen who fell in that battle. The wife of the second Michael was Catherine, daughter of

Hugh Stafford, Earl of Stafford. To judge by their son who left a widow in 1413, they must have been married before 1397, when the outlawry of the first Michael was reversed eight years after his death, so that their marriage as well as their courtship, must have coincided with the time when the cloud of the father's disgrace hung over the son's name. There is nothing unreasonable in regarding an union which survived disgrace as surviving death. The Stafford chevron and knot are all over Wingfield Church where the wooden effigies of this attached couple remain and the presence of palm branches in the spandrels. Fressingfield porch leads to the conclusion that its erection was due to a natural outburst of conjugal and parental sorrow, moderated a little by the thought that spouse and son had died in their country's service.

Within the porch are the emblems of the four evangelists, in excellent preservation: the central boss contains a mutilated representation of the Assumption of the Virgin (there being another at the apex of the arch), and on the two other bosses are the arms of the Abbey of Bury St Edmund's, connected with the parish through their ownership of the manor of Chepenhall.

But the most important question is the identification of the two heads, in which the arch of the porch stopped. They are so full of character as to appear to be portraits, and apparently those of the gallant Henry V and his queen, Catherine of France.

If this be the case they will be second to no other effigies of that King and Queen, and the opinions of experts on this question are earnestly invited.

The Fressingfield Pews are now eighteen in number, of which two are good modern specimens, serving to show that the carver's art is not extinct, and two, with their linen pattern, appear to have been moved from the chancel, as the kerb has been spliced to receive them, so that we have thirty-two bench-ends remaining pretty well *in situ*, or rather thirty-one and a half, as one has been spliced with half a linen pattern end.

The hand of the destroyer has been painfully active, the saw having been ruthlessly applied to many of the figures. The following, a sad monument of the barbarism of other days, is as complete a list as I can make of the original system.

North block.			South block.	
*1	*2	*17	*18	
3	4	19	20	
5	6	21	22	
7	8	23	24	
9	10	25	26	
11	12	27	28	
13	14	29	30	
15	16	31	32	

\*\*\* The front bench ends had no figures.



PEWS IN FRESSINGFIELD CHURCH.

3. A wolf guarding the head of St. Edmund, Martyr and King, who was killed by the Danes at Hoxne, about six miles distant.
4. A griffin. 5. An ecclesiastic in a chair. 6. A horse bearing a castle, such as S. Barbara generally has.
7. A wyvern. 13. Possibly a replica of 3. 15. The Bull of S. Luke.
16. The Angel of St. Matthew.
21. S. Bernard with his dog.

22. An ecclesiastic, perhaps S. Benedict. He is cowed and bowed and his head, slightly inclined, rests on his right hand. There is a similar figure at Linstead Parva.
  23. A female saint, crowned, and with hair in plaits, probably Margaret.
  26. S. Dorothy, a very elegant figure both in pose and drape much injured.
  27. S. Peter.
  29. S. Cecilia, very much mutilated, but the pose of the figure the right arm elevated and extended, and the left rounded as though to hold a cithern.
  30. S. Paul.
  32. An ecclesiastic in a chair.
- Nos. 5 and 13 apparently represent different persons. The former not surcungled, his drapery is loose about him, and at the top of his chair is an object thus shaped :—



The latter is surcungled, and evidently had the right arm under the back.

Besides these statuettes, the face of each pew is carved with a different design, the most remarkable being Nos. 3, 15, and 16, the last named being given in the accompanying woodcut\* together with No. 14.

The initials on 3 appear to me to be those of Anne de la Pole, daughter of Thomas Chaucer of Ewelme, widow of the murdered Duke William.

On 15 are the Talbot dogs, commemorative, probably of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Treasurer of England, who fell at the battle of Northampton 1460, together with Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, nephew of Catherine Stafford as mentioned. The succeeding Earl of Shrewsbury was a daughter of this Duke of Buckingham, which circumstance perhaps is the clue to the occurrence of the dogs, otherwise unknown in these parts.

The backs of this pew and of its fellow in the aisle are at once records of the skill and piety

\* The block has been kindly lent for our use by Messrs. Chambers, the publishers, of Edinburgh. It appears in their new *Encyclopædia*, Art. *Pew*.

fathers. On the north bench is shown, on a series of shields, the history of Our Lord's Passion, forming a method of instruction for the young of the place in those days:—

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (1.) The cock crowing.  |                                  |
| (2.) A left hand, raised in buffeting, and the vessel of vinegar and gall.                    |                                  |
| (3.) i h s for the Title on the Cross.  | The south bench back has         |
| (4.) The pillar, cord, and scourges.  | five shields:—                   |
| (5.) The cross, crown of thorns, and nails.   | (1.) S. Andrew's Cross.          |
| (6.) The ladder, pincers, and hammer.   | (2.) An endless cord.            |
|   | (3.) The Tiara with <i>g. r.</i> |
| (7.) The seamless coat and the dice board, from which some inept person has chipped the dice. | (4.) S. Peter's Keys.            |
|   | (5.) S. Paul's Swords.           |

These pertain to the dedication of the Church to SS. Peter and Paul, (1) and (2) giving the beginning and end of St. Peter's apostolic history "Et" [Andreas] adduxit eum ad Jesum" (S. Joh. i. 42). "Cum autem senueris, extends manus tuas, et alius te cinget, et ducet quo tu non vis. Hoc autem dixit, significans qua morte clarificaturus esset Deum" (S. Joh. xxi. 18, 19.) Other explanations of this symbol are:—(1.) The power of binding and loosing. (2.) Eternity. (3.) *Sanc-torum Communio*. I am told that the symbol is frequently found in the Greek Church.

In Dr. Richard Morris's *Legends of the Holy Rood* (E.E.T.S.) No. xiii., is an illustrated poem on the Symbols of the Passion, from which it is easy to see how some little verse would be said by the catechumens as the meaning of each symbol was explained:—

e.g. "*Uas cum felle,*

The vescel with eysel *and* with galle  
 Kep me from th sinnus alle,  
 That to ye soul is fowl venim,  
 That i be not pusond ther-ine."

One remark may be made on the unusually deep cornice in the nave, that the vine-foliage is of open fret-work, pegged with wooden pegs to flat boards.

Other points worthy of notice, such as the Sance-bell cot, with the spout for the rope in the Chancel arch, the seats in S. Margaret's Chapel, &c., may be reserved for another occasion.

## ANNUAL EXCURSION.

KELSALE, YOXFORD, SIBTON ABBEY AND CHURCH,  
DENNINGTON.

Thursday, July 7th, 1892, having been fixed for the annual excursion, a large number of the members of the Institute spent an enjoyable day in the picturesque locality popularly known as the "Garden of Suffolk." The train left Ipswich at 10.20 for Saxmundham station, where vehicles were in readiness to convey the excursionists to the various places mapped out for visitation. The first drive was a short one to Kelsale Church where members were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. George Irving-Davies.

## KELSALE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. GEORGE IRVING-DAVIES, M.A.,  
Rector of Kelsale with Carlton.

In regard to Kelsale generally, it may be observed that Kelsale, also written Kellishall, near Saxmundham, was anciently the Demesne of John, Duke of Norfolk, which he had with the Countess Mareschal as her portion—till being attainted for siding with the House of York against Henry, Duke of Richmond, this manor was given to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford—but it is probable it did not remain long in that family, for it was in the Duke of Norfolk's family again in 1545, and his Trustees presented to the Church during the reign of Elizabeth.

In King James I. time Sir Thomas Holland had it, and in King Charles II. reign, John Bence, Esq.

Kelsale Lodge did also formerly belong to the Dukes of Norfolk, and passed from them to the family of Weakenham, and from them to the Hobarts. It now belongs to Sir Ralph Barrett Macnaughten Blois.

John Framlingham, Rector here, founded at Carlton, about 1330, a Chantry for three chaplains, to pray for the soul of Alice of Hainault, Countess of Mareschall. It was granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Honing. Carlton Hall and Bromholme Manors were in 1839 the property of the Rev. George Anguish.

Carlton Hall is now the property of the Countess of Stradbroke. (Davy, MSS., vol. xvi., British Museum.)

The Church (St. Mary) consists of a nave, a chancel, and a south aisle. The chancel was formerly externally and internally a miserable structure, having a wooden east window and a flat plastered ceiling, its

length was 38 ft. 8 in. long and 17 ft. 10 in. wide. The present chancel was built in 1877—as also the chancel aisle and vestries—the only thing worth preserving being the small south door of Norman date. This, as well as that on the north side, of the same style, are engraved in Davy's architecture of Suffolk. In 1880 the nave and south aisle were restored and re-seated with oak benches, the length of the nave is 74 ft. by 22 ft. 9 in. wide. It was very irregularly pewed and seated with oak and deal, as was also the chancel; some of the pews were of an extraordinary height; the south aisle had a long gallery, and at the west end was another gallery with a barrel organ. The pulpit was placed high up on the north wall, with reading desk and clerk's desk beneath. The Font is octagon, and the faces have on them alternately the emblems of the Evangelists and Angels bearing shields, of which one has the arms of the East Angles, three crowns, and that on the opposite side three cups.

The tower was restored in 1890-91, and the plaster on it and on the entire Church was removed, and the flint work repaired throughout. The tower contains eight bells with inscriptions.

Over the outer door of the porch, on shields, are the emblems of the Trinity and Crucifixion.

The next place visited was Yoxford.

### YOXFORD CHURCH.

The Rev. Henry Parr, the Vicar, delivered from the good Jacobean pulpit, some account of the Fabric and the Celebrities buried therein.

He remarked that there was no record as to when it was erected, but evidences of antiquity were apparent. In the wall of the South Aisle might be seen a piscina dating back to pre-Reformation times, as it could not have been made later than 1559. It was discovered when the Church was last repaired, having been plastered over for some three hundred years. There are also several brasses of the early part of the 15th century.

At the east end of the South Aisle is the Cockfield Chapel, belonging to the proprietors of the Cockfield estate. The vault beneath contains the remains of three families of local importance—Hopton, Brooke, and Blois.

The North Aisle is modern, being an addition made in 1837 at a cost of £1,200. The date of the tower does not appear but it contains a peal of six bells, which are probably the best in the neighbourhood both for tone and tune.

As to the interior of the building, when the Vicar first came in 1867, it presented a very different appearance. At the west end were two galleries, the lower one reaching across the building and obscuring the light of the two windows. Above it was a smaller one high up in the roof containing a barrel organ. The vestry was in the tower beneath the belfry floor. The font stood before the vestry door almost

in the dark. The pulpit and desk, on the three-decker plan, were under the chancel arch. The body was filled with high pews, made of deal, painted white.

These proving an eyesore were removed, and the Church was reopened with special services December 15th, 1868. The cost of these improvements was £800. The new benches are of New Zealand pine, and were recommended by the late Mr. Phipson, the Diocesan Architect. The material is a species of cedar, having a fragrant scent when newly worked, and is characterized by freedom from knots. It has not been stained but only coated with transparent varnish. The ceiling remains much as it was. When, however, the Hatchments were removed from the clerestory, the wooden uprights were disclosed. These were cleansed and stained, and now give a somewhat better character to the upper part of the nave. The Hatchments now cover the walls elsewhere. The north door, much larger than the former one, was placed there by the late Mr. Brooke, of Sibton Park, at a cost of £50. We now come to

#### THE CELEBRITIES BURIED IN THE CHURCH.

The Brasses are interesting. (See Cotman; H. Haines, ii. 196; Topographer by J. G. Nichols, i. 489.)

The oldest, now against the North wall of the Chancel, within the rails, is to the memory of John Norwiche, in plate armour, of an extinct family, and Matilda his wife. He died 1428. There are four shields bearing a lion rampant debriused by a bendlet. This was on the floor under the pulpit stairs, part of the man's figure being cut away for the baluster. Opposite, within the rails, is a woman in a shroud, with seven children, four of whom are also in shrouds. This is to Tomesina Tendryng, widow of William Tendryng, 1485. Near the East door, is a small brass to William and John Tendryng, sons of William. Beneath it, is one to Elizabeth Knyvet, 1471. Her mother was a Hopton. The Hoptons owned Cockfield, and the Manor of Blithburgh. The first entry in the register is the baptism of "Cicely, daughter of Owen Hopton," Sept. 6, 1559. The above two brasses were lying about loose some years ago. By the advice of Mr. Davy, they were inserted in a stone, and placed against the wall. Below those is one with a curious rhyming inscription, to Anthony Cooke, a substantial inhabitant, and in 1613 a churchwarden. This was in the Aisle near the South door. In the North Aisle is a small plate to John Skottow, and Agnes his wife, 1511. Another to Robert Rivett, of Yoxford, 1593. This was under the floor of a pew. In the South Aisle there are brasses to John Coke, and Alice, his wife, 1522, to Francis Foxe, merchant, 1612, to Christian, wife of John Foxe, 1618, and a woman with a child. In the Cockfield Chapel is one to Dame Johanna Brooke, wife of Sir Robert Brooke, Knight, 1618. The Brookes were an eminent family, of whom came the Lords Cobham. The only existing branch seems to be represented by Mr. Brooke,

Ufford Place, near Woodbridge. Cockfield passed from the Brookes by the marriage of Martha, daughter of Sir Robert Brooke, with Sir William Blois, of Grundisburgh, and their son, Sir Charles Blois, first baronet, removed to Cockfield in 1693. This brass was, with the consent of the late Sir John Blois, inserted in the wall of his Chapel.

In the Chapel are several mural monuments; a large one, with open pediment, is to Sir Robert Brooke, who died July 10, 1646, and Elizabeth, his wife, who died July 22nd, 1683. The lady, who was a daughter of Thomas Culpepper, of Wigsale, was a very excellent person, as appears by a sermon preached by Nathaniel Parkhurst, M.A., Vicar of Yoxford, at the funeral of the Lady Elizabeth Brooke. There are monuments to five Baronets of the Blois family.

In the Chancel are memorials to John Copland, 1758, and William Bernard, 1660.

Returning by the North Aisle is a monument to Daniel Copland, son of John Copland, 40 years vicar, 1793. Also to William Betts, 1709, and his widow, 1732. There are three tablets to the Davy family, of these the last demands notice. It is to David Elisha Davy, of the Grove, a magistrate for the county, who died August 15, 1851. He was a learned and laborious antiquary, and made extensive collections for a History of Suffolk. The work was never published but the mss. are in the British Museum. Thus end the monuments.

There is, however, one celebrity of historic interest to whom no memorial of that kind exists—Lady Katherine Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, and sister of Lady Jane Grey. She died in the Tower of London, January 26, 1567, and was buried here February 21 following. This record appears in the parish register:—1567, "*The Lady Katherine Gray was buried the 21st of february.*" It will be noticed that there is an interval of nearly a month between the death and the burial. It may be that she was first buried in the Tower, as some have supposed to be the case, and afterwards the remains brought by Sir Owen Hopton, the Constable, to Cockfield, and finally deposited in the Church.

#### NOTES ON YOXFORD CHURCH.

Transcribed from the Collections of Davy, with additions.  
(British Museum Add. ms. 19,083, 262.)

By REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

Yoxford Church has nothing peculiar in its construction, nor striking in its architecture or antiquity; its style is decidedly Perpendicular; nor is it easy to trace in any part of it portions to which an other date can be assigned than the remainder of the fabric, of that part, at least, which was standing previous to its recent enlargement.

Church notes taken May 17th, 1806, by H. I. and D. E. D.

The Church consists of a Nave, Chancel, and an Aisle on the south side, the east end of which is a Chapel, the private property of the Blois family.

The Chancel is 29 ft. 8 in. in length, by 18 ft. in width ; it is ceiled. The Communion Table is raised about two steps above the area of the Chancel, and stands on panments. It is railed off with oak. The walls are wainscoted in panels, about 8 feet high.

The Nave is 46 ft. 10 in. in length, and 19 ft. 6 in. in width. The Roof is of oak. The Church is well pewed with deal ; the Pulpit of old wainscot, with an octagon sound board. On a beam across the end of the Nave, and dividing it from the Chancel, are the arms of France and England, quartered, and above them those of George I.

Near the west end stands the stone Font, on which there is nothing remarkable.

At the west end is a neat gallery of deal, extending across the Nave and south Aisle.

The South Aisle is 47 ft. long, and 11 ft. 5 in. wide.

The Chapel at the east end of this Aisle, belonging to the Blois family, is 31 ft. long, and 13 ft. wide. The east end of this Chapel is wainscoted, the panels of which are painted with figures, and texts of Scripture.

The Church, Chancel, Aisle, and Chapel are all covered with lead. On the north side there is a small Porch.

The Steeple is a square tower, and like the rest of the Church built of flints. It is embattled and surmounted by a wooden spire, covered with lead.

The following particulars were noted down July 28th, 1841 :—

**CHANCEL.** The only window now appearing here is at the E. end, and this is quite modern, having been put in during the late alteration.

**CHAPEL** at the E. end of the S. Aisle. The E. window has a pointed segment arch, the dripstone supported by lions heads, it consists of three lights, the centre one with an ogee head, the others pointed, all 5 foiled ; the 1st window from the E. on S. side is stopt up for the monument of Sir Rob. Brooke, it is of 3 lights, with 5 foiled heads ; the tracery Perp. over the door is a small window, with a segment arch, heads of lights 5 foiled. Westward is a large window of 4 lights, the arch a segment ; the lights have 5 foil heads, the tracery trefoils ; the dripstone is supported by a return.

**SOUTH AISLE.** The first window from the east has a square head, of 3 lights, with Perp. mullions ; the dripstone returned at right angles. The 2nd and 3rd windows to the W. are pointed segment arches, tracery Perp. of 2 lights, the dripstone returned at a right angle. The door is a drop arch, dripstone returned at right angles. The window at the W. end has an equilateral arch, is of 2 lights, with 5 foil heads, the tracery Perp.

**STEEPLE.** A square tower of flints, has an equilateral arch window in the W. side, of 2 lights having 5 foil heads, style Perp.

The N. AISLE is entirely modern, the windows are formed in imitation of the two smaller ones in the S. Aisle; the window, however, of the W. end is not modern, having formed part of the Chancel on the N. side; its form is the pointed segment, of 3 lights; the centre one with an ogee head, the others pointed; all 5 foiled; the style Perp.

From the above description we cannot assign an earlier date than the latter end of the 15th cent. to the Church.

There lie buried in the Church and Chancel of Yoxford, the bowels of the Lady Katherine, wife of Edmund Seimour, Earl of Hartford; she was daughter of Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolk, and of Mary the French Queen, the younger of the two daughters of K. Hen. vii.; of the elder K. Jas. and K. Chas. were descended. This lady Katherine had been committed prisoner to Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, for marrying without the Queen's knowledge, and was by him kept at Cockfield Hall in Yoxford, being his house, where she died. Davy was told by aged people in Yoxford, that after her death, a little dog she had would never more eat any meat, but lay and died upon her grave.

On the partition between the church and chancel is a monument for John Rookes, and Alice his wife, which seems to be very ancient.

John Norwyche Esquyer <sup>wch</sup> dyed the xv of Apryll A°. Dni mccccxviiij & Matilda his wyf <sup>wch</sup> dyed xx day of Septem. A°. Miiijxviiij. (*Inscription now gone.*)

In 1662, Mr. Borrett saw in the Chancel a monument for Will Barnard, who died June 6, 1660, æt. 58.

In glass in a window on the parlour chamber at the *iiij tonnes*, anno 1662, he saw a coat much defaced.

In 1837, by a subscription, aided by a grant for the Society, &c., a sum of about £600 was raised for the enlargement of the Church. A new Aisle on the north side was built, extending the whole length both of the Nave and Chancel, 79 ft. long, and 13 ft. 2 in. wide, ceiled as the S. Aisle and chiefly fitted up with benches as free sittings for the poor. A part of the W. end, 9 ft. 6 in. in length, is enclosed as an entrance, the Porch having been entirely removed. The new walls, windows, parapets, &c., have been made in strict uniformity with the older parts of the building.

In June, 1844, Davy, finding the Blois Vault open, copied the following inscriptions:—

1. Empty.
2. Lucretia Payne, died March 10, 1794, 74 years.  
She was mother to the 2<sup>d</sup> wife of Sir John Blois, Bart.
3. Probably the body of Sarah, the dau. of S<sup>r</sup> John.
1. "Dame." No doubt Dame Lucretia, the 2<sup>d</sup> wife of Sir John, who died in 1808.
2. Sir John Blois, Bart., died January 10, 1817.
3. Dame Sarah Blois, wife of Sir John Blois, Bart., departed this life May 17, 1766, aged 27 years.

1. Lucy Lawton died Nov. 5, 1774, aged 32.
2. The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Ralph Blois, Bart., died 8 May, 1762, aged 58.
3. Dame Eliz. Blois, departed this life 7 Jan., 1780, 63 years.  
She was the wife of Sir Ralph Blois, Bart.  
Henry Jocelyn Blois, died 19 March, 1817, aged 15 years. He  
was the 4 son of St Charles Blois, Bart.

Lady Clara Blois, died 22 Feb., 1847, aged 78 years.  
 Clara Elizabeth, dau. of Charles and Mary Wilson, died Nov. 2, 1841, 21.  
 Charles, son of " " Jan. 8, 1835, 26 years.  
 George " " Mar. 14, 1843, 31 years.  
 Caroline " " Jan. 5, 1840, 18 months.

#### PARISH REGISTERS begin 1559.

*Burials.* "Mors ultima linea rerum Janua Vitæ."

- 1572 *Johan Barlowe* wyfe of William Barlowe, vicar of Yoxforth, was buried the 7 of December.
- 1581 *Thomas Barlowe* sonne of William Barlowe vicar of Yoxforth & Katherine his wyfe was buried ye 13 of August.
- 1594 *Anne Baldryne* widowe, was buried ye 19 of March.
- 1596 *William Barlowe* vicar of Yoxforth was buried 20 day of februarye.
- 1617 *Johnes Baldwin* Vicarius de Yoxford sepultus fuit Junij 5, 1617.
- 1626 *Joseph Baldryne* clerk was buried the 18 day of January.
- 1632 *Thomas Blacke* vicarius de Yoxforde sepultus fuit decimo tertio die Octobris ætat. 48.
- 1648 *Thomas Echard* sonne of Lawrence Echard Clerk (& Mary) was buried ye 24 August.
- 1649 *Emme Baldwin* (the Relict of John Baldwin sometime Vicar of this parish) was buried the 26 of September.
- 1707 *Nathanial Parkhurst*, A.M., buried Decemb. 12.
- 1711 *Priscilla Parkhurst* ye wif of ye late Rev. M. Parkhurst Vic. of this parish was buried Feb. 29th.
- 1721 *Robert Betts* Clerk was buried Sep. 23.
- 1730 *Robert Wyckingham* Clerk (omitted) was buried June 16th.
- 1753 *Thos. Stubbs* Clerk single man was buried Nov. 20th.
- 1793 *Daniel Copland* Clerk Vicar of this Parish was buried April 3, 1793, aged 65 years.
- 1860 *Sarah Anne Firmin*, buried April 28, 65.
- 1872 April 12. *Rev. Robert Firmin*, Dedham, Essex, April 12, æt 72.

MONUMENTS.

*In the Chancel.*

Habeas  
Viator, si intvs quæras,  
Non Minus tvmvlo, quam  
Epitaphio omni splendidiorem,  
**GULIELMUM BERNARDVM** Armigervm,  
**Verum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Alumnum.**  
Principis obsequentissimum,  
Conivgis Charissimum,  
Liberis Pergratvm,

Amicis Medicvm,  
Medicis ornamentvm,  
Qui In eadem qua Vixit,  
Fide Catholica,  
Triumphans obiit,  
Anno Caroli 2<sup>d</sup>: 12: Ætatis  
Suæ ; 58 Christi  
1660, Die Mensis Iunii 6.

**Sic jacet** *Comesina Tendryng* nup uxor *Willi Tendryng* Armigeri una filiar'  
*Willi Sydney* Armigeri Et *Comesine Baryngton* uxoris ei' q' q'dm *Comesina*  
**obiit** *iiii die mensis Octobr* 3<sup>o</sup> dni millio *ccccxxv* cui' *ait ppiet de ame.*

In Memoriam  
**JOHANNIS COPLAND M.B.**  
Gonv: & Cui Coll: Cantabrigiæ  
Quondam Socii  
Qui cum Sanandi in hac  
Parochiâ Artem ad Octogesimum

Et Quintum feliciter exercuisset  
Annum, Deo usque Inserviens  
Uxori et Liberis Carus, Omnibus  
Pergratus, in Se Lætus,  
Tandem Decessit Mart: Die 5<sup>to</sup> 1758

*North Aisle.*

Sacred to the Memory of  
ELEAZAR DAVY.  
of the Grove in this Parish Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
who served the Office of  
High Sheriff, for the  
County of Suffolk, in the year 1770,  
and was for many Years an  
active and useful Magistrate.  
He died Jan<sup>y</sup>. 24<sup>th</sup> 1803,  
Aged 79 Years.

Also of the Honourable  
FRANCES ANNE.  
his Wife,  
Daughter of  
the Right Honourable  
George Evans Lord Carbery,  
of the Kingdom of  
Ireland.  
She died July 5<sup>th</sup> 1802,  
Aged 67 Years.

In the Vault beneath  
are deposited the Remains of  
DAVID ELISHA DAVY Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
of the Grove in this Parish.  
He was in the Commission of the Peace for this  
County, and for many years, an acting Magistrate.  
He died August 15<sup>th</sup> 1851,  
in the 83<sup>rd</sup> Year of his Age.  
Highly respected and deeply and  
sincerely regretted.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Sacred to the Memory of  
 ROBERT HENRY COOPER  
 of Rust Hall, Tunbridge Wells,  
 and of this Parish ;  
 Capt<sup>n</sup> of H.M. 2<sup>nd</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. of Provisional Battalion,  
 who died Oct<sup>r</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup> 1851, Aged 67 Years.  
 Also HARRIET ELIZ<sup>th</sup> his wife  
 who died Dec<sup>br</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1864, Aged 70 Years.

In a Vault near  
 are deposited the remains of  
 LUCY ELIZABETH DAVY  
 late of the Grove in this Parish the Widow of  
 the Rev<sup>d</sup>. WILLIAM BARLEE, M.A.  
 Formerly Rector of Wrentham in Suffolk  
 who died on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 1863 In her 92<sup>nd</sup> Year.

In a vault near this Spot lie buried  
 JOHN CLAYTON Esq. of Sibton Park  
 died September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1798, aged 43 years.  
 he was high sheriff for this  
 county in the year 1797,  
 ELIZABETH CLAYTON, widow of the above  
 died March 16<sup>th</sup> 1802, aged 41 years.  
 GEORGE and WILLIAM, sons of the above  
 named JOHN & ELIZABETH Clayton  
 George, died Febr. 19<sup>th</sup> 1792, aged 18 months.  
 William, died June 11<sup>th</sup> 1793, aged 10 months.  
 JOHN CLAYTON Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Sibton Park  
 died Dec<sup>r</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup> 1819, aged 38 years.  
 he was captain in the East Suffolk Militia.  
 MARY ANN CLAYTON, daughter of  
 JAMES FREESTONE CLAYTON Esq<sup>r</sup>. and  
 SARAH, his wife, died June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1841, aged 21 years.  
 Mary Ann Willett, sister of the above  
 SARAH CLAYTON, died December 7<sup>th</sup> 1843, aged 57 years.  
 JAMES FREESTONE CLAYTON, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 of Yoxford, died December 17<sup>th</sup> 1861, aged 73 years.  
 SARAH CLAYTON, widow of Jas. F. CLAYTON Esq.  
 died Jan<sup>y</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1870, aged 82 years.

Here lyeth the body of Robert  
 Sibet of Yoxford, havinge issue  
 by Margare his wile one sonne :  
 who deceased y<sup>e</sup> 6 of June 1593.

Orate' p' aiab' Johis Skottow et Agnetis uxis ei' q'  
 Obiit xviij<sup>o</sup> die marcii 3<sup>o</sup> dni M<sup>o</sup>b<sup>o</sup>xi cui' aie ppiciet d.

Hic situs est  
**GUILIELMUS BETTS** Generosus  
 Familia, siqua alia, insigni  
 Et in Regem fide,  
 Morumque probitate, Oriundus,  
 agibus discendis Juvenem se addixit;  
 Legumque adeo peritia  
 (Quam incredibilis diligentia,  
 Summaque in Clientes fides  
 Cōmendarant)  
 Cum opes, quas meruit, cōparasset,  
 Non sibi soli fœneravit,  
 Sed liberis rite instituendis impertijt,  
 Ante mortem vere munificus;  
 Nam prole feliciter instituta  
 Maluit frui vivus;  
 Quam opes non profuturas

Indoctas relinquere Neco voto excidit,  
 Felici beatus prole, feliciter institutâ  
 Sed parum Collegis suis visum est,  
 Sanctissimum virum  
 Florere opulentia,  
 Nisi et suis virtuti honos,  
 Sua Constaret Dignitas;  
 Iterum igitur electus est  
 Comunibus Suffragijs,  
 Hospitij Sti Bernardi Principalis;  
 Provinciamque sibi commissam  
 Dum fideliter ornat,  
 Obijt anno ab electione secundo  
 Vir desideratissimus,  
 Anno { Domini MDCCLXIX  
 Ætatis autem suæ LIX  
 Doro. Betts Vid: Willi Betts ob:  
 18 July 1732 Ætat. 79.

In Memoriam  
**DANIELIS COPLAND, A.M.**  
 (Johannis Copland, M.B.  
 Mariæ Uxoris ejus Filii)  
 Per Annos XL  
 Hujusce Parochiæ Vicari.  
 Obijt 29<sup>th</sup> die Martis 1793.

Anno Ætatis suæ  
 Sexagesimo sexto.  
 Necnon ANNA ejusdem Danielis Copland,  
 Uxoris dilectæ.  
 Quæ ex hac vita mortali discessit  
 25<sup>th</sup> die Novembris 1818.  
 Anno ætatis suæ Octogesimo.

Hic jacent Willms Tendryng et Johes  
 Tendryng filii Willmi Tendryng  
 Armigeri, quor aiabs ppiet' 'dens Amen

Hic jacet Elisabeth Anybet filia Ghomesine  
 Boyton nup Uxoris Thome Anybet Armigi'  
 Que obiit v die Julii Anno Domini Mille  
 cccclxi<sup>o</sup> Cujus Anime ppiet' D<sup>s</sup> Ame.

An Epitaphe vpon ANTHONY COOKE, who decea  
 sed vpon Ester Monday Anno Dni 1613.  
 At the dve Sacrifice of the Paschall Lambe  
 Aprill had eayghte dayes wepte in showers, thē came  
 Leane hūngry deathe, who never pittie tooke,  
 And cawse ye Feaste was ended slewe this Cooke  
 On Easter Monday he lyves then no daye more  
 Bvt syncke to ryse with him that Rose before  
 Hee's heere intombed A man of vertve's line  
 Ovtrechte his yeares yet they were seavēty nyne  
 He lefte on earthe tenn Children of eleaven  
 To keepe his name whilste himselfe went to heaven

In Memory of ANN, Widow of R. M. WESTHORN,  
Who died Febr<sup>y</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>, 1841 : Aged 84.

*South Aisle.*

To the Memory of  
the Rev<sup>d</sup> SIR RALPH BLOIS Bart.  
who departed this life the  
Eight day of May 1762  
In the Fifty Sixth year of his age.

Hic iacet sepulta Domina Johanna  
Brooke uxor Roberti Brooke Militis  
Quæ fuit primogenita filiarum Wmfridi  
Miles Militis Vivit annos triginta  
Orto et obiit xiii die Maij An<sup>o</sup> Dni 1618.

ROBERTUS BROOKE Miles, Fortunis asque ac moribus Par Honori Hic Conditus Jacet. Cui proxime accubat sua Lectissima & delectissima Conjux. Elizabetha, Rari Exempli Femina ; omnibus et naturæ et Gratiæ dotibus Ornatissima ; Ingenio, et Judicio, supra Sexum, Prudentia singulari, Pietate Admirabili :	Cognominis Zachariæ Conjugis Effigies Expressissima : Thomæ Culpeper de Wigsale In agro Sussexiensis Armigeri, Filia ; Jacobi, Johannis, et Roberti, (Itidem ut pater, Militis) Mariæ, Elizabethæ, Annæ, Marthæq Mater. E quibus Maria sola Superstes, Lugens Curavit Hæc Apponenda Marmori. ob. { Ille, Jul. 10. An. Chr. 1646, ætat. 74. { Hæc, Jul. 22, An. Chr. 1683. æt. 82.
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In memory of  
Sir Charles Blois  
seventh bart. of Cockfield Hall Suffolk,  
born in 1794, died 12<sup>th</sup> June 1855,  
he entered the army early in life, serving through  
the Peninsular war, and was severely wounded  
at the battle of Waterloo, he was also  
colonel of the East Suffolk Militia,  
a brave soldier, a kind landlord, and faithful friend.

In the family vault at the east end of this Chapel are deposited the remains of SIR CHARLES BLOIS, 6 <sup>th</sup> Bart. of Cockfield Hall in this parish, he was born March 4 <sup>th</sup> 1766 : ever feelingly alive to the duties of his station	faithful and earnest in the discharge of them he closed a long and useful life on the 21 <sup>st</sup> of August 1850. also of CLARA, his wife youngest daughter and coheiress of JOSCELINE PRICE Esqr. of Camblesforth Yorkshire who died 22 <sup>nd</sup> Febr <sup>y</sup> 1847: aged 78.
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Here lyeth buried CHRISTIAN FOXE, the  
wife of John Foxe, by whom she had is—  
sve one sonne. She departed this life  
the foverteenne day of December in the  
yeere of ovr Lord (1618), she beeinge  
of the age of twentye and 9 yeares  
vixit dvm vixit bene.

Here lieth buried the body of JESSE  
JOSE Merchant who departed this lyfe  
the third day of October in the yeare  
of ovr Lord one thousand six hundred  
twelve being of the age of fifty &  
three yeares.

Sacred to the memory of  
Sir JOHN RALPH BLOIS, bart.  
born August 13<sup>th</sup> 1830  
died December 31<sup>st</sup> 1888.  
eighth baronet.

To the Memory of  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. Stubbs Vicar of  
this Parish, who died  
Nov<sup>r</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup> 1753, Aged 52 yeares.

M. S.

CAROLI BLOIS Baronetti, ex antiquâ Stirpe  
Oriundi, bonâ Indole, ac felice Ingenio præditi.  
Cum autem, dirâ Ægritudine correptus, illâ plus  
Quindecem laborâset annos, a Matre, a sorrore,  
Et ab Omnibus defletus, Ætatis suæ vicesimo nono  
Morti occubuit Feb<sup>r</sup>. 26<sup>to</sup> 1760.

Matris quoque pientissimæ, ROBERTI KEMP  
Baronetti filiæ, Dolore pariter ac morbo  
Confectæ; Religione vero, Liberalitate, et  
Fide integrâ insignis, Vitæq; Spe  
Melioris freta, non mori dubitavit,  
Novemb<sup>r</sup> decimo quinto 1762, Ætat: 60.  
Tandem Maria hujus Filia nuper carissima  
Et Omnibus pergrata, Ætatis suæ  
Tercesimo tertio mortua Est 1766.

Grate y aiaz' Johis Coke & Alicie uxis sue  
q' obiit J<sup>o</sup>dni M<sup>o</sup>xiij quor aiazs ppicit dr<sup>a</sup>

Sub hoc marmore  
Depositæ jacent Exuvie  
NATHANIELIS PARKHURST, A.M.  
Viri boni & eruditi,  
Hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarii  
Annos XLII.  
vitæ fuit integer,  
Moribus gravis  
Fungendo munere sedulus.  
Et Doctrinam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ

Concionibus ad populum habitis,  
Audaciter vindicare  
Sibi solenne erat.  
obiit vi Idûs Decembr.  
Anno salutis humanæ MDCCVII.  
Ætatis suæ LXIV.  
Hic etiam inhumatam Priscilla  
ejusdem Nath. Parkhurst Vidua,  
Quæ obiit Feb. 24. Anno 1711 Ætat. 53.

## VICARS OF YOXFORD.

Domesd. Prior Monachon. Thetfordie habet Eccliam in propriis usus. Estimatio Rectoriæ xx marc. Estimatio Vicariæ ejusdem vj marc. di. Procuratio vij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. Vicarius solvit Synodalia per ann. ij<sup>s</sup>. Denarii, S. Petri xix<sup>d</sup>.

- 1308 4 Id. Nov. GALFRIDUS LOPHAM, Vic. ad præs. Prioris & Monachon S. Mariæ Thetfd. (Lib. i. 29.)
- 1325 10 Kal. Maij. ADAM DE MALTEBY, ad præs. dni Rg rāone vac. Prioris Thetf. (Lib. i. 116.)
- 1326 7 Id. Aug. WILL. DE DERSHAM, ad præs. dni Rg. rōne temp. Prioratus de Thetf. (Lib. ii. 9.)
- 1328 4 Non. Sep. SIMON DE PRATO DE HADESCO, ad præs. Prioris & Mon. de Thetf. (Lib. ii. 24.)
- 1349 24 Oct. JOHN BALLE, ad præs. Mariæ Com. Norf. rōne advocac ad Prior de Thetford. (Lib. ii. 113.)
- 1351 12 Jun. NICHOLAS HILL de Wodeton (Vic.) ad præs. Mariæ Comitissæ Norf. (Lib. iv. 132.)
- 1361 8 Julij. EDMUND COOPER de Freston ad præs Prioris & Conv. Monach. de Thetfd. (Lib. v. 45.)
- 1361 9 Mart. THO. CLERE de Wotton ad præs. eorund. (Lib. v. 57.)
- 1368 19 Mart. RIC. MUNCH (Vic. pmut. cum Brundale) ad præs. eorund. Blomefield Norf. vii. 220. (Lib. v. 84.)
- 1374 GALFRIDUS . . . (Heyd. 46. 68. ob. 1369.)
- 1381 20 Apr. Jo. BARDE, auctoritate apostolica. (Lib. vi. 72.)
- 1386 4 Mart. Jo. PHI. DE COUNTESS THORP (pmut. cum med de Taverham) ad præs. Prioris & Monach. de Thetf. (called Hugh; Rector of S. Matthew, Ipswich, 1378—1380; of Taverham 1384—1386. Blomefield x. 472: see Vol. vii. 157.) (Lib. vi. 121.)
- 1391 2 Aug. JOHN IRNYNG de Haughle ad præs. eorund. (Lib. vi. 158.) At Crownthorp 1399—1404.
- 1399 17 Mart. HENRY BRAMPTON de Causton (pmut. cum Crunge-thorp) ad præs. eorund. (Blomefield ii. 400.) (Lib. vi. 256.) At Crownthorp 1395—1399.
- 1409 pen Maij. ROBERT DONELYN de Ixworth, ad præs. eorund. (Lib. vii. 18.)
- 1418 22 Feb. CLEMENT ROLLESBY ad præs. eorund. Test. ejus prob. 3 Nov. 1457. (Lib. viii. 41.)
- 1457 15 Mart. ROBERT ROUSE ad præs. Eorund. (Vol. vii. 109.) (Lib. xi. 101.)
- 1470 16 Apr. RICHARD CULFORD ad præs. Eorund. (Lib. xi. 174.)
- 1484 28 Sep. JOAN NEWMAN ad præs. Eorund. (Lib. xii. 110.)
- 1520 27 Apr. TOBIAS QUAREAR ad præs. Eorund. (Lib. xiv. 158.)
- 1520 21 Jun. GEORGE STROGER, ad præs. Eorund. (Lib. xvi. 70.)

THOMAS WYLLEY. He was author of several dramatic performances of a religious character. No date but after

- 1535, when Cromwell was appointed visitor of the Monasteries. (Colliers Annals of Stage. i. 128, 130—132.) In a letter signed *Thomas Wyllley* of Yoxforthe, Vykar, fatherless and forsaken, complains the priests of the county would not allow him to preach in their churches, because he had made a play against the Pope's counsellors. "The Lord make you the instrument of my helpe, Lord Cromwell, that I may have fre liberty to preche the trewth."
- 1555 JACOBUS FLETCHER, Rect. de Gaytonthorp, at Gaytonthorp 1553-59. Blomefield viii. 440. (Lib. xviii. 10.)
- 1570 8 Aug. WILLIAM BARLOW, ad præs. Tho. Ducis Norf. d. Had children John, Wm., Thos., bap. 1576, 1578, 1581. He bu. here Feb. 20, 1596. (Lib. xix. 162.)
- 1597 1 July. JOHN BALDWIN, ad præs. Robti Brook Aldermanni Lond. 1604. His children Jos. and Wm. by Amy his wife, bap. 1600, 1603. He bu. June 5. 1617. (Vol. vi. 376.) (Lib. xx. 254.)
- 1617 2 Oct. THOMAS BLOCK, A.M. ad præs. Thæ. Bedingfeild, Arm. 1629. Bu. here Oct. 13. 1632, æt. 48. (Lib. xxii. 71.)
- 1632 24 Nov. LAURENCE EACHARD, ad præs. ejusd. 1626. Sequestered (Walker's Suff. of Clergy. II. 238.) (Lib. Corbet.)
- 1665 18 May. NATHANIEL PARKHURST, M.A., ad præs. dnæ Eliz. Bedingfeild. (Reynolds.) Born in Ipswich, where his father was master of a merchant vessel. He was sent to Queen's Coll. Cam. in his 13<sup>th</sup> year. Then removed by Lady Brooke's invitation to Yoxford as her chaplain, and she procured his presentation. He wrote Funeral sermon on Lady Elizabeth Brook, 1684; also Two Treatises on being willing to live, and desiring to die; ten select discourses; eleven do; sleeping in Jesus, a sermon. Was Vicar 42 years, bu. here Dec. 12. 1707, æt. 64. M.I.
- 1708 13 May. JOHN WATSON, on presentation of John Rous, Esq.
- 1710 4 Oct. THOMAS CROSBY, on presentation of John Rous, Esq.
- 1711 24 Dec. ROBERT WICHINGHAM, bu. here June 16th, 1730.
- 1730 29 Sep. THOMAS STUBBS, B.A., Cai. Coll. Cam. degree 1722. Pat. Sir John Rous, Bart., d. Nov. 16. 1753, æt. 52, bu. here. M.I.
- 1753 13 Dec. DANIEL COPLAND, M.A., Em. Coll. Cam. 1749. Presented by Sir J. Rouse. Was Vicar forty years, m. Miss Hall. s.p. (add. ms. 19,083, 258.) He d. Mar. 29, 1793, æt. 65. Bu. in Chancel. M.I. Widow died 1818, æt. 80. (Gent. Mag. 63. 377.)
- 1793 May 4. JOHN CUTTS LOCKWOOD, M.A., Ch. Ch. Ox., M.A. 1787. Was a younger son of Rev. Edward Lockwood, and Lucy, his wife, dau. of Rev. Dr. Dowdswell, of Kingham, co. Oxf. His father, having married to his third wife, Judith, dau. of John Bedingfeild, of Beeston, Norf., and relict of Sir John Rous, Bart., of Henham, he obtained from the sixth baronet, afterwards Lord Rous, and E. of Stradbroke, the presentation to Yoxford. In 1797, was appointed R. of Topcroft. In 1816,

- presented to Croydon. Upon obtaining Coulsdon in 1820, he resigned Yoxford and Topcroft. He m. in 1795, Amelia, dau. of Thos. Bodington, of Clapton, and by her, who d. at Teignmouth, Oct. 12, 1806, æt. 35, he had one son, John William, R. of Kingham, and two daughters. Mr. Lockwood died at Leamington in 1830, æt. 67. (*Gent. Mag.* 1830. 473.)
- 1821 Feb. 14. HENRY WILLIAM ROUS BIRCH, M.A. Pat. Lord Rous. Bras. Coll. Ox. Also R. of Bedford (*Gent. Mag.* xci., 273.) By birth a Welshman. Was nephew to Lord Stradbroke, and m. 1818, Lydia, sec. dau. of Dan. Mildred of Woodford. At time of his institution to Yoxford, he was V. of Reydon with Southwold.
- 1837 Feb. 23. SAMUEL THOMAS ROBERTS, LL.D., purchased from Lord Stradbroke the advowson for £1,600, and Mr. Birch soon resigned. He was an Irishman. His views were Calvinistic. In 1837 he enlarged the church. Sold the advowson to another Irishman for £1,800 in 1844, and accepted small preferment in the North of England. Died suddenly in the Isle of Man, April, 1847.
- 1844 Sept. 23. JOSEPH D'ARCY SIRR, D.D., Trin. Coll. Dub., B.A. 1812; B. 1818, P. 1819; M.A. 1823, B.D. 1842, D.D. 1843. (*Gent. Mag.* 1844, 537.) In 1846 disposed of the benefice, and took a district church in London. Dr. Sirr was son of Major Sirr, head of the police in Dublin during the Irish rebellion in 1798. Was author of *Life of Abp. Usher*, 1815; *Fun. Ser. on Geo. III.*; the *Deluge*, 1832; *First Resurrection*, 1833; *Established Church*, 1836; *Separation from*, 1836; *Notes on S. Luke*, 1843; *Law of Sinai*, &c., 1843; *Memoirs of Abp. of Tuam*, 1843; *Sacrifices*, 1862. Before coming to Yoxford he was R. of Kilcolman, Ireland, 1823-44. (*Dr. Sirr's Life of Abp. Trench*, 775.) Was P. C. S. Mary, Spital sq., 1846--1850. (*S. Jas. Chron.*, Sep. 19.)
- 1846 ROBERT FIRMIN, M.A., Clare Coll. Cam. B.A. and B. 1823; P. 1825, M.A. 1846. Was R. of Fingringhoe, Essex, when he purchased the advowson, and was instituted to Yoxford Sep. 28, 1846. (*Gent. Mag.* 527.) Was younger son of Peter Firmin, of Dedham, Attorney. He mar. and had family. Mr. Firman was vicar 25 years, and died at Dedham, April 5, 1872, æt. 72. Bu. at Yoxford. M.I.
- 1872 HENRY PARR, son of the late Thomas Parr, Esq., of Lythwood Hall, Salop, descended from the PARRS of Parr. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, II., 1863.) Sometime *Gent. Comm. Oxon.*, afterwards S. Bees. B. 1845, P. 1847. V. of S. M. Mag., Taunton, 1849-58; C. of Tonbridge, 1859-61; P. C. of Ashchurch, Gloucs., 1861-62; C. of Yoxford 1867-72. Author of *Ch. of England Psalmody*; *Sermons at Tonbridge*; contributor to *Nichols' Topographer*, &c.

## THE RELATION OF THE GEOLOGY OF EAST ANGLIA TO ARCHÆOLOGY.

BY DR. JOHN ELLOR TAYLOR, F.G.S.

An address delivered to the members at Yoxford, July 7, 1892.

The relation between these two sciences in East Anglia was closer and more marked, than it could be in any other part of Great Britain, chiefly because of the peculiar geological conditions which existed in Norfolk and Suffolk, and partly in Essex. Certain formations were met with there which were not found in any part of the United Kingdom, and this had exercised an influence over certain features of ecclesiastical and other architecture, stamping them with a peculiar individuality. In going through our Australian Colonies we might see the evolution of church architecture condensed into little more than a quarter of century, just as a red deer annually reproduced in the increasing number of its tines the evolution of its race. In an Australian bush town the first church would be built chiefly of wood, as was the case with nearly all the Saxon churches in this country. In a few years it would have a roof of corrugated iron; then would come the stone period, replacing the original structure, and perhaps on the identical spot, owing to its having been consecrated. Our early churches, up to shortly before the Norman period were built chiefly of wood, England was a forest-clad country, and wood must have been the chief quarry, except in freestone and limestone districts. Although East Anglia was one of the early settled districts, there must have been considerable difficulty in conveying large quantities of stone inland. Hence we find that in the

districts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, where the subsoils were boulder clay, the stones for church building were collected on the spot, turned up by the plough, or picked off the ground. The external form of tower, into which they could be most easily worked, would be a round tower, and there were more round tower churches in Suffolk and Norfolk than all the rest of England put together. A modification of these occurred later on, when the upper part was made octagonal, each angle being strengthened by freestone. The highly artistic stone-work of the later Norman period, as well as that of the early English and Decorated styles, were possible, because the Oolitic limestone used for that purpose was worked almost as easily as cheese, when freshly quarried. This was brought over chiefly from Caen, in Normandy, for use in the eastern-most parts of East Anglia. Further west we got more Barnack stone, from the village of that name, in Northamptonshire. The Abbey of Bury S. Edmund's, which was originally a huge wooden structure, was re-built chiefly of this stone, King William forgoing his tolls on this occasion. It was singular how certain kinds of stone had come to be used for special church work. Thus the fonts, altars, slabs, &c., were frequently formed of Purbeck marble, a fresh water limestone crowded with fossil shells, only found at Purbeck. During that great church building epoch, known as the Perpendicular period, the outlying buttresses, clerestoried windows and other elaborate work, demanded a greater use of Oolitic freestone, and this was probably the reason that at that time it was most abundantly used. The later Decorated and Perpendicular churches in districts where the black flints could be obtained directly from the chalk, allowed of those flints being faced and squared, and this led to the lovely flint and panel work seen at its best perfection at Norwich, both in ecclesiastical, municipal, and other buildings. It would have been impossible for the shattered flints, obtained from the boulder clay, where they had originally been deposited by ice-action, to have been worked in this

manner. Accordingly we find them used in all churches down to the Tudor period, just as they were picked up, so that our East Anglian churches were capital geological museums, containing stones, chiefly flint, from all the geological formations between here and Scotland. The early Romans availed themselves of those masses of clayey carbonate of lime, which occur in the London clay, and are known as Septaria. The Roman wall at Colchester is built chiefly of them, so is the keep at Orford Castle, and many of the high-towered churches along the Suffolk and Essex coast have this stone in their composition, especially when the London clay happens to crop out in the district. These Septarian stones are common along the southern parts of the Suffolk coast. The West Rocks off Harwich are formed of them. The Carstone Churches in West Norfolk, the hard Coraline limestone, which only occurs in the neighbourhood of Orford, must have locally affected church architecture; and very hard put to it the church builders must have been in a district where no natural quarries are found, to obtain the materials wherewith to build the grey old churches of our towns and villages, of which East Anglia can boast to possess the most splendid, and well preserved examples. The architects of the ancient Norman castles, as well as those of the best Monasteries of later time, were men who were practical geologists, even if they knew nothing about the theory. It did not astonish them to find shells and fish remains in stones, for these were fully explained in those times by the theory of the Deluge. Modern architects, with all the resources of civilization available to their hands, and with the means of rapidly bringing from any part of the Kingdom, or the world, materials they needed to complete and perfect their work, could not but be surprised at the noble buildings, ecclesiastical and otherwise, visited by this Society during its annual summer rambles, which had been erected under conditions as widely contrasted to those of modern times as it was possible to conceive.

After inspecting the monuments and other features of interest in Yoxford Church, referred to by the Vicar, an adjournment was made to the "Tuns" Hotel, one of those large old-fashioned hostelrys which point to the time of busy vehicular traffic by road, before the railway effected such a change in rural life. The party, augmented at the other places visited, was here joined by other influential residents in this locality; altogether about eighty sat down to dinner.

On the proposition of the Rev. M. B. Cowell, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Taylor for his interesting lecture. It was then proposed by the Rev. Francis Haslewood, and seconded by Mr. Sterling Westhorp, that the following ladies and gentlemen be elected members of the Society: The Ven. Archdeacon Gibson, Mrs. Ridley, Mrs. Todd, Miss Key, Rev. George Castleden, M.A., Mr. H. J. Wright, and Mr. C. J. Osborne. Mr. Freeman Wright then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. Francis Haslewood, the Honorary Secretary. The excursionists then proceeded to Sibton Abbey. The journey lay through more beautiful green roads, and on dismounting at Sibton the visitors were directed to the interesting old ruins of Sibton Abbey, approached by a long narrow lane, with a tall hedge on either side. Coming into the open there were the old ruins, which, with the surroundings, had a charm for the antiquarians. By the courtesy of E. Levett Scrivener, Esq., the ruins of this fine Cistercian Abbey were thoroughly explored.

## SIBTON ABBEY.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

An Address delivered at Sibton, on July 7, 1892.

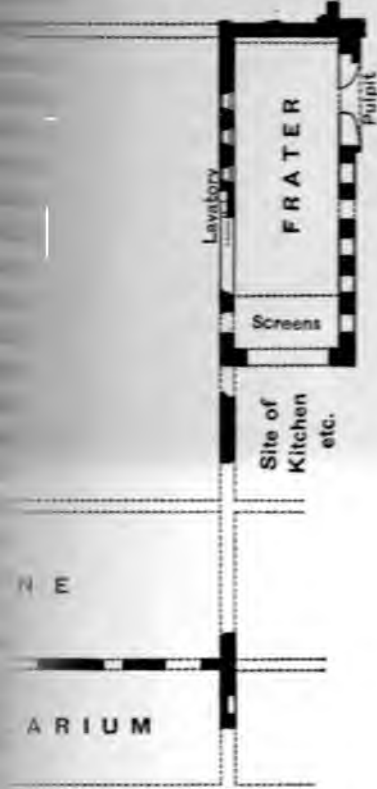
Sibton Abbey, founded in 1150, by William Fitz Robert, for monks of the Cistercian Order, was dedicated to God and in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. After the Cistercian manner it was colonized from the mother house of Warden. Its further history is an entire blank. Of course there are a great number of records, deeds, and grants of property, etc., but they are not of any particular interest, and we hear nothing more until we get to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, when the property of the abbey was valued at £250 a-year, or about £5,000 of our money. It was, therefore, a fairly wealthy





house, and its value being over £200 a-year, it escaped the suppression of the lesser religious houses. Before the suppression the abbot and convent disposed of the whole abbey, its site, and possessions, to the Duke of Norfolk. What he gave for it does not appear in the deed or elsewhere, but the deed was looked upon as good in law, because at the suppression the property of the abbey was finally confirmed by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Norfolk. The Benedictine Order, from which the Cistercian was an off-shoot, was founded by St. Benedict about the beginning of the sixth century, and between that and the 11th it got into a state of decay; all sorts of abuses and laxities had grown up, and the Order had departed very far from the original rule of St. Benet. Thereupon Robert of Molesme reformed the Order, and founded the abbey of Citeaux, where the absolute rule of St. Benet might be observed in its pristine purity. The third abbot from Robert, who became the first abbot, was an Englishman named Stephen Harding, and he, twenty years after the foundation of Citeaux, founded a new Order of Monks, which after Citeaux was named the Cistercian Order. Houses of the new Order rapidly sprang up in all parts of Europe. They were linked by a peculiar chain of discipline, which originated at Citeaux and bound the whole Order together as no other Order was bound. Its principal feature consisted in a regular system of visitation. The abbot of Citeaux, as being the father abbot, was allowed to visit any other monastery of the Order he chose, and he in his turn could be visited by the abbots of the four abbeys next in rank to Citeaux. Each new abbey that was founded was liable to visitation by the abbot of the place from which it started. The abbey of Sibton was colonized from Wardon, and the abbot of Wardon could visit Sibton, but the abbot of Wardon was subject to visitation by the abbot of Fountains, and Fountains in its turn was subject to Clairvaux, and Clairvaux to Citeaux. Besides this, every abbot of the Order was bound once a year to

Undercroft of DORTER



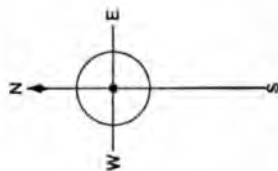
Scale of Feet  
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attend the general chapter held at Cîteaux, where all the abbots assembled together and discussed the affairs of the Order, so it is obvious that when such a system was carried out rigidly, as it seems to have been, it was productive of unanimity in the Order, and produced a state of things such as no other Order could have. These facts explain the uniformity of the Cistercian buildings. Not only had they a regular rule which they all obeyed, but they had one particular rule of laying out their buildings. It is so uniform all over the country, that it is easy to tell a Cistercian abbey, simply by means of its ground plan, without knowing anything of its history. The churches were all built on one particular plan, of which Kirkstall is a good normal example, though in later churches certain modifications occur.

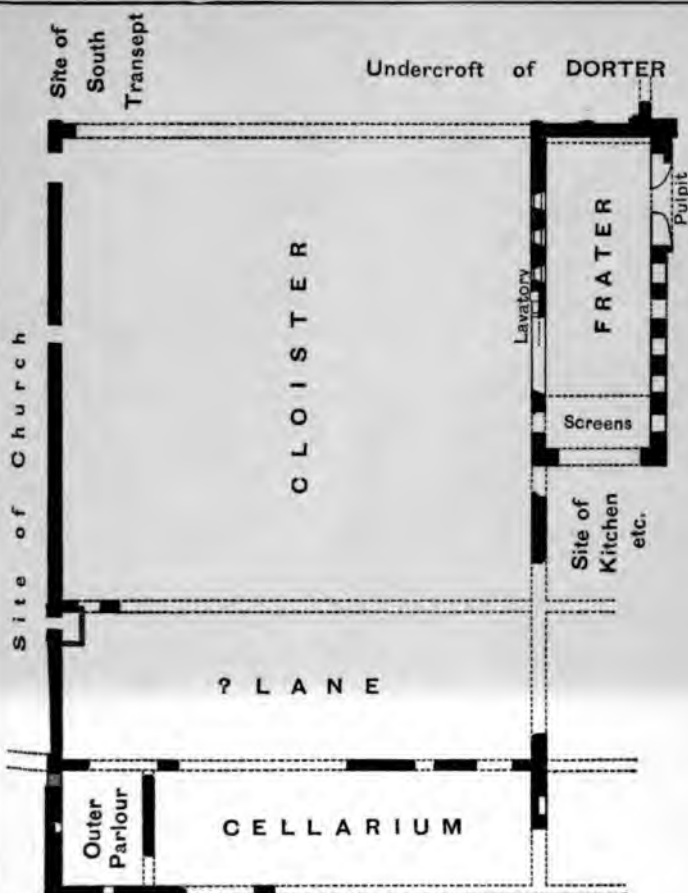
The Cistercian was a wealthy Order, and, looking after their affairs as closely as they did, the monks were able to put up good buildings all over the country. In fact, most of the big ruins we have in this country are those of Cistercian abbeys. That may seem an odd thing, but after all there is nothing extraordinary about it, because one of the first rules in the *Consuetudines* was that, whenever an abbey was founded, it should be in a remote place, and far from the abodes of mankind. As the abbey was to be planted in a lonely spot it can be understood that, when the suppression came, it was easier to go to some house close to a town than to go into the country where the roads were bad and often impassable to fetch away stuff which could be had nearer. That is the reason why the great abbeys of Fountains, Rievaulx, Tintern, etc., are in such a good state of preservation to this day while others are utterly despoiled. In regard to the building here, Sibton abbey has been very much destroyed. The only parts that are really left are a mere shell of a building and a few fragments of walls. (*See plan*). They all, however, tell us something. The great wall on the north formed the south side of the church, and at its east end is the angle of the nave and transept. On the south

SIBTON ABBEY  
SUFFOLK

Plan of existing remains  
measured & drawn  
by Thos. E. Key.  
1892.

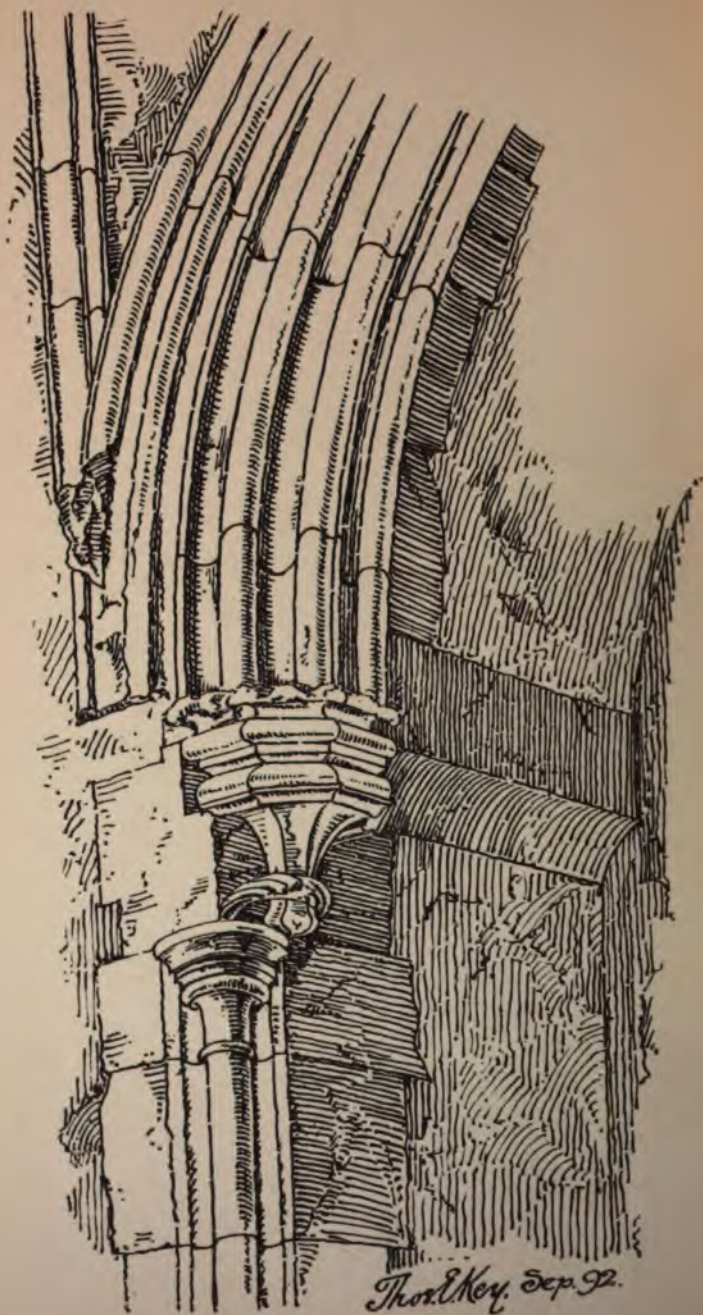


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side of it is the site of the cloister. Of the church itself there is nothing left, except that south wall. All the early Cistercian abbey churches were built on one set plan, with a long nave with aisles, a short and aisleless eastern arm which was the presbytery, a low central tower, and transepts with two or three chapels on their eastern sides. The quire was under the central tower and extended two or three bays down the nave. The rest of the nave was not a mere open space such is now seen in our cathedral and abbey churches, but was used also as the quire of the *conversi* or working brothers of the abbey. This mention of the *conversi* recalls another peculiarity of the Cistercian Order. This was that the inmates of each house were divided into two great companies, the monks proper, and the *conversi* or working brothers. The working brothers were in no degree socially inferior to the monks, they were generally drawn from the same class, and there was no reason why a *conversus* should not have been of gentle birth. It is still a popular notion that monks were drawn from the lower orders of the people, but such a view is quite erroneous. In the 12th century, when these Cistercian abbeys were in full swing, the men of the upper classes had practically only two courses open to them for living; they must enter some religious order or become soldiers. It was not considered a proper thing then for the son of a gentleman to go into any kind of trade, so it was from the upper classes that both monks and *conversi* were drawn. The chief difference between the *conversi* and the monks was this: that whereas the monk was a man of letters, or in other words one who could read, the *conversus* was a man who could not read. It was expressly enjoined when a man became a *conversus* he was to remain one, and could not go from that grade to the other. That did not necessarily mean he was not to learn reading, but to prevent any ambition on his part, he was supposed to enter this strict life and remain in it all his days, so he had nothing to look forward to but the life he entered upon with full knowledge. It

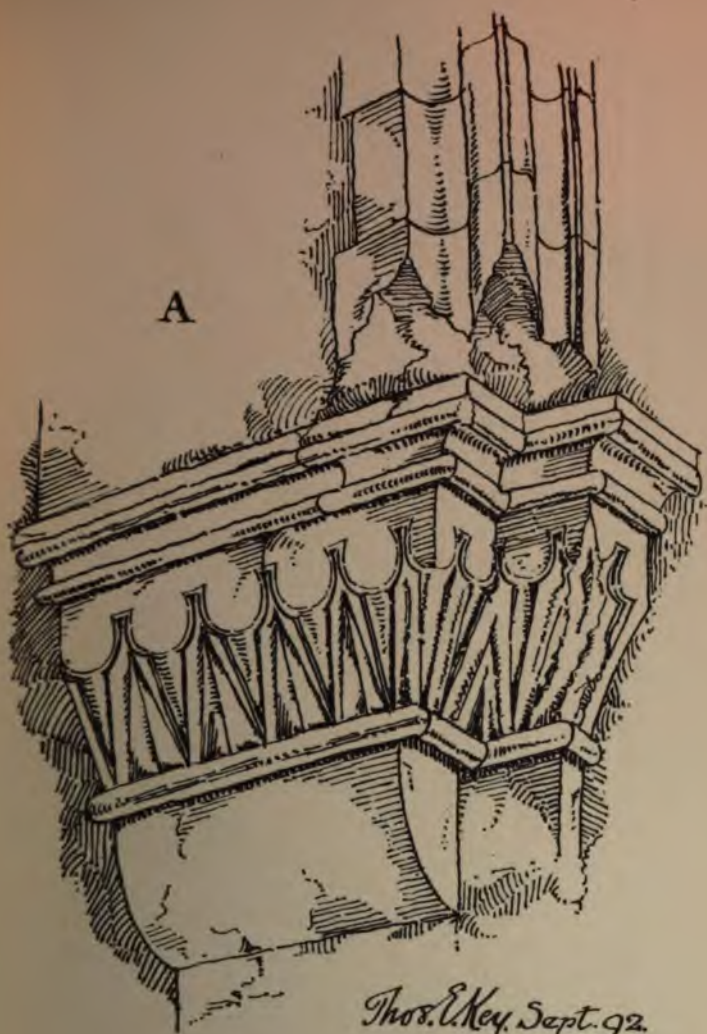


SIBTON ABBEY.

REMAINS OF CORBEL AND ARCH OF LAVATORY.

1875





SIBTON ABBEY.

A. DETAIL OF CORBEL OF FRATER ARCH.

After a thorough examination of the ruins of Sibton Abbey, and two stone coffins, which had been unearthed ten years previously (tiles, &c., found here are engraved *Gent. Mag.* 1806, 17), the party walked back to Sibton Church, where the Vicar gave them a hearty welcome, and a brief account of his church.

### SIBTON CHURCH.

By REV. JOHN L. M. MOORE, M.A.

Sibton Church was founded, or rather the original church on that site was founded, and dedicated in honour of St. Peter, in the reign of William Rufus, by Robert de Cadomo, son of Walter de Cadomo. A member of the same family founded a monastery in this place in the year 1149, about fifty years later, in the reign of King Stephen. "The oldest portion of the church" is the south doorway, which is Norman work with banded shafts. The church originally consisted of a Nave and Chancel. About the beginning of the 14th century, the present chancel arch was added, and a Porch to protect the then old south doorway; the porch was removed at the restoration in 1872. In the 15th century the Tower was added with spire, and the window heads filled with Perpendicular tracery, and at that time the beautiful oak roof was placed over the Nave with its carved figures on either side of the King posts, and various shields bearing the arms of families residing in the neighbourhood at that time. The next addition to the church was made in the 16th century; that period was marked by the suppression of the Abbeys and Monasteries, and amongst them Sibton Abbey about the year 1540. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, to whom King Henry VIII. promised the revenues of this and another far more important Abbey, that of Thetford, in Norfolk, endeavoured in vain to prevent the dissolution of these Abbeys. Contemporaneous with the suppression of Sibton Abbey, came the enlargement of Sibton Church; the Duke of Norfolk appears to have allowed the stones of the Abbey to be used in the building of the present north aisle of this church. The north aisle was built by the executors of the will of Robert Duckett, who was living in 1533, and after the dissolution of the Abbey, the Abbot and Convent endowed the vicarage. The architect at the time of the last restoration remarked that the arcade dividing the nave from the aisle, was placed there in the time of Henry VIII., but the stones were undoubtedly worked in the time of Stephen. The north doorway, too, plainly told him that it was made for a thicker wall in the time of Edward II., and brought to this church in the time of Henry VIII.,

Abbey was destroyed. There is one more witness to connection between the Abbey and the Church. The arch, chancel to the chancel aisle,—over the present organ—originally more lofty when forming a part of the Abbey, but cut down to the level of the wall plate of this chancel. The arch was very carefully and reverently restored in the year 1875 by J. W. Brooke, Esq., and Mrs. Scrivener. The only matter is that the porch, built in the 14th century to protect the main doorway, was not also restored. This, besides being a loss, would have added much to the beauty of the church. At restoration a very handsome screen was discovered at the west end of the church of the same date as the roof. It was used simply for the purpose of partitioning off a dark closet at the base of the tower for hiding the stairs to the belfry and organ loft. The best part of that screen was preserved and now stands at the entrance to the chancel. It is interesting to find in the minutes of a town meeting a petition to the Bishop for leave to remove the old screen with the Arms surmounting the same from within the chancel arch, as it very much obstructed the light from the east window into the chancel; also for leave to remove the stone font, because it was a hindrance to the proposed erection of an organ gallery at the west end.

In the same year the wooden spire was taken from off the tower, its weight being represented to be injurious to the tower. There is a lofty Elizabethan pulpit in the middle of the south wall, which was removed in 1875, when it was reduced to its present height, and placed in its present position. The font, now near the north door, is ancient, and is decorated with the symbols of the Evangelists thereon. There are many allusions to Sibton Church in old Wills. Robert Drewrye bequeathed to the High Altar in 1464; Agnes Snellyng, widow, in 1493, to be buried in Sibton Church yard, and bequeathed 3s. 4d. to the High Altar; Thomas Seman paid 20d. to the High Altar in 1539 in expiation for tithes not duly paid. Some of the mural tablets are well worthy of notice. They almost all bear the name of Barker (or Chapman) or Scrivener; the Barker memorials are in the nave and the Scriveners in the north aisle, which is specially set apart from the Abbey. The oldest brass bears date 1475, John Chapman, Barker. Then we have Edmund Chapman 1511; Edmund Barker 1574. This brass bears the following inscription:—

my native soile and here	Here doe I Edmund Chapman torne
l a quiet lyef	To that same soile againe
nty yerres and here to me	W <sup>ch</sup> brought me forth and fostred me
ret my wyffe [borne	Prolonging lief in vayne
nes and daughters fyve were	And wishe that enche man could
I yelded have	This leasson learne of me
o death my flesh to wormes	Here so to live, and so to die
to the grave.	To live eternally.

Another brass, dated 1582, in memory of John Chapman, bears this inscription :—

Remember that thou art but dust  
When death doth call to earth, thou must.

A hundred years later the fine mural tablet on the north wall of the chancel was erected to Sir Edmund Barker, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Peasenhall, and Pensioner in Ordinary to King Charles II. (the name Chapman is now dropped). This man was remarkable for his piety and prudence, his loyalty to his Prince, conformity to the Church, candour to his friends, and conjugal affection to his dear and well deserving wife. Sir Edmund Barker married Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Worshipful Sir William Cooper of Ratling Court, Kent, Baronet, by whom he had two children, who died in their infancy. He was succeeded by a Francis Barker. About the same time lived and died at the Abbey House, John Scrivener, who was equally remarkable for his piety, loyalty, reverence for his Church, and love of his country. This is the first notice we have of the name Scrivener in these walls. He died in 1682, aged 83. His son Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Grudgefield of Fressingfield, by whom he had 14 children. There is a tablet to the memory of one of these children, Dorothy, who died on the 18th Feby., 1734, aged 85, and in the tablet appears the inscription, she was "remarkable for her extraordinary piety towards God, and her extensive charity to the poor." There are tablets also to the memory of the Rev. Charles Scrivener, 1737, who resigned the living of Wilby, and came to end his days at Sibton; and Charles, his son, 1751, who married into the Bedingfield family of Bedingfield, and is handed down to us as a man whose mind was adorned with every virtue, to which were added, by the assistance of an excellent understanding, all the accomplishments becoming the son, the husband, and the friend. Next must be mentioned John Freston Scrivener, who married Dorothy, the daughter of Dr. Roger Howman of Norwich, and left one only daughter, Dorothy, who became the wife of John Fisher, Lord Bishop of Salisbury; John Freston Scrivener died in 1797, and just 34 years later a tablet was placed in this church to the memory of his only daughter, who, however, was buried by the side of her husband in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, September, 1831. The decoration of the interior is due to the munificence of the late J. W. Brooke, Esq. The beautiful organ was presented by the late Mrs. Scrivener. There is still a work to be done. The church is not complete without the porch and the spire. Let us hope that one day the old south door will again be protected, and the church again point upwards to the skies.

## VICARS OF SIBTON.

### VICARS OF SIBTON.

Books of Institution at Public Record Office, f. 29.

Nicholas Widley, M.A., signed terrier 1613. Patrons were feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk. He also held Darsham.

(See Vol. vi., 375.)

Stephen Norton. Dec. 3. Patron, Edrus Chapman als Barker. William Whitefoot signed terrier.

Thomas Dawson, with Peasehall. July 3. Patron, Edus Barker, Esq.

5 Fenn signed terrier.

9 John Skoulding cum cap. Aug. 4. Patron, Franc. Barker, Gen. S. Manning.

2 Joës Carter. Oct. 26. Patroness, Eliz. Barker, vid

8 James Carter, B.A., with the Chap. Jan. 24. Cai. Coll. Cam., B.A., 1742; Vicar nearly forty years; d. Dec. 26, 1786, æt 66. Patroness, Elizabeth Barker, Spinster.

7 Francis Leggett, with Peasehall. Jan. 26. Rector of Bedfield. Patron, Eleazar Davy.

1 Sterling Moseley Westthorp, M.A., with Peasehall Chap. Caius Coll. Cam. (Gent. Mag. xci., 273.) B.A., 1818; Deac., 1818; Pr., 1819.

1 to 1891 William Bromley, Ch. Coll. Cam., B.A., 1866; M.A., 1869; Deac., 1867; Pr., 1868; formerly Curate of Huddersfield, 1867-69; St. Giles, Shrewsbury, 1870; Pres. Vic. of Manorbier, Pems. Patron, J. W. Brooke, Esq.

12 John Leach Mitchell Moore, Ch. Coll. Cam., B.A., 1866; M.A., 1870; Deac., 1866; Pr. 1867; formerly Curate of Tamworth, 1866-69; Garboldisham, Norf., 1869-71; Glemsford, Suff., 1872-74; Rector of Kilverstone, Norf., 1875-78; Vicar of Hapton, Norf., 1878-87; Vic. of Manorbier, Pems., 1888-91. Patron, J. K. Brooke, Esq.

### WILLS FROM THE PROBATE REGISTRY AT IPSWICH.

*Robert Drewrye* of Sibton, 1464, to be bu in the churchyard of Peter's Ch, Sibton, to the High Altar, of Ch of Sibton 12<sup>d</sup>. to Ch of wenhall, and to Ch. of Badingham: *It lego frabs ordinis sci francisci Donevic; It. lego frabs ordinis Augustini de Orford.* Fol. 119.

*Agnes Snellyng*, of Sibton, widow, 17 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1493, to be buried the church of Sibton, to the High Altar 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; to the repairs the Church 20<sup>d</sup>; to the use of the *Rood lofte* in the same 20. To the Convent of *fryars Preachers Dunwich* 5<sup>s</sup> for half a trental; to the *vy Friars Dunwich* 5/ for the same. To the Prioress and Convent of *viyard* 4<sup>s</sup> to pray for her soul; also an honest secular priest to sing her soul for half a year in the Church of Sibton; also for her late *uband* Robert Snellyng. Prob. at Ipswich, May 26, 1594. F. 158.

*Robert Stannard* of Sibton, to be buried in the Ch. yard of Sibton, to the High Altar 12<sup>d</sup> and the reparation of the same 2<sup>s</sup>, and to the *Abbot of Sibton* 13<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. I ordeyne to my exors Syr Ric. Clerk vye of Sypton, and Joan my wife. F. 133.

*Robert Cooper*, alias Gardyner, of Sibton, 4 Sept. 1483, to be buried in the Chapel of the blessed Mary in the Monastery of Sibton. F. 27.

*Gilbert Marshall*, of Sibton, 20 November 1483, to be buried in Sibton Church yard, to the *high Altar* of the same 4<sup>d</sup>, to the reparation of the Church 20<sup>d</sup>, to the building of the *Chapel of St. Mary* founded in the *Monastery of St. Mary*, at Sibton 20<sup>d</sup>: to Sir Thomas Sibton, monk, in the said Monastery for a trental 10<sup>s</sup>. F. 23.

*Robert Snellyng*, of Sybbton, I will have a secler priest to synge for my sowle by ye term of half a yere: I will that the *convent of y<sup>e</sup> Grey fryars at Donwiche* have x<sup>s</sup> to synge a trentall for my sowle. *Prov. at Blytheborow xx Sep. 1490.*

*Margaret Rabet*, of Sibton, 5 November 1497, to be buried in the ch of *St. Peter of Sibton*, to the High Altar 12<sup>d</sup>; to the reparation 5<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. to the *Friars of Orford* 20<sup>d</sup>; to the *Black Friars, Dunwich* 20<sup>d</sup>. F. 225.

*Katheryne Barker*, of Sibton, 23 April 1511, Bu. in the Ch of Sibton, to High Altar 3<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>; to *Monastery of Sibton* 10<sup>s</sup>/; a trental for a priest to pray, 1 year, for her, in Sibton Church. F. 208.

*William Wykham*, of Sibton, 1512, to be buried in Sibton Ch yard to my Lord *Abbot of Sibton* 3/4 to each priest of his brethren 4<sup>d</sup>; to each *Novice* 2<sup>d</sup>; to *Sibton Church* 13<sup>s</sup>/4. F. 313.

From Sibton the party drove through the green woodland to Dennington, where stands one of the noblest churches in the Eastern Counties. Here the rector, the Rev. G. Castleden and Mrs. Castleden, entertained \* a large party, augmented by several of the principal inhabitants in the locality, on the pretty rectory lawn, whilst the church bells provided the music, the tenor bell being possibly one of the best in all England. After a visit to the gardens, the party assembled in the remarkably fine parish church.

Mr. T. E. Key, architect, who has made a special study of the edifice, read an interesting paper.

\* Similar hospitality was accorded to the members of the Institute by Rev. E. C. Alston, a former rector, in 1859. See Vol. III., 407.

## DENNINGTON CHURCH.

BY THOMAS EDWARD KEY.

We first hear of Dennington (originally called Donington or Dinginetuna) in the Norman times, for the lordship was held by Robert Malet, Great Chamberlain of England, under King Henry I., whose father, William Lord Malet, fought with the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. It subsequently became the estate of Stephen, Earl of Bologne, afterwards King Stephen, by grant from his uncle Henry I. Seeing that the historical birth of Dennington took place in the Conqueror's time we might look in this building for Norman remains, so common in many of our neighbouring churches; but we must pass by that period, and also the early English, for it was not until the beginning of the third great epoch of architectural style that this church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built.

The church in the 14th century consisted of the present Decorated Chancel. The corbels of the chancel arch shafts are remarkable, for they belong to an earlier period than the chancel carvings, the dog tooth moulding and trefoil leaves being indicative of the Early English rather than the Decorated period. Some of the stones in the corbels have been restored, and one of the originals exists, having been recently discovered. The Nave is Decorated; the clerestory, porch, and tower are Perpendicular. Some members of the Wingfield family were probably benefactors to this building, for several of them are buried in this church, and their arms are found over the North Porch.\* When a church had only one porch it was customary to place it on the south side, but when the main roads met, or the village was close to the church on the north side, an exception was made, and the porch placed on the north, as here.

History tells us that Adam de Skaklethorp, rector of Cawston, in Norfolk, in 1348, was an eminent and wealthy person, and a great benefactor towards the building of the south aisle of this church, and to the repair of the chapel and altar of St. Mary, at the east end of the north aisle, and St. Margaret's Chapel and altar, at the east end of the south aisle. He was buried in the Cawston chancel before the principal image of St. Agnes. His will was proved in 1370.

The extreme length of this church (outside measurement) is 158 ft.† The Nave from the tower arch to the end of the chancel is 133 ft. 4 in. The width of the nave is 21 ft.; and the aisles about half that. The Chancel is 49 ft. 4 in. long. The height from the nave floor to the top soffit of the chancel arch is no less than 29 ft., to the lower collars 35 ft., to the upper collars 40 ft., to the ridge 45 ft.,

\* See Vol. vii., 120.

† *Builder*, Feb. 11, 1888.

to the top of the tower parapet 75 ft., and to the summit of the beacon tower 82 ft. The Tower is of great strength, the walls being 5 ft. thick, and a local tradition says that we are indebted to the thickness of these walls for our fine tenor bell, which originally cast for Framlingham tower, was found too much for its stability, and so being moved here became the property of the parishioners. Those interested in massive ancient timber framing should visit the belfry. The staircase turret is carried up above the parapet, and finished as a beacon tower.

The chancel was repaired 40 years ago, and the original roof, probably in an advanced state of decay, taken off. Unfortunately the present roof was improperly constructed: the wall plates being two feet too high, which gives the wall above the windows a stilted appearance, and also brings a greater thrust on the buttresses. The weather moulding on the exterior shows that the original roof was of higher pitch than the present one. The windows are good examples of their kind. Their peculiarity at this period is, that the form of arch admits of an equilateral triangle being precisely inscribed between the crowning point of the arch and its points of springing at the imposts.

In noting the style of this church, it is interesting to observe its points of similarity with two neighbouring churches, namely Orford and Friston. The whole of Orford Church was, with the exception of the ruined Norman Chancel, built at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the tracery of the alternate windows is identically the same as at Dennington; moreover, both are built of Caen stone. The church at Friston is celebrated for its Decorated tower, in the window at the west end there is such technical similarity between the label heads and other details that there is reason to believe that the work was executed not only at the same time, but also by the same workmen. In these remote times skilled workmen travelled in companies from one place to another, and when busy on one church their future services were secured for another. It is reasonable to suppose that after working at Orford they went to Friston, thence to Dennington, and afterwards joined the army of workmen at Ely Cathedral. Referring again to Friston Church, it is an interesting fact that the north gargoyle, below the tower parapet, is of the same design as the carving in the east capital of the south-west chancel window at Dennington.

The exterior heads have all been defaced with the exception of one which, built up in the wall during the addition to St. Margaret's Chapel, when Bardolph's Chantry was founded, was excavated a few years since. By this accident an exact record is afforded of the state of the outside work during the reign of Henry VI.

There is a remarkable carving over the priest's door on the south side, that of a head somewhat defaced, with a scaly body, and long tail twined around it, on the left side there is the reclining figure of a boy, whose entrails are being plucked out by a bird; the right side of the carving has the figure of a woman with a dagger and shield.

Dennington Church.  
View from N.E.



Sketch of Interior  
looking towards Chancel

The capitals of the Chancel windows are varied and beautiful examples of their kind. The first in the north-west window has three ivy leaves with clusters of berries, the upper portion enlivened by four birds picking the leaves. The next is a woman, in the head of the period, holding in either hand a rose and bud, another rose bud being worked in on either side. The third represents a scroll curving the depth of the abacus, attached to which are three trefoil leaves and five bunches of nuts. The most graceful of all occupies the next position, a pleasing effect being obtained by four drooping elongated leaves, groups of berries relieving the spaces, the bareness below being relieved by the introduction of two stalks to each leaf. The following this is the simplest of the series, and is nothing more than three oak leaves with acorns on either side. The sixth is noticeable as having small trefoil leaves growing from the cap itself. The next in the east window represents two boars fighting. The eighth also shows two conventional animals engaged in mortal combat. The tenth should be noticed for its horizontal foliage, which, if placed vertically, would have harmonized too much with the north finial of the sedilia. Then comes a human face. The twelfth shows two horned owls perched on the branches of a tree. Of the last two, the first is a grotesque head, and the second has oak leaves and acorns.

The crocketed canopy of the sedilia deserves attention; the finials are bold, and give a graceful finish to the whole design. The scroll heads at the springing of the canopy should be noticed. There is every reason to suppose that a similar canopy existed on the traceried piscina as remains of a former buttress are plainly visible. The priest's window-seat adjoining the sedilia must be observed, as well as the figure terminating the string course by the priest's door.

Few village churches have so much ancient painted glass remain as this. Dowling visited this church on his errand of destruction in September 1644. He mentions in his journal that when he came to Dennington Church he took down the angels in Sir John Row's aisle, and two holy water fountains, and in the Bacon's aisle nine pictures of angels and crosses, and a holy water font, and ten superstitious pictures in the chancel, &c. (See Vol. VI., 265.) The following entry occurs in the Parish Book:—

1664. "Paid to William Curtys for setting up again the dial at the church gate, 3d."

There are several entries about this dial; the villagers evidently took their time from it, there being no clock in the tower at that period.

The inhabitants of Dennington had to supply Fairfax with money for his wars, as appears by this entry in our town book:—

"Item for writing the two schedules of the money and jewels and plate given to the Lord Fairfax, 1/-"

The next entry deserving attention is :—

"Paid to Francis Verden when he came with Commission from the Earl of Manchester to search for scandalous pictures, 3/4.

"Paid out to the glazier for 10 new panes of glass, 13/8."

We find the following memorandum in 1662 :—

"That upon the 2nd of June the churchwardens and other tradesmen did search the vestry for the brasses which had been formerly taken off the grave stones in the church and chancel, and did find there one and fifty pound and a half, and did lay it up there in a corner of the vestry by me John Paull, churchwarden 1662."

In 1643 occurs the entry :—

"Item, laid out to one Smyth a glazier of Laxfield for 7 score 7 ft. of new glass, and 24 feet of old glass, and six score and 10 quarrells of glass about the repairing the church windows being much decayed & for colouring stuff & for doing out inscriptions, commanded by authority to be done £6 1s. 6d.

"Item : To Richard Parker for 18 days work in helping the glazier, and mortering up the panes, 9/-

"More to him for levelling up the chancel and other work about the church, 3/4."

This last is a valuable entry to us, it marks the time when the chancel steps, leading to what was originally the high altar, were levelled.

The parclose were erected about 1450. The painting on them is modern.

The screens are of oak throughout, and are decayed in places. The effect produced by the rood-loft, with its massive cross, or rood, towering up under the chancel arch, must have been very fine. It seems probable that the original rood screen, the lower part of which is in existence, was of slightly earlier date than the parclose. The gallery in this screen was reached from St. Margaret's parclose loft by a semi-circular headed opening. What remains has been moved under the centre of the Chancel arch. It is obvious that this is not the original position, because there are traces of another compartment which formerly existed, but now cut away. The original colouring is in a fair state of preservation, also the carvings on the ten spandrels: the four on the north side are floral designs. The next represents two eagles facing each other: this is the only instance in the church where two opposite spandrels of this class of work are similar. The reason may have been that the eagle represents St. John, whose gospel was to be carried through the world, thus each bird flies in an opposite direction with the gospel scroll in its talons. The next, on the south side, represents a griffin, then comes a pelican with its nest of three young ones. There is another nest of the same on a bench end in the north aisle. A dragon, representing Satan, is shown on the next spandrel. The small borrowed lights in the wall staircases were plastered and white-washed over, but these have recently been opened.

St. Margaret's Chapel contains Lord Bardolph's tomb. It is a remarkable piece of work. The family of Phelip became seated in Dennington in the time of Richard II. A descendant of William Phelip, about 1408, married Joan, the daughter of Lord Bardolph. Sir William fought under Henry V., and while with the King in Normandy, was created a Knight of the Garter, at St. George's Feast, held by Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, the King's Lieutenant, and was installed by proxy at the death of that victorious King, holding the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, he had the chief management of the royal funeral. He was retained to serve the King in his wars in France, with nineteen men-at-arms, and sixty archers for one year. In the 15th year of the same reign he founded a chantry in this church, and the next year was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, with the title of Lord Bardolph. He appointed two chaplains to officiate daily in this chantry, and endowed it with £20 per annum. He also gave to this church, after the decease of his wife, a mass book called a gradual, a silver censer, and other things. He bequeathed his body to be buried with those of his ancestors before the above-mentioned altar, and directed a thousand masses to be said for his soul by the several orders of friars in Norfolk and Suffolk. By a codicil he ordered his body to be interred in the churchyard, and appointed upon the carriage of his corpse to Dennington, twenty torches to be borne about it on entering every town through which it should pass, and that 24 torches and 24 tapers, each of them weighing 4 lbs. of wax, should burn about it during the time of his exequies and mass: which 24 tapers should be carried by 24 of his own poor tenants clothed in black, and 24 tapers by 24 women also tenants, clothed in white, each to receive 8d. for their labours.

Lady Bardolph's will was proved in 1447 by which she bequeathed her body to be buried in the chapel of St. Margaret at Dennington. In 1887 the tomb was opened, nothing however was discovered, but at the depth of 5 ft., a slate was found, which stated that it had been opened in 1847.

The effigies are in a fine state of preservation. Lord Bardolph is shown with his head resting on his tilting helmet, which is surmounted by the orle and his crest, a plume of leaves; from under the orle hangs the contoise or tasseled scarf, represented streaming out in the breeze as it did when the Knight advanced in action. His head is enclosed in a basinet, encircled by a wreath, the band on his forehead having on it the letters "I.H.C." He wears a massive S.S. chain round his neck, a belt falls diagonally from the waist to the left side, to which is fastened a long sword, the hilt of which is decorated with the sacred monogram. The hips are encircled by a richly sculptured bawdrick, to which, on the right side, is attached by a double cord, a weapon about 19 inches long when perfect; the one here has the hilt missing. It is called *misericorde*, the name indicating the cry for mercy that the victim raised when this instrument was used. His effigy is on the left, the lady taking the place of honour, as he was Lord Bardolph in her right

Dennington Church.  
Tomb of Lord & Lady Bardolph.



Thorlkey mens et delb.



She wears the usual mitred head-dress of the period, ornamented with pearls. Her head rests on a double cushion, the upper one supported by two angels. Round her neck is a small S.S. collar. Her feet are supported by a griffin. The details of the sides and ends of the tomb are very elaborate, being tabernacle work alternating with cusped arches. The figures were gilded and coloured in places, and each is cut out of a solid block of alabaster, resting on red brick piers, five courses to the foot. (Tomb engraved by Joshua Kirby in 1748, 35.)

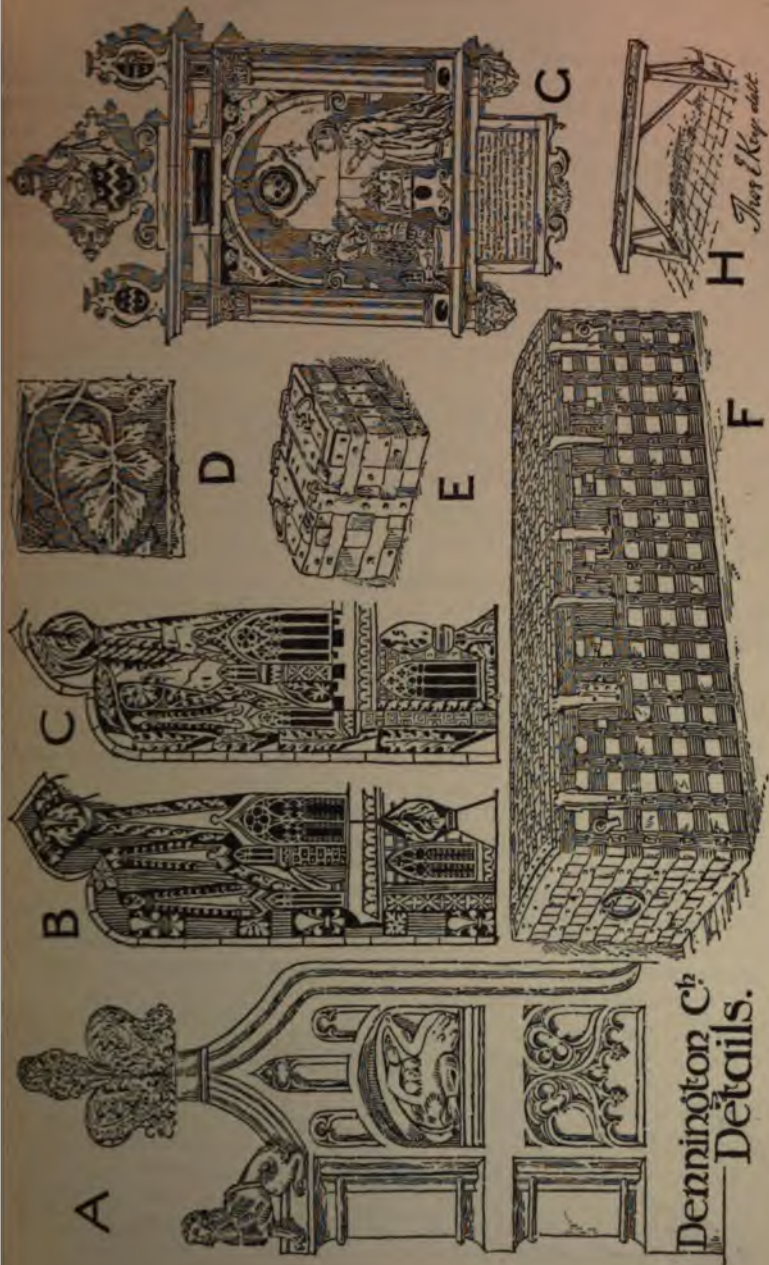
When the chantry to Bardolph was founded, the wall was taken down, and 2 ft. added to this chapel. At this period two priests' chambers were erected one above the other. At the present time the lower serves as a vestry, and that over it as a lumber loft. Attention should be drawn to the great strength of these rooms. The three windows were fastened by bars of iron, and guarded by massive shutters which could be securely fastened on the inside. The trap door over the primitive steps (constructed of triangular blocks) was locked from below. Everything tends to show that these chambers were the strong rooms of the parish. This was probably the repository of the plate which was sold to Fairfax. The eastern wall of this priest's house is built against a buttress.

The richness of S. Margaret's chapel was greatly enhanced by the fine altar tomb, which formerly had embroidered canopies and decorations. The slab is of Purbeck marble, and contains leaden plugs to which metal of some kind was fastened. The whole is ornamented with shields, crowns, and Tudor roses. There is reason to believe that this tomb was the Sepulchre of the Body of Christ mentioned in Lady Bardolph's will, and which was used more especially at the Festival of Corpus Christi.

The window in this Chapel is remarkable, inasmuch as the width of the opening between the imposts is less than that at the level of the slab. In the north east of the Chapel is a niche, this, as well as the piscina, has been much mutilated.

Some tiles of vine leaf pattern of the period of Bardolph still remain upon the floor. In examining the wall of the vestry a small opening into the chancel was discovered, the oak lintel was decayed, and within the recess was found an ancient tile of similar design to those already mentioned. (See Details D.)

The open seats, bench ends, and poppy heads, will compare favourably with those of any other church in England. They are all of different treatment, with the exception of two. There is a certain relationship between them all, with the exception of one, which is higher than the others, has different detail, and instead of showing geometrical tracery, exhibits a most extraordinary figure with elongated feet, and is one of the curious people mentioned by the Greek writers, called the Skiapodes, or the shadow-footed, a fabulous race in the hottest part of Lybia, with immense feet, which they used as parasols. (Aristophanes *Av.* 1553 cf. *Ctesius apud Harpocratio.*)



- (I.) North east sketch and interior sketch of church.  
 (II.) Bardolph's tomb. Elevation and plan showing details of the garter, Lady's head-dress, and the S.S. chains of both figures

(III.) DETAILS.

- A. Shadow footed man, No. 31 on plan.  
 B. Glass in outside divisions of chancel windows.  
 C. Glass from middle do.  
 D. Tile discovered in bricked up opening in the wall of Priests Chamber above vestry. (Vide plan.) A similar tile is engraved in Gentleman's Mag. Jan. 1806, as having been found among the ruins of Sibton Abbey.  
 E. The oldest church chest now in vestry, the whole of the outside is iron bound.  
 F. The large chest in vestry, 7 ft. long, 3½ ft. of wrought iron banding of 2¼ in. wide, is employed.  
 G. Monument to Sir Thomas Rous of Dennington Hall. Temp. James I.  
 H. Sand table, formerly used in Chancel, by which some of the oldest inhabitants of Dennington were taught to write.

(IV.) PLAN.

Nos. 1 to 60 inclusive show the positions of the carved pew ends, the tracery varying in each. Nos. 61 to 82 show those with poppy heads and figures only without the side tracery.

Those worthy of special notice are :—

- No. 1 for its interlacing circles.  
 No. 34 for its elaborate treatment.  
 No. 5 for its large circle containing octagonal star, each point of which is filled with the Tudor rose.  
 Nos. 11, 49, and 54, good examples of Perpendicular tracery.  
 No. 52 has its carved side turned to the wall.  
 53 contains the sacred monogram much defaced.  
 20 and 40 have grotesque faces introduced in the tracery.  
 No. 66 is of an earlier date than any of the others, and is of entirely different detail, with an excellent outside figure of an angel.  
 45, the most remarkable outside figure, is that of a mermaid with the conventional fish's tail.

The stones marked A, C, D, G, H, J, N, S have had their brasses taken away. Brass inscriptions remain on B, F, L.

N once contained brass of Knight Templar, the Purbeck alab, with remains of cross at O is of same date.

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| E. Robert Newton.  | M. Rev. E. C. Alston. |
| I. Rev. W. Wynne.  | P. Rev. T. Fynne.     |
| K. Rev. R. Wright. | Q. Rev. F. Hotham.    |

The mural tablet to Rev. W. Fulke is at point T, and that to Robert Wright's daughter at U.



## SAND WRITING TABLE.

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

Amongst the numerous interesting objects to be seen in Dennington Church, a sand writing table must not be overlooked. Attention was drawn to the same by Dr. Taylor, whilst the old sexton present explained the system by which the art of writing was taught in the Chancel of the Church at the beginning of the present century, he himself having been instructed in this manner. The table stands at rather less than ordinary height. The surface is flat and the edges are surrounded by a wooden spline, thus permitting sand to be sprinkled upon the upper surface. A wooden instrument, resembling a plasterer's trowel, commonly termed a float, was employed to smooth the surface, and also obliterate the writing when no longer required. Letters were inscribed either with the fore finger or a pointed stick. Such a system had this advantage that the words or letters could be easily erased. This method of teaching writing and even drawing was frequently adopted in early times when schools were few. Whilst members were inspecting this sand table the Rev. M. B. Cowell remarked that Euclid worked his problems by delineating them upon sand. And in further proof of the antiquity of this method of inscribing with the finger, it may be mentioned that among the Tamils of Ceylon the practice of writing with the digit finger was adopted by allowing the nail to grow, and specially paring it like a quill pen for the special purpose of inscribing on palm leaves, which formed the ancient books of one of the oldest sects of the Buddhist races. It is therefore singular to find still existing a feeble recollection and reminiscence of this primeval form of calligraphy. Sand writing tables may be seen elsewhere, one in Kent was recently inspected and described. (See "Memorials of Smarden," by Rev. F. Haslewood, p. 196.)

Altogether the visit to Dennington was very enjoyable and profitable, and at about half-past six the wagonettes and other vehicles started *en route* for Saxmundham, where the members took train for their several homes. The party included:—Rev. William Hudson (one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society), Dr. Bensly, F.S.A., Rev. Dr. Haslewood (Chislet), Mr. Sterling Westhorp, Rev. G. Castleden, Dr. J. E. Taylor, Rev. M. B. Cowell, Rev. F. D. Brown, Rev. A. J. Bedell, Rev. R. Temple, Rev. W. E. Layton, F.S.A., Rev. J. Holme Pilkington, Rev. A. H. Hayes, Rev. W. A. Duke, Rev. M. Allen, Rev. George Irving-Davies, Rev. Walter Wyles, Rev. R. A. L. Nunn, Messrs. H. J. Wright, F. Cubitt, John S. Corder, G. Calver Mason, Robert Garrard, E. P. Ridley, T. W. Cotman, Robert Hunt, A. Field, R. E. Bunn, William Pearson, G. Abbott, W. Vick, H. R. Eyre, Thomas Harrison, E. Barrett, Freeman Wright, Mrs. Borrett, Miss Key, and a good number of the friends of members, and ladies.

IN THE CHANCEL. *North Wall.*

30 November 1621.

IN MEMORIAM

Reverendi Gvliellmi Fvlke, sacræ Theolo  
giæ Doct: Avlæ Pemb. in Cantabrigia Præ  
fect: Hvivs Ecclesiæ Diuingtoniēsis Past:  
ac in testimonivm, Amoris svi perpetvi erga  
evm Hoc qvalecvnq posvit, Robertus Wright,  
sacræ qvoq theologiæ professor, et  
nunc eiusdem ecclesiæ pastor: Corpvs  
illivs terræ traditvm fvit 28 die Avgvsti  
1589: et in hoc Sacello iacet, resvrrecti  
onem expectans per adventvm Christi.

If deepest learning, with a zealous loue  
To heauen and truth: could priuiledges proue  
To keepe back Death: no hand had written heere  
Lyes Reuerend Fvlke, til Christ in cloudes appeare:  
His Workes will shewe him more Free from all error.  
Rome's foe, truth's champion, and the Rhemisks terror.  
Hevreux celvy qv'apres vn long travaill,  
S'est assevré de son repos av Ciell.

*Over Vestry Door.*

M. S.

Anna Roberti Wright hvivs eccl  
esiæ pastoris Ianæ vxoris filia  
natv 4<sup>d</sup> virgo terrena relinque  
ns nuptias cvm sponso Christo in  
Cœlis celebratvra, 28 Octob:  
1621: hic prope iacet sepvltā.

This uirgins loue to heauen made hir aspire,  
loathing y<sup>e</sup> drosse of sinfull Worlds desire.

*On Floor.*

Here Lieth the Body of  
Thomas Fynne Clerk  
late Rector of this Parish  
who departed this life  
the 8<sup>th</sup> day of March 1740. Aged 53.

He was Generous & Charitable  
and Spent the Income of this  
fine living and of his own  
Private fortunes in Hospitality  
and relieving the Poor.

Also Eliz. Fynne, Relict of the said  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Fynne lies here Interred, She was  
only Daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup> Blossie of

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Belstead Esq<sup>e</sup> by Eliz his Wife  
who was Daughter of Lawrence Rous  
of Badingham Hall Esq<sup>r</sup>  
and died April 17<sup>th</sup> 1767. Aged 62.

Here Lies ELIZ : BLOSSE  
Relict of Thos : Bloss Esq<sup>e</sup> of  
Belstead & daughter of Laur : Rous  
Esq<sup>e</sup> of Badingham Hall & Eliz.  
his Wife, She died Jan<sup>y</sup> 18. 173 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Aged 72 Years.

The reverend  
the Honourable FREDERICK HOTHAM  
forty six years  
rector of this parish,  
died October 11<sup>th</sup> 1854, aged 80 years.  
ANNE ELIZABETH his wife  
died January 28<sup>th</sup> 1862,  
Aged 83 years.

Matrix of Knight in armour with canopy, Brass formerly to Sir Wm.  
Wingfield, 1388. (Brasses by H. Haines, II., p. 197. Weever Fun. Mon. 782.)

*Hic iacet Elisabetha uxor secunda Edm<sup>undi</sup>  
de Barker de Bodingfeild in Com: Suffolke  
ac filia secunda Roberti Wright Pastoris  
h<sup>uius</sup> ecclesie, qua obiit circiter fine  
mensis Ianuarii Anno Domini 1613 et  
etatis sue 27*

Here resteth the Body of  
HARRIET  
the beloved Wife of the  
REV<sup>d</sup> EDWARD CONSTABLE ALSTON  
who died October 15<sup>th</sup> 1852  
In the 38<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age  
"God be merciful to me a sinner." Lk. XVIII., 13.

*Their Children*  
Louisa H. born July 25<sup>th</sup> 1845, died Dec. 9<sup>th</sup> 1845.  
Emma. L. K. born June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1848, died Jan<sup>y</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup> 1850.  
Katherine born May 10<sup>th</sup> 1852, died March 19<sup>th</sup> 1853.  
John E. D. Alston born June 8<sup>th</sup> 1840, died Aug<sup>t</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup> 1863.  
Thomas Simpson son of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. E. C. and A. M. Alston  
was born and died June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1856

*The Reverend*  
EDWARD CONSTABLE ALSTON  
sixteen years Rector of this Parish  
died March 28<sup>th</sup> 1871 aged 55 years.

IN DENNINGTON CHURCH.

79

Here lyeth the Bodies of  
Roberte Wright with Iane his  
beloved wife by whom he had  
many children, 8 wherof survived  
He spent his yonger daies in the  
stvdie of Divinitie, in svndry  
Vniversities, at home and in  
foraigue Contries and died in  
the 74 yeere of his age and 34  
of his ministry in this place  
Aprill 1624.

IN THE NAVE.

Rev<sup>d</sup> William Wynne 1800

Robert Newton 1772

*Hic iacet corpus Henrici Edgar  
Generosus qui obiit septimo die  
Maij Ano salvtis 1619.*

*Here was buried the Body of John Bersant  
the 28th day of October in the yere of our  
Lord 1568, and here by him Elisabeth his  
Wife y<sup>e</sup> 21 day of November in y<sup>e</sup> yere of o<sup>r</sup>  
Lord 1585, who deyd in y<sup>e</sup>t faith hoping  
of ther joyfull rysing agane to liue everlasting.*

IN S. MARGARET'S CHAPEL.

Here lyeth the bodys of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Rows  
of Dinington & of Henham Hall in Com:  
Svffolk Knight, who married Parnell davght.  
to S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Goodwine of Winchington in Com:  
Bvckingham Knight, and had ysseve S<sup>r</sup> Iohn  
Thomas Parnell & Anne, the said S<sup>r</sup> Thomas  
deceased the 9<sup>th</sup> day of Ivly A<sup>o</sup> 1603, & Parnell  
died the 9<sup>th</sup> day of Febrvary Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1619.



## RECTORS OF DENNINGTON.

A "List of the several Rectors of the Parish," copied from the Parish Registers, &c. The oldest Register, from 1571 to 1678, is unfortunately missing.

1470 JAMES DOOBYLL was Rector.

1485 MILO THORPE, who resigned to John Colet: ex registro Goldwell, Norvicensj; Jacobo episcopo. Lib. xii., fo. 116.

1485 JOHN COLET, D.D., b. 1466, the eldest of 22 children of Sir Henry Colet. 1483, Mag. Coll. Ox. On Aug. 6, 1485, when only 19, was presented by Sir Wm. Knevet, held by him till his death; also by his father to Thyrning, Hunts., and in 1505 to the Deanery of St. Paul's, Lond., when he resigned Stepney. The practice of taking livings, while under age, prevailed in the Church of Rome, and Colet, being then an acolyte (one of the seven orders), was qualified for preferment.

His preaching was denounced by the Bp. to Abp. Warham, and he was summoned before Henry VIII., who commended him. In 1512 he founded and endowed St. Paul's School. He did not survive to witness the Reformation, but died at Richmond, of the sweating sickness, Sep. 16, 1519, æt. 53. (For M.I. see Maitland's Lond., p. 487; also Life of Colet by Dr. Knight, 1724, 88; Biog. Dic. Alex. Chalmers, x., 31; Biog. Dic. by John Gorton, i.; Old England's Worthies, by Lord Brougham, 34; Annals of St. Paul's, by H. H. Milman, 113.)

1519 ROBERT CROUKAI, or CROUKER, instituted, Sept. 26.

1547 PETER HOBART subscribed the Town Book as Rector.

1569 JOHN SHIRBURNE, Priest, so called in the said Town Book.

1573 WILLIAM FULKE, D.D., Dec. 3, son of Christopher Fulke, bo. in Lond. bef. 1538; St. John Coll., B.A. 1557; Mast. Pemb. Coll. Cam. 1578. Rector of Warley, Essex. He confuted the Rhemish (Douay) translation of the Bible. Bu. here Aug. 28, 1589. M.I. Will prov. Oct. 9, 1589.

By Margaret, his wife, he had issue, Christopher, William, Mary, Hester, Elizabeth, and Ann. Arms: A. a fess betw. 3 mullets S.

His writings are:—An almanack 1560: Antiprogностicon, 1560; A Goodly Gallerye, 1563; Astrologorum ludus, 1571; A Confutation of a Popishe libelle, 1571; Sermon at Hampton Court, proving Babylon to be Rome, 1572; Sermon on Faith, 1573; In Sacram Divi J. Apocalypsim prælectiones, 1573; Two Treatises against Papists, 1577; Sermon, 1577; Ludus Geometricus, 1578; Responsio, &c., 1578; Ditto, 1579; Heresies, 1579; Stapletonii fortalitium expugnatum, 1580; Sermon at Tower, 1580; Godly sermon, 1580; several others, for a list, with Biography, see Athenæ Cantab., C. H. Cooper, II., 61.

- 1600 ROBERT WRIGHT, D.D., was rector 34 years, bu. here April 7, 1624, æt. 74. M.I. (See Vol. VI., 397; also Loder's Framlingham, 239, 441; Nichol's Leic. 3, 218, 555; Athenæ Cantab., by C. H. Cooper, II., p. 223.)
- 1624 JOHN WARD, Inst. June 29. Pat., John Rowse, mil. Signed Town Book till 1636, and afterwards ejected for Simony June 14, 1638. See the fifth day's hearing of Abp. Laud's Trial. (State Trials, by Francis Hargrave, Ed. 1776, Vol. I., 863.)
- 1633 ROBERT CADE, July 30, presented by Countess of Suffolk. Lib. Inst. Record Office, f. 29, Rex. Nov. 21, 1633.
- 1636 EZEKIEL WRIGHT, Jan. 23. The King presented hac vice. Lib. Inst. R. O.
- 1641 LIONEL GATFORD (called John), D.D., May 24. Pat., John Rows, mil. Subscribed £3 to Irish Protestants and the whole collected at Dennington was £33 15s. 10d. See Town Book; John Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Ed. 1714, 255. Repertorium by Ric. Newcourt I. 332.
- 1663 SAMUEL GOLTY, Feb. 27, Lib. Inst. Pat., Joes Rouse, Bart. Whilst minister of St. Mary Key inducted Wm. Knight to the Rectory of St. Matthew, Ipswich, July 17, 1655 (Vol. VII., 170). In 1663 and 1671 appointed Lecturer of St. Mary Tower. (Wodderspoon, 375).
- 1683 JOHN EACHARD, D.D., Dec. 13, Lib. Inst. Mast. of Cath. Coll. Caml. John Rouse, Esq. olim. Patr. Francis Langley, Gent.
- 1687 RICHARD GOLTY, M.A., Aug. 28. Cath. B.A. 1674; M.A. 1678; bu. Mar. 25, 1723. Pat., Sir John Rouse, Bart.
- 1723 PHILIP ROUS, M.A., July 13. Pemb. B.A. 1715; M.A. 1719; bu. here June 5, 1727. Pat., Sir John Rouse, Bart.
- 1727 THOMAS FYNNE, M.A., Sep. 26. Em. B.A. 1707; M.A. 1711; died March 8, 1740, aged 53; bu. here. Pat., Sir John Rouse, Bart.
- 1741 HENRY KIFFORD, M.A., Ap. 29. Christ. B.A. 1701; M.A. 1705; Gent. Mag. XL, 278; died July 9, 1752, æt. 71; bu. at Halesworth. His wife, Prudence, bu. Oct. 5, 1719. M.I. Lydia Rous, Pat.
- 1759 ROBERT BUXTON, M.A., Oct. 19. C. Tr. B.A. 1740; M.A. 1744; Gent. Mag., XXII, 479; V. of Darsham, 1748; inst. Oct. 19; d. June 20, 1784; bu. at Ealing, Mid. Pat., Sir John Rous, Bart.
- 1771 ROBERT BUXTON, May 23, Lib. Inst. Pat., Sir John Rous, Bart.
- 1784 JAMES BENNET, M.A., Sep. 11. Jes. B.A. 1753; M.A. 1785; V. of Aldeburgh, 1769; inst. Sep. 11, to hold for W. Long; R. of Theberton, 1771—1792 (see Vol. VII., 236, d. at Chelsea, Feb., 1792, æt. 61); bu. at Aldeburgh. Pat., Beeston Long, Esq.
- 1788 WILLIAM LONG, LL.D., 1788, inst. June 23; R. of Sternfield, 1788; Pulham, Norfolk, 1808; Can. of Windsor 1804. Pat., Samuel Long, Esq.

- 1808 FREDERICK HOTHAM, Hon. and Rev., youngest son of Lord Hotham, Feb. 1. All S. Coll. Ox. M.A. Oct. 24, 1798; Rector 46 years; Preb. of Rochester, 1807; inst. Feb. 1; R. of Burnham Norton. Born Jan. 16, 1774; m. Nov. 23, 1802, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Anne Elizabeth, eld. dau. of Thomas Hallett Hodges, Hemstead, Kent. (Peerage, Jas. Foster.) Hotham was R. of Burnham Sutton, Norf., and V. of St. Warburgh, Derby. He d. Oct. 11, 1854, æt. 80; bu. here. M.I. Patron, Sam. Long, Esq.
- 1855 EDWARD CONSTABLE ALSTON, G. and C. Coll. Cam., Feb. 24; B.A. 1839; M.A. 1842; D. 1839; P. 1840; Rector 16 years; bu. Ap. 3, 1871, æt. 55.
- 1871 BENJAMIN PHILPOT, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon; Fell. Ch. Coll. Cam., B.A. 1812; M.A. 1815; D. 1815; P. 1817; R. of G. Cressingham, 1839-59; Archd. of Sodor and Man, 1828 to 1839; V. of Lydney, Glouc., 1859-71; and R. of Kirk Andrews; died at Surbiton; Bu. at Lydney. M.I. Author: Lecture on Ruth, 1854; Lectures on Prophetic Subjects; and 4 Visitation Sermons; Religious Revivals, 1854; and Tracts.

## AT LYDNEY.

In loving memory of  
BENJAMIN PHILPOT, M.A.  
sometime Vicar of this Parish  
formerly Archdeacon of Sodor & Man  
entered his rest May 26, 1889

In his 99<sup>th</sup> year.  
also in memory of  
CHARLOTTE his wife  
Fell asleep July 16, 1877  
aged 76 years.

- 1879 GEORGE CASTLEDEN, M.A., Qu. Coll. Cam., B.A. 1865; M.A. 1869; D. 1866; P. 1867; C. of Ch. Ch. Ramsgate, 1866-69; S. Jas. Dover, 1870-73; Dennington, 1873-79.

## INVENTORIES OF MONASTERIES SUPPRESSED IN 1536.

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

At the time of the suppression of the lesser Monasteries by King Henry VIII. in 1536, commissioners were appointed to make inventories of all property in the various religious houses. The originals of these documents are now preserved in the Public Record Office, London, where they are arranged under counties. Those relating to Suffolk have never yet been published. A perusal of these records gives us some little insight into Monasticism, prior to the Reformation. It is sometimes supposed that the life of religious orders was one of ease and luxury, but their property as hereunder described, must be regarded as proof to the contrary, for their furniture appears to have been of a most simple character. The sacred vessels used in divine service, namely ; chalices, patens, cruets, censers, candlesticks, &c., were of silver, but those for domestic use were usually of latten or pewter, though in some cases they were of more precious metal. Most religious houses had apparently an elaborate ritual, as the vestments and their colours are carefully described. No less than twenty-nine Copes and other vestments are mentioned as belonging to the Vestry of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Ipswich. It is well known that organs were in use in pre-Reformation times, and amongst the property in such Monasteries as Redlingfield, and also the Priory of Holy Trinity, a pair of organs are mentioned. In some of the lists of church goods relics are alluded to, for example the arm of Saint Blaise is enumerated among the treasures of the Monastery at Eye. The domestic furniture consisted of plain tables and chairs, monks were however so far indulged as to be allowed feather beds. From the various schedules it is evident that ale was the usual beverage, as the utensils for its manufacture are specified in almost

every instance. All that was required for the maintenance of the monks, was prepared by themselves upon the premises, and therefore horses and domestic animals were necessary. A list of these as well as the various implements of husbandry were carefully enumerated.

After a perusal of the several inventories of church property, the conclusion may be drawn that the life of the ancient Monks so far from being corrupt, was one of devotion and industry. Their chief concern was their religious duties, and in order that these might be decently and reverently discharged, every provision was made. This is sufficiently testified by the vessels, books, and vestments, enumerated as being required for service at the altar. The costly character of these contrast favourably with the simple and even mean furniture necessary for their domestic use; thus they regarded nothing too costly for the service of God, whilst almost anything was deemed sufficiently good for themselves.

#### THE INVENTORYES OF SUFF., 28 HEN. VIII.\*

Original Inventories of the Plate, &c., and other things appropriated to Religious Uses, and also of the Household Goods, &c., which were delivered by the King's Commissioners, to the Abbats & Priors, &c., of the following Monasteries to be by them kept for the Use & Behoof of the Lord the King Hen. 8, viz. :—

Priory of St. Olaves.  
 „ of Flixton.  
 „ of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich.  
 Nunnery of Redlyngfeld.  
 Priory of Blyboroughe.  
 „ of Letheryngham.  
 Abbey of Leyston.  
 Priory of Eye.  
 „ of Ixworth.  
 „ of Campesse.

\* Public Record Office, Land Revenue, Bundle 1393. File 136. No. 1.

MONASTERM STI OLAUI.

An Inventory Indentyd made the xx<sup>th</sup> daye of  
 Anguste Anno xxvij<sup>uo</sup> Regni K Henrici viii<sup>th</sup> betwene  
 S<sup>r</sup> *Humfry Wyngfeld*, Knight; *Richard Southwell*,  
 Esquyre; and *Thoms Myldemaye* Comissioners, to the  
 Kyng of Souayne Lorde one the one ptie, and *Willm*  
*Dale po<sup>r</sup>* there one th'other ptie. Wytnessith that the  
 same Comissioners have delyūed the daye and yere above  
 wrytten theise pcells of goodes here after in this p'sent  
 Inventory conteyned to be safely kept to the Kyngs use.  
 videlt.

*In the Chambr callyd the geysts*

Chambr made by the p<sup>r</sup>or ther &c.

<b>fyrst</b> the said Chambr hanged w <sup>t</sup> steyned clothes old praysed at			xx <sup>d</sup>
<b>Itm</b> a trussyng bedde stede w <sup>t</sup> an old ffetherbedd a bolster a payer of blanketts a payer of shets a couyng a pillow and thre corteynes of steyned cloth praysed at		vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Itm</b> a table w <sup>t</sup> a payer of trestylls	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Itm</b> a setell and ij chayres old at	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Itm</b> a fforme	-		ij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Itm</b> ij chests old at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Sm. xj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> pr			

*In the Chambr next unto that*

<b>Itm</b> an old ffetherbedd a bolster a payer of shets and a payer of blanketts w <sup>t</sup> a couyng at		iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Itm</b> a chayer old	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
<b>It</b> the hangyngs of old paynted cloth at	-		ij <sup>d</sup>
Sm. iiij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> pr			

*In the plo<sup>r</sup> under thoes ij chambr.*

<b>It</b> the same hanged w <sup>t</sup> old paynted clothes at	-		viiij <sup>d</sup>
<b>It</b> ij tables ij payer of trestylls and one old carpett prayed at			xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>It</b> iiij old fformes and ij chayres at	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
<b>It</b> ij old cosshyns	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Itm</b> a cupborde old	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
<b>It</b> a bason and an ewar of latten old and broken at			vj <sup>d</sup>
Sm xviiij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> <i>Willm Dale pri<sup>o</sup></i> . Sm iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>			

*In an other chambr callyd the geysts chambr agenst the hall*

Itm the same chambr hanged w<sup>t</sup> old paynted clothes at

Itm a trussying bedde a ffetherbedd a bolster u payer  
of blanketts of dyap a payer of shets. a pillow  
a couyng and an old gwylt (quilt) all old and  
ner worne at } x<sup>s</sup>

Itm a trondell bedde and old ffether bedde and an  
old couyng at }

Itm a table and a payer of trestylls and ij formes old

Itm ij chayres and a cussbyn at -

Sm xiiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>

*In the lytell chambr next*

Itm ij old ffetherbedds ij bolsters ij payer of blanketts  
ij payr of shets and ij couyngs all old and ner  
worne at } vj<sup>s</sup>

*In the hall.*

Itm an old hangyng at the high dense (dais) of  
paynted work lythe worth at }

Itm iij old tables one payer of trestylls ij formes  
and a cupborde old at }

*In the Pantre*

Itm a lytle salte of sylu poz voz at iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> - xvj<sup>s</sup>

Itm vj sylu spones poz 9 oz - - v<sup>s</sup>

Itm iij old play table clothes iiij napkyns and ij  
towells lytle worth praysed at - }

Itm iij old candell stycks and a prykett of latten  
broken and lytell worth at - }

*Willam pr<sup>r</sup> ther.* Sm xliij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

*In the Kechyn*

Itm ij lytell spyttys and one grent spytt at -

Itm ij old racks at - -

Itm a payer of tonggs and a gridd Iron at -

Itm iiij brasse potts and a posnet at -

Itm a brason mortter old at - -

Itm ij old panes at - -

Itm a stone mortter - -

Itm a payer of pott hauggs and ij old drypping  
pans at - - }

Itm xvj platters vj dysches v sawsers and x poryngers  
of pewter a charger old att - } vj<sup>s</sup>

It a payer of custard qwernes at -

Sm xxij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>

*In the Bak hous and Brew hous*

Itm a lytle copper

Itm a gnylde ffatte

Itm a massh ffatte

It a horsse mille

In the Church viz *The Quyer*

Pr R. S. { Itm a pyx sylu poz voz at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	xvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
{ Itm one chales sylu and guylt poz vjoz	xxj <sup>s</sup>	
{ at iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> the oz		
{ Itm an other chales sylu poz voz at	xvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
{ iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		
Itm a crosse copper the ffoot old of lytle valew at -		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij candell stycks of latten upon the high Alter at		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an table of Alabaster at -	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm one alter clothe off lynen lytle worth -		ij <sup>d</sup>

*William Dale pror*

Sm iiij<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

Itm iij great candell stycks of latten broken and lytle worth at	ij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm thre old vestmentts worne and lytell worth at -	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a lytell holy water stop -		ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an old payer of organs old and broken very lytell worth in the vestry at	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm one cope of old tawny velwet the orfrase (orfrays) of redd velwet	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an hole sewt of Blewe velwett at -	xxij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm ij tunacles of crymsyn velwet w <sup>t</sup> ther albys at -	x <sup>s</sup>	
It a single vestment of yelow velwet at -	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm single vestmetts very old at -	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>

*Plate.*

Pr S. { It a payer of Sensys poz xiiijoz at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	xlviij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
{ Itm a ship of silu poz iiijoz at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
{ It a lytle salte poz j oz	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
{ Itm a fflatt pece poz iiijoz at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	

*Catall.*

Itm xiiij Kyne and a bull old all at -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij horses and mares and one ffole all of small valew for the Cartt and plough praysed at	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm viij swyne at -		vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm in shepe vj <sup>xx</sup> w <sup>t</sup> xiiij lambes at xiiij <sup>d</sup> the shepe and vj <sup>d</sup> the lamb	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xviij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

*Necessarys for husbondrye.*

Itm ij Cartts w <sup>t</sup> ther harnes the one carte shodd and ner worne praysed at	x <sup>s</sup>
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*William Dale pror*

Sm xviiij<sup>li</sup> xviiij<sup>d</sup>

Sm To<sup>li</sup> £xxv vij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

*Corne.*

Whete xx <sup>ti</sup> acres			
Barly xl acres	vj <sup>li</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Sm To <sup>li</sup> xxxviij <sup>li</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>	

## PORATUS DE FFLIXTON.\*

An Inuenty Indentyd made the xxj<sup>th</sup> daye  
Auguste Anno xxviii<sup>uo</sup> R. Henrici viii<sup>uo</sup> betwene Sr. *Th  
Russhe*, knyght; *Richard Southwell*, Esquyre; and *Th  
Myldemaye*, Comissioners to the kynge o<sup>r</sup> souayne La  
one the ptie and *Elizabeth Wryght p<sup>r</sup>oresse* ther  
thother ptie Wytnessith that the same Comissioners, h  
delyued to the said p<sup>r</sup>oresse the daye and yere al  
wrytten, theise pcells of goodes hereafter in this p<sup>r</sup>  
Inuenty conteyned and specified safely to be kept  
the kings use

That ys to saye.

*In the Chiste w<sup>t</sup> in the Quire.*

ffurste a Cope of redde Sylke w <sup>t</sup> vests of golde very old att	}	va
Itm ij Copis of grene sylke olde att	-	ijj <sup>a</sup>
Itm a Cope of Blake Worsted olde att	-	
Itm a Cope of Blake Saye w <sup>t</sup> Cressetts lytell worth att		
Itm a Suyte of vestements of Blew & redde att	-	ijj <sup>a</sup>
Itm a Suyte of purple & redde sylke lytell worth att	-	vj <sup>a</sup>
Itm a sute of Whight Sylke w <sup>t</sup> out Albes att	-	ijj <sup>a</sup>
Itm a synngle vestement of payned satten Chungeable att	}	ij <sup>a</sup>
Itm a synngle vestement of redde & whight praysed att		
Itm an old vestement of redde & Green sylke w <sup>t</sup> Swannes of gold	}	ij <sup>a</sup>
Itm an olde vestement of redde sylke w <sup>t</sup> Cranes of whight	}	ijj <sup>a</sup>
Itm an olde vestement of Blewe & whight sylke att		ij <sup>a</sup>
Itm a vestement of grene sylke sarsenett att	-	ij <sup>a</sup>
Itm a vestement of seynt Thomas Worsted att	-	
Itm an olde vestement of Blewe Chamlett att	-	
Itm a vestement of violettt worsted lytell worth att		
Itm a vestement of white Sarsenett w <sup>t</sup> crossez of redde very olde att	}	
Itm ij vestements on of whight fustyan thother of Blake saye lytell worth att	}	
Sm. xl <sup>a</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>		

\* Land Revenue. Same Bundle, 1393. File 136, No. 1.

Itm an Alter cloth of tynsell Satten very olde att	-	iiij <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm another of weyht pauid lytell worth att	-	v <sup>a</sup>	
Itm iiij other of olde Bawde lytell worth att	-		xvj <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij other of olde sylke lytell worth at	-		x <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij surplecs olde	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij Corporas cetsets (sets) att	-		ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm viij alter Clothes lynnen goode & hadde att	-		v <sup>d</sup>
Itm dyue <sup>a</sup> other lytell pecs of lynnen att	-		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm dius (divers) Bokes of the use lytell worth att	-	ij <sup>a</sup>	
Itm Seynt Kateryns cote of clothe	}		iiij <sup>d</sup>
of gold lytle worth att			
Itm a payer of Candelstykes of Coper lytell worth att			ij <sup>d</sup>

*In the Chambers ther.*

Itm iiij fetherbeddes goode & badde att	-	-	x <sup>a</sup>	
Itm iiij bolsters att	-	-		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij matteres goode and badde at	-	-		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm x payer of shetts olde an lytell worth att	-	-	v <sup>a</sup>	
Itm iiij pyllowes w <sup>t</sup> ther pyllowe Beres very olde att	-	-		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm vj Cosshens very olde att	-	-		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Coverynge for the table sore worne att	-	-		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij Bankers lytell worth	-	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Testos for beddes lyttell worth att	-	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Tabell Clothes of dyapur very olde att	-	-		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij pleyne Tabell clothes iiij Towells		}		xx <sup>d</sup>
good & badde vj Napkyns goode and bade				
Sm xxxiiij <sup>a</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>				

*In the Buttery*

Itm vj Candelstykes of latten very olde & sore worne att	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij olde Chargers xv pewter platters	}		
vj pewter Dysches iiij pewter Sawyers att		iiij <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Saltes of pewter att	-		ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Bason of pewter an Ewer of latten lytell worth att	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Cownter a tabell iiij	}		xij <sup>d</sup>
Chayers ij forines very olde an lytell worth att			
Itm ij olde Chists att	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>

*In the ffraytor*

Itm iiij Tabell Clothes goode & badde & towells att	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Chaffer lytell worth at	-		ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Chaffer a Candelstyke v	}		xij <sup>d</sup>
pees of pewter a latten basen			

*In the Kechyn*

Itm ij Cobeyrons very olde att	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Spytts lyttell & grente att	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm v Brarsse pottes ij kettells ij paunnes old trasshe att	-	iiij <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

*Plate*

Itm a Crosse, cete wt Glasse of Sylu' and pcell gylte wt Mary and John pond xx oz	}	lxvj <sup>s</sup>	v
R. S. att iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz.			
Itm a lytell Crosse of woode plated wt sylu' worth by est.	}	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a lytell Sylu' Bell ponde di oz j qt att iij <sup>s</sup> iij the oz			
Itm ij Cruetts of Sylu pond iij oz di att iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	xj <sup>s</sup>	v
Itm on Chalyce of Sylu pcell			
Pr R.S. Guylte pond vj oz att iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Sm cxv <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>			
Itm a nother of Sylu hole guylte pond v oz di att iij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	xviij <sup>s</sup>	i
Itm a Salte wt a Cover pond iij oz att iij <sup>s</sup> iij the oz			
Itm a maser wt a ffote of Sylu' worth by est.	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	i
Itm a Sylu pece pond ciij oz att iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	-	xj <sup>s</sup>	v
Itm a Goblett of Sylu' pond ij oz att iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	v
Itm viij sylu spones pond iij oz 9 qt att iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	-	x <sup>s</sup>	
Itm ij masers wt bandes worth by estymacion	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	i
Sm viij <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup>			

*Catall.*

Itm vj keue att vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> the pece	-	-	xl <sup>s</sup>	
Itm v horsse goode & bade att v <sup>s</sup> the pece	-	-	xxv <sup>s</sup>	
Itm x Swyne olde aude younge worth by estimacon	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	v
Itm ther be x Shepe for the expence of the Housse	-	ij <sup>li</sup>		

*Hey.*

Itm an hey in the barone hy est x loades	-			
Itm one Shodd carte	-	-		
Itm certn vessell remaynyng in the brewhowsse & backhowsse at	}	Sm vj <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	Sm totlis xvj <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>	
<i>Elyzabet Wryght</i>				

*Corne*

Whete x acr at v <sup>s</sup> the acr l <sup>s</sup>	}	iiij <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	i
Barley x acres at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> . xxxiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>				
Sm Tols ßen bonor & Catall p'dcor		xx <sup>li</sup>	ix <sup>s</sup>	

## PRIORATUS SCE TRINITATIS GIPWIC.

An Inventory Indentid made the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> daye of Auguste Anno r. R. H. viij xxviii<sup>o</sup> Betwene Sr. Antonye Wyngfelde Sr. *Humfrey Wyngfelde* & Sr *Thoms Russhe* knyghts, *Richarde Southwell* Esqwyre, and *Thoms Myldemay* Comyssioners to the Kynges Sovayne lorde on thone ptie. and *John Collen* Por ther on thother ptie. Wytnessethe that the saide Comyssioners the daye & yere above wrytten have delyvered to the said Pryor, theise pcells of goddes & Implement<sup>a</sup> heraft<sup>r</sup> in this Inventory conteyned to be saflye kept to the kyngs use.

Videlt.

*In the Quayre.*

furst at the high alter, one alter cloth	}		xij <sup>d</sup>
of dynp preysed at	}		
Itm a table for the high alter of olde work at	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a greate payer of standerdes of latten at	-	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lesser peyer at	-	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a deske of latten to rede the Gospell at	}	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a Laumpe of Latten	}		vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm dyv'se books of their use at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a payer of organes	-	xxvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm lxxiiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>			

*In or Lady Chappell.*

Itm a vestim <sup>nt</sup> of whit damask very olde at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an alter cloth of Lynnen at	-		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a table fr the same alter of alabastre at	-	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a payer of old organs at	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lytell payer of standerdes of latten	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm iiiij <sup>li</sup> xj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>			

*In the Vestery.*

Itm an olde coope of cloth of tynsen at	-	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a Coope of crynisen velvett very old at	-	x <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a coope of very old redd velvett at	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a coope of white damaske at	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a coope of olde sylk w <sup>t</sup> Lyenes at	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an old coope of redd w <sup>t</sup> flowers at	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a coope of grene baudkyn at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	

Itm a white cope of Bawdekyn sore worne at	-	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an other white cope of Bawdekyn at	-		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij olde copes of white bawdekyn alle of a suyte sore worn at	}	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a cope of sylke the grounde grene	-		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij olde copes alle of a suyte of grene bawkyn wt flowres at	}	ij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij coopes of grene all of a suyt at	-	v <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a vestment Deacon & Subdeacon to the same of copes gilte preysed at	}	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a vestment Deacon & Subdeacon to the same of white bawdekyn at	}	x <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a single vestment of olde white satten at	-	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a syngle vestment of olde peled blak velvett at	-		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm an other vestment of redde satten torne	-		xvj <sup>d</sup>

Sm pr iiij<sup>l</sup> v<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Itm a vestment Deacon & Subdeacon of grene baw- dekyn at	}	x <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a white vestment for lent	-	iijs	
Itm dryse steyned clothes for the Sepulchre at	-	iijs	
Itm ij Crewetts of sylv pcell gilte poz x oz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr xxxij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Senso of sylv pcell gilte poz xxx oz at iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr <sup>r</sup> c <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a Shippe of sylv pcell gilte poz xiiij oz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr xlvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Chalyce of sylv poz xoz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr xxxij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an other Chalic of sylv gilte poz xxoz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr lxxvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an other Chalic of sylv gilte broken in the foote poz xijoz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr xl <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a Crosse of sylv and gilte poz xxxoz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr c <sup>s</sup>	

*In the Panetry.*

Itm a salte wt a cov' pcell gilte poz. xxoz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr lxxvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a standynge cuppe wt a cov' gilt poz xviiijoz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr lx <sup>s</sup>	
Itm an other standynge cuppe wt a cov' of syv' poz xij oz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr xl <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a Lytell sylv cruse poz iiij oz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm half dozen of sylv spones poz iiij oz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	}	pr xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

pr Sm xxxj<sup>ll</sup> x<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Itm ij basones and one ewer of pewter at	-	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a latten bason at	-		xij <sup>d</sup>

Itm vj Candelstyk of latten at -	-	-	xviij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iij pleyne table clothes preysed at -	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>

*In the Kechyn*

Itm vij Spitts great and smalle preysed at -	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a boylunge panue of brasse at -	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij Rostynge Jacks of yorne at -	-	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm vj brass potts at -	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	
Itm one Collendre of latten -	-	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm iij pannes of Brasse att -	-	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij dryppynge pannes -	-	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij chaffyng dysches -	-	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lytell Bussen mortar -	-	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm a payer of potte Hangells -	-	-		ij <sup>d</sup>

*In the parlo.*

Itm the same haneged w <sup>t</sup> paynetyd clothes very olde att			vij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a table a payer of trestells a forme a setell -	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a chayer iiij olde cosshens -	-	-	vij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a coverde a lytell clothe of Dornys -	-	-	vj <sup>d</sup>

*In the plo<sup>r</sup> Chambr*

Itm ij olde fetherbeddes oñ olde fustean a bols <sup>v</sup> a }			vj <sup>s</sup>
pyllow & a coverlett att			
	Sm p <sup>r</sup> xl <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	
Itm a testor & iij Curteynes of grene saye and the }			xx <sup>d</sup>
hangns of grene saye very olde att			
Itm a Counter w <sup>t</sup> a carpett of Bungaye worke att -	-	-	ij <sup>s</sup>
Itm a Coberde and a Setell of yoynd worke att -	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a greatt Cheste w <sup>t</sup> ij lokes att -	-	-	xx <sup>d</sup>
	Sm p <sup>r</sup> xij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	

*In the nexte Chambr*

Itm ij olde fether bedes ij bols <sup>f</sup> }			
ij Coverymess and a pyllow att			
		xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

*In the Hall*

Itm att the high dese a pece of hanging of steyned }			xij <sup>d</sup>
worke att			
Itm iiij tabells iij formes and a Coberde att -	-	-	xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij payer of trestells w <sup>t</sup> a payer of Andyrans }			vij <sup>d</sup>
in the Chymney att			
	Sm viij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	

*In the Basse Chambr*

Itm a fetherbed a bols <sup>r</sup> an olde Coveryng -	-	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Itm the same hangyd w <sup>t</sup> steyned worke att -	-	-	vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm a table a payer of trestylls and ij Setells at -	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Sm v <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>	

*In the Backehous & Brushous*

Itm ij Coppers att	-	-	-	-
Itm a lytell Kettell	-	-	-	-
Itm iij fatts & a Kelor	-	-	-	-
			Sm p <sup>r</sup>	xxviiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

*Catall*

Itm xvj Kene wt a bull att vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> the pece	-	-	cvj <sup>s</sup>	viij <sup>d</sup>
Itm in horsse x at v <sup>s</sup> the pece	-	-	l <sup>s</sup>	
Itm in Swyne yonge and olde x att	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viij <sup>d</sup>
Itm in Shepe xj <sup>xx</sup> yonge and olde att	-	-	c <sup>s</sup>	
	Sm p <sup>r</sup>	xiiij <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
		Sm totilis	lvj <sup>li</sup>	xix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

p me *Johem Thetford p<sup>iorē</sup> ecclie Cristi Gipwici*

*Corne.*

In the Barne by estimacion	-	-	xxix <sup>li</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
	Sm	Toils	p <sup>r</sup>	iiiij <sup>xx</sup>	vj <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup>

REDLYNGFELDE MONATIE.

An Inventory Indentyd made the xxvj<sup>th</sup> daye of August anno r R. H. viij xxvij<sup>mo</sup> Between Sr *Antony Wyngkefelde* Sr *Humfrey Wyngfeld* Sr *Thoms Busshe* Knyghts *Rychard Southwell* Esquire and *Thomas Mildemaye* Comissioners to the kynge and sovaine lorde or thone ptie & *Grasse Sampson Pioresse* ther on thoder ptie Wittenessyth that the said Comissioners have delyv'd to the said Pioresse the daye and yere above Wrytten theise pcells of goods thereaft<sup>r</sup> insuyng to be safely kepte to the kyngs use videlt

*In the Church att the High Alter.*

r R.S. furste a pysce of sylv poz iiij oz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> le oz	xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Table of Alabastr att - - -	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij alter clothes olde att - - -		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij great Candelstykes of latten att - - -	ijs	
Itm ij Lytell Candelstykes of latten att - - -		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a messe boke att - - -		xij <sup>d</sup>
Sm vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		

*In the Quire*

Itm a payer of orgaynes lytell worth att -	vs
Itm iiij bokes of ther use lytell worth att -	
Sm vs	

*In the Vestery*

Itm an olde crosse of woode. gylte w <sup>t</sup> an Image of } Coper Lytell worth att }		iiij <sup>d</sup>
r R. S. { Itm a Chalyce of Sylv poz xij oz att iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> } { the oz }	pr xl <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a cope a vestement w <sup>t</sup> deacon Subdeacon of olde } Blake velvett Lytell worth att }	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Syngle vestement of old russete Damaske att }	ijs	
Itm a syngle vestement of old redde sylke Bawdekyn } att }		xij <sup>d</sup>
Sm lxxijs viij <sup>d</sup>		
Itm an olde Syngle vestement of Blew Sylke } Dornys att }		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Syngle vestements one of Blake Fustyan the } other of white Lytell worthe att }		xij <sup>d</sup>

Itm an olde cope of Blake Worster w <sup>t</sup> white flowers att	}	vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij Alter Clothes or Frontelytts att	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij olde lynen alter clothes att	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij olde towells of dyapur Lytell worth att	-	ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij alter Clothes to Hange before the altar att	-	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm diu's olde Steyned clothes for the Church att	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a payer of Sensors and a Shepe of latten att	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Sm xij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		

*In o' Laydes Chapell*

Itm an Augyng for the alter of Steyned worke att	-	ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lynen alter clothe w <sup>t</sup> a sup altare att	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Cruetts and a Sakeryng bell att	-	ij <sup>d</sup>
Sm viij <sup>d</sup>		

*In the Newe Chambr*

Itm a ffetherbede a bolst <sup>r</sup> a payer of blanketts w <sup>t</sup> an olde Coveryng of redde saye att	}	v <sup>s</sup>
Itm the same chaubr hanged w <sup>t</sup> olde Saye att	-	xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij olde Coboredes w <sup>t</sup> ij Coveryngs at	-	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm vij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		
Sm xiiij <sup>s</sup>		

*In the nexte Chambr*

Itm a ffetherbede a bolst <sup>r</sup> a payer of Blankett <sup>s</sup> and a nolde Coverlett att	}	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Itm an olde testor of Blew bokeran att	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		

*In the Whighte Chambr.*

Itm a fetherbede a bolster a payer of blaukett <sup>s</sup> a coverlett very old & lytell worth att	}	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a white Testor att	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>			

*In the s'vant Chambr'*

Itm a materes a bolster a payer of Shetts lytell worth att		xvj <sup>d</sup>
Sm xvj <sup>d</sup>		

*In Master Donstones Chambr'*

Itm a fetherbed a bolster a payer of Blanketts & a Coverlett att	}	vj <sup>s</sup>	
Itm the same hangyd w <sup>t</sup> olde white lynen w <sup>t</sup> a Testor of the same att	}		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Chayer or Coschen att	-	-	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Coberde w <sup>t</sup> the Cover att	-	-	ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an Andeyron att	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm vij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>			

*In the Hall*

Itm ij tables ij payer of trestylls ij formes lytell worth att	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij peces of Hanginge of olde Saye att -	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm xx <sup>d</sup>	

*In the plor*

Itm the same hanged wt redde and Grene Saye att -	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a Table a payer of trestylls a forme a lytell Settell		xij <sup>d</sup>
Sm xxj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>		
Itm ij Chayers ij Coschens att -		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lytell old carpett in the wyndowe att -		ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an old Coberde att -		ij <sup>d</sup>
Sm iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		

*Napery.*

Itm vj payer of Shetts for gests gode and Badde att	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm viij Course payer for servauntes very old atte -	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm v tabell Clothes wherofe ij dyapur sore worne att	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm iij playne Towells vj plane napkynes very old att		xvj <sup>d</sup>
Sm pr xiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		

*In the Buttery & Panterey.*

Itma Basen & an ewer of pewter wt a voyder of the same att		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iij lytell pewter saltes att -		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iij Candelstykes of latten att -		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm one olde Chaffyng dyshe -		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm xx <sup>d</sup>		

*In the Kechyn.*

Itm iij olde Brasse potts lytell worthe att -	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm ij olde Spytts att -		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij payer of potte hangells att -		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a Trefyte a Gredde yron att -		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij olde panes lytell worth att -		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Rackes of yron att -		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a potte for the ffornesse att -		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm a leade to Skalde Hogges att -		
Itm a Skomer att -		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm x platters x dyshes viij Sawcers viij porengers att	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a kylling axe -		ij <sup>d</sup>
Sm xiiij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>		
Sm xxix <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>		

*In the Bake House & Bruhous*

Itm an olde Copper att	-	-	-
Itm a messe fatte att	-	-	-
Itm ij olde myldyng fatte att	-	-	-
Itm iiij Kelers att	-	-	-
Itm in the Mille House	-	-	-
An olde Horse Mylle att	-	-	-

*Catall*

Itm in horse for the plowgh & carte x wt a mille	}	lxvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
horse very olde att vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> the pece			
Itm xvj kene for the payle & ij bulles att vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	}	vj <sup>ll</sup>	
the pece on wt a nother			
Itm viij yerlinges att	-	-	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Itm vij Calves att	-	-	xiiij <sup>s</sup>
Itm in Swyne a bore a sowe & viij other Hogges att		vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	Sm xj <sup>ll</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>		

Sm tollis xviiij<sup>ll</sup> xj<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>

*Grace Sampson  
Edmond Purry*

*Corne*

Itm in whete xv ac <sup>r</sup> at vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> the acre	c <sup>s</sup>	} xj <sup>ll</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup>
Itm in barley xxx <sup>ll</sup> ac <sup>r</sup> at iiij <sup>s</sup> the acre	vj <sup>ll</sup>		
Itm in oots viij acres at ij <sup>s</sup> the acre	xvj <sup>s</sup>		

Sm To<sup>ls</sup>. Inventorii xxx<sup>ll</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>.

PIORATUS DE BLYBROUGH.

An Inventory Indentyd made the xx day of Auguste anno xxviiij<sup>mo</sup> Regs Henryci viij betwene Sr *Thoms Russhe knyght Rychard Southwell* Esquire, and *Thoms Myldemaye* Comissioners to the Kyng o' Sov'ayne lorde on the one ptie and *John Ryton P'or* ther one thother ptie wytnessith that the same Comissioners have delyv'ed to the said P'or the daye & yere above written theise pcells of goodes Hereaft' in this p'sent Inventory Conteyned and Specified safely to be kept to the Kyngs use.

That ys to saye

*In the vestery.*

Itm a vestment of baudekyn very olde the orphares of redde damaske	}	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a vestiment of blak worsted w <sup>t</sup> deacon and subdeacon to the same for Requie masse at	}	vjs	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a olde vestmeut of bandekyn w <sup>t</sup> byrdes at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a vestment of white sylk w <sup>t</sup> flowres at	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an olde vestment of blewe satten at	-	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a Cotidian vestment of blewe saye at	-		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij cotidiane vestments preysed all to gider at	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a cope of baudekyn the opfares of ymagery at	-	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a cope of olde baudkekyn at	-		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij olde copes w <sup>t</sup> redde flowres at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm an olde hanginge for an alter of sylke at	-		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm an olde cope of blewe sylke at	-		x <sup>d</sup>
Sm pay pr xxxvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>			
Itm an crosse cloth of grene sylke at	-		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a crosse of coper gilte at	-		xx <sup>d</sup>
r m. S.	{	Itm a Chalic w <sup>t</sup> a patent of sylver pcell gilte } pr	xvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	{	Itm one other chalyse of sylvr w <sup>t</sup> a patent } pr	xxiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>

*In the Quayre.*

Itm at the high alter iiij alter clothes olde	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij Cosshenes for the same alter at	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Candelstyks of latten	-	xvj <sup>d</sup>

*In the Chappell of Seynt Savyor*

Itm ij olde aulter clothes at	-	-	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm the nether hangyngs of Steyned worke for the same	-	-	ij <sup>d</sup>

*In the Kechyn.*

Itm a garnysse of pewtre vessell broken at	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij broken potts of brasse	-	iiiij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm one kell	-	-	iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij pannes one great thother smalle at	-	-	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm one Chaffyng dysshe	-	-	vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm a payre of Rostinge Rackks of yorne at	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Spitts at	-	-	viiij <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>r</sup> Sm lx <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>			

*In the Panetry.*

Itm vij pleyne olde table clothes lytell worth at	-	-	xiiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij Towles at	-	-	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Itm vij Napkynes at	-	-	vij <sup>d</sup>
Itm vj Candelstyk at	-	-	x <sup>d</sup>
Itm a bason & ewer of pewtre at	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij salters of pewtre	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>

*In the Halle*

Itm a table and a payr of trestylls at	-	-	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an olde countyr at	-	-	x <sup>d</sup>
Itm a pece of steyned worke	-	-	vj <sup>d</sup>

*In the plor*

Itm ij fetherbeddes at	-	-	viiij <sup>s</sup>
Itm ij covletts ij payr of shetes and ij blanketts at	-	-	v <sup>s</sup>
Itm a carpett for a table	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm the same plor hangyd w <sup>t</sup> Redde & yellowe saye at	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a payer of cosyernes at	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an olde carpett to lye in a wyndowe at	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm xxv <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>			

*In the bruehowse*

Itm ij Leades to brue w <sup>t</sup>	-	-	-
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*Catalle*

Itm v horsse at vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> the hede	-	-	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm one olde shodde carte at	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm xl <sup>s</sup>				

p<sup>r</sup> tō Sm Tols viij<sup>ll</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>p me *Johem Ryghton Priorē de Blytheburgh.*

## PIORATUS DE LETHERYNGHAM.

An Inventory Indentyd made the xxxiiij day of August anno r rs Henrici viij xxviiij<sup>o</sup> betwne Sr *Antony Wyngkefelde* Sr *Humfrey Wyngefelde* Sr *Thomas Russhe* knyghts *Rychard Southwell* Esquire & *Thoms Myldemaye* Comissioners to the Kyng o' Sov'ayne lorde on the on pte and *Willm Basse* p'or ther on the other pte Wytnessyth that the said Comissioners Have delyv'd to the said P'or the Daye and yere above wrytten all the goodes & Catalls Hereaft' pticl ensuyng savely to be kepte to the kyngs use. videlt.

*In the Chambr ov' the gate*

Fyrst ij fetherbeddes ij bolsters ij payer Shetts }	v <sup>s</sup>	
j blankett ij Coverletts wt a pyllowe }		
Itm a cobborde a chayer a yoynd nedde stole att -		viiij <sup>d</sup>

*In the keckyn*

Itm half a garnysshe of pewter olde att - -	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm xviiij pecs of olde pewter - - -	ij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij Brasse potts greatt & small very old & patched	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a payer of Coveyernes & iiij lytell Spytts att -		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a payer of potte hangells & a grede yerne att -		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a frying pane att - - -		ij <sup>d</sup>

*In the Bakehous & Berhous*

Itm a lytell olde Copper att  
 Itm iiij olde broken futts att  
 Itm a payer of Quernes for Malte att

*Catalle*

Itm xiiij kene & a bulle - - -	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm vj horsses for the ploughe & Carte olde & lytell } worthe }		xxx <sup>s</sup>	
Itm ij Swyne att - - -		ij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Sm vij <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> . sold to Sr <i>Anthony Wyngefeld</i> for vij <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>			

payed at Campesse  
 p me *Willm Piorē de Truga* in Letheringhā

Antony Wyngfelde Sr  
 Humfrey Wyngfeld k  
 Thomas Russhe  
 Thoms Myldemaye.

## LEYSTON MONASTERIU.

An Inventory made ther by Sr *Thom's Russhe* knyght  
*Richard Southwell* Esquire and *Thom's Myldemay* the  
 knyghts Comissioners the xxj<sup>th</sup> daye of Auguste in the  
 xxviiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of o' sov'ayne lord kyng Henry  
 the viiiij<sup>th</sup> and left in the kepyng of the Abbott ther to  
 the kyngs use as hereaft' folowyth. videlt.

*In the Quyer viz. at the high Alter*

Fyrst a py <sup>l</sup> copper and gylt praysed at	-	vjd
Itm ij old alter clothes of lynyen and one of dornyx }		viijd
anext (next) the alter at		
Itm ij lytill old cussyhyns at	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij great j candell stycks of latten at	-	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lytell payer of old organs at	-	x <sup>s</sup>
Itm dy <sup>vs</sup> old boks for the zvice nothyng worth	-	ul.
Sm xiiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>		

*In Saint M'getts chapell*

Itm a table of allabaster at	-	xx <sup>d</sup>
It ij alter clothes of lynyen	-	vjd
Itm an alter clothe befor the nether pte of the }		vjd
alter of bungey work at		
Sm ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		

*In o' lady chapell*

Itm an table of alabaster praysed at	-	xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij alter clothes of lynē at	-	viijd
Itm an alter clothe befor the nether pt of the alter }		vjd
of bungay work		
Sm ij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>		

*In the alter of the Crucifix.*

Itm ij lytell tables of alabaster	-	viijd
Itm j alter clothe of lynyen and one of bungay work		viijd
Sm xxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> p <sup>r</sup>		
Itm on the Southside of the Quyer dore one lytyll }		viijd
table of alabastr praysed at		
Itm a clothe before the nether pte of the alter of }		ij <sup>d</sup>
bungey work at		
Itm an other lyke cloth on the Northside of the }		ij <sup>d</sup>
same dore at		
Sm ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>		

*In the vestry.*

Itm iij old copes of whyte sylk lytell worth at	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm vij old copes of redd sylk worne and lytell worth at	-	xvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm two of blewe sylk very old at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm ij very old copes of blewe velvet prayсед at	-	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a vestmēt w <sup>t</sup> dycoñ and sbdecon of whyte sylk } w <sup>t</sup> talbott <sup>s</sup> wery old at		v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a lyke sewt of redde sylk at	-	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a lyke sewt of blak steyned work for requié } lynen cloth prayсед at			xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a like sewt of old blewe velwet at	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a single vestmēt of satten of brydgs whyte very old	-		xvj <sup>d</sup>
Itm an other lyke vestmēt of satten of brydgs whyte at	-		xvj <sup>d</sup>
Itm a very old vestment w <sup>t</sup> decon and subdecon of } blewe sylk prayсед at		iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an old single vestment of worsted at	-		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm iij old syngle vestmēts of sylke lytill worth at	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm vj other old vestmēts w <sup>t</sup> out albys lytell worth	-		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Senzs of latten at	-		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij Candell stycks of latten at	-		xij <sup>d</sup>
Sm pr. lx <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>			
Itm ij payer of Crewetts of pewter	-		ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iij corporus c . . . s lytell worth	-		vj <sup>d</sup>
Sm lxiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> { Itm iij payer of Chalesses of syl <sup>o</sup> ij } pcell gilte the other gilte pōz xv oz } at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the ounce } Itm v spones syl <sup>o</sup> pōz ij oz }		pr lx <sup>s</sup>	
		pr vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>

*In the Tower Chamber.*

Itm the same chamber hanged w <sup>t</sup> old lynen cloth } paynted redde and yelow prayсед			xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an old fether bedde a beste bolster a pillowe } and a coŷyng of old bungey work and a payer }		iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
of blanketts prayсед at			
Itm in the Inner chamber ther ij lytle old fetherbedds } ij bolsters and ij old covings at		v <sup>s</sup>	
Sm ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>			

*In the grene chamber.*

Itm the same chamber hanged w <sup>t</sup> old grene saye } lytell worth prayсед at			xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an old matters and ij old fetherbedds ij old } blanketts one pillowe and ij covings prayсед at }		viiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an old chayer w <sup>t</sup> an old cussbyn	-		iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij old carpetts the wyndowes nothyng worth	-	nl	
Itm a table a payer of trestylls an old carpet of } bungay work on it and ij old formes at }			xij <sup>d</sup>
Sm x <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>			

*In the Redde chamber.*

Itm the hanginggs very old an broken nothyng worth		nl	
Itm an old mattres ij old fetherbedds ij bolsters a pillowe a payer of blanketts and ij covyngs very litell worth yet praysed at		ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lytell Countter at	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm one cheyer w <sup>t</sup> an old cussbyn at	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Sm iiij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	pr	Sm iiij <sup>li</sup> xxij <sup>d</sup>

*In the chapell by the grene chamber*

Itm a lytell table of alabaster praysed at	-	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij old alter clothes of lynen	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>

*In the cloyster*

Itm a luer of latten at	-	-	vij <sup>d</sup>
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*In the Buttrye*

		Sm xv <sup>d</sup>	
		Sm p3	
Itm ij playne table clothes all worne at	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij lytell napkyns of dyap nothyng worth at	-	-	nl.
r. m s { Itm a salte of sylver      poz vij oz. di { att iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> le oz.		pr.	xxv <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
		Sm xxv <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	

*In the kechyn*

Itm iiij lytell old brasse potts patched and ve <sup>r</sup> worne at			iiij <sup>s</sup>
Itm an old brasse panne at	-	-	vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij dryppynge pannes lytell worth at	-	-	vij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij spyttis a payer of racks and a payer of potte hanggs at			ij <sup>s</sup>
Itm a lytell boylyng leade and brasse at	-	-	xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm & platters v dysshes ij poryngers thre sawsers broken and lytell worth at			iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij lytell Ketylls ve <sup>r</sup> worne	-	-	iiij <sup>d</sup>
		Sm xij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	

*In the Bakhouse and Brew hous*

Itm a copper and a lytell leade	-	-	
It a masshe futte ij gayle fatt <sup>s</sup> and a Keler	-	-	
Itm a horsse Mill	-	-	
	Catall.		
In Oxen or sterys iiij at xvj <sup>s</sup> viija the pece	-	-	l <sup>s</sup> pr
Itm shepe x score w <sup>t</sup> xl lambes at xvj <sup>d</sup> the shepe xiiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> and vj <sup>d</sup> the lambe xx <sup>s</sup>		xiiij <sup>li</sup> pr	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It x kyne at	-	-	lxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It viij horses for the cartte and the plowgh very aged at lytall worth at			xl <sup>s</sup>

xxiiij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> pr*Georgius Carleton Abbas de luyston*

	Sm Tols.	pr xxxij <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	
Itm the Corne sown upon the demaynes preysed at		x <sup>li</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Sm Tols hujus Inventory		xliij <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	

## MONASTERIU DE EYE.

An Inventory Indentyd made the xxvj<sup>th</sup> daye of August anno regni Rs Henrici viij<sup>th</sup> xxviij<sup>th</sup> betwene Sir *Anthony Wyngefeld* knyght Sir *Humfrey Wyngefeld* and Sr *Thom<sup>s</sup> Russhe* knyghts *Richard Southwell* esquyre and *Thom<sup>s</sup> Myldemay* Comissioners to the kynge o' sov'ayne lorde one thone ptie and *Will<sup>m</sup> pker P<sup>o</sup>* ther one thother ptie wytnæssith that the said Comission's have delyv'ed unto the said *P<sup>o</sup>* the daye and yer above wrytten theise pcells of goods hereafter specified and declared to be kept to the kyngs use.

*In the churche at the high alter and the Qwyer*

Fyrst a very olde table of tymber lytell worth	-	xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij great Candell stycks of latten at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>
Itm an old broken setell lytell worth at	-	ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm one payer of old organs ner to the Qwyer } lytell worth at		x <sup>s</sup>
Itm vj old boks for ther zvice nothyng worth	-	nl.
reñ wt the p <sup>ior</sup> Itm a pyx of Ivery garnysshed } wt sylv <sup>e</sup> at		
Sum xiiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> pr.		

*In o' lady chapell*

Itm a lytell table of alabastr lytell worth at	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
Sm xij <sup>d</sup>		

*In Saint Nicolas Chapell.*

Itm a lytell table of alabastr lytell work at	-	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Sm xvj <sup>d</sup>		

*In the Vestry.*

Itm one chalesse of sylv <sup>e</sup> guylt poz xxj oz at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	pr lxx <sup>s</sup>	
Itm ij other chalesses pcell guylt ðoz xxiiij oz at } iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	pr	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Itm a payer of senßs ðoz xxj <sup>ti</sup> poz p oz at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	-	pr lxx <sup>s</sup>
Itm a ship ðoz viij oz at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz	-	pr xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lytell crosse of tymber garnysshed wt sylv <sup>e</sup> } lytell worth at		xx <sup>d</sup>
Sm paỹ pr xiiij <sup>li</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>		
reñ cū piore It iiij lytell tables of tymbr' } garnysshed wt sylv <sup>e</sup> lytell worth at j	vj <sup>s</sup>	viij <sup>d</sup>

*In he plor.*

It the same hanged w <sup>r</sup> old grene saye at	-		
It a table a peyer of trestyll <sup>s</sup> and ij formes wt on	}		
old carpet of bungey work at pr			
		Sm ix <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup>	
It vj old cussyhyns	-	-	ij <sup>s</sup>
It iij old cheyers	-	-	
		Sm iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	

*Napry.*

It ij old table clothes of Dyap at	-	-	
It iij old table clothes playne at	-	-	
Itm vj playne napkyns	-	-	
Itm iij towells lytell worth	-	-	
Itm vj payer of old shets	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>
		tō Sm x <sup>s</sup>	

*Catall.*

It x kyne and a Bull	-	-	lxxij <sup>s</sup>
It ix old horsse for the Cartte and plough	-	-	xl <sup>s</sup>
It x swyne at	-	-	xij <sup>s</sup>
		pr Sm vj <sup>li</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
		Sm to <sup>ls</sup> xxxv <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	

*p me Willm pker piorem.*

Itm the Corne growynge open the demaynes this	}		
yere preysed at		xl <sup>d</sup>	
		Sm to <sup>ls</sup> hujus Inventory cū grano pr xlv <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	

It thre curtaynes of saye ner worne at - - - - - vj<sup>d</sup>  
Sm v<sup>s</sup>

*In the Inner chambr.*

It an old fetherbedde a bolster and a covyng at - - - - - iijs<sup>s</sup>    iiij<sup>d</sup>

*In the grene chambr.*

Itm a seler testo' iij curteynes of old grene saye } viiij<sup>d</sup>  
 lytell worth }  
 Itm two ffether bedds ij bolster a payre of blanketts } x<sup>s</sup>  
 a pillow and ij covyngs at }  
 Itm an old cheyr at - - - - - ij<sup>d</sup>  
Sm x<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

*In the pantry*

It an old Basen and ewer of pewter at - - - - - xvj<sup>d</sup>  
Sm pr xxxvij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

Itm v old candell stycks of latten lytell worth at - - - - - x<sup>d</sup>  
 { Itm a salt wt the cov<sup>r</sup> of } xl<sup>s</sup> pr  
 syl<sup>v</sup> poz xij oz. iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> }  
 Itm xij sponys of syl<sup>v</sup> poz xiiij & oz. iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> at pr xliij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 r. m. s. { Itm one goblett wt the cov<sup>r</sup> } lxxiijs<sup>s</sup>    iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 of syl<sup>v</sup> poz xxij oz. iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> }  
 Itm iiij ma<sup>s</sup> wt bands of syl<sup>v</sup> praysed at - - - - - xiijs<sup>s</sup>    iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Itm ij lytell chafyng dysshes of latten at - - - - - viiij<sup>d</sup>

*In the kechyn*

Itm iij Brasse potts at - - - - - vj<sup>s</sup>    viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It a lytell cawdern of copp at - - - - - xvj<sup>d</sup>  
 Itm a ketyl and a brasse panne ner worne at - - - - - xij<sup>d</sup>  
 Itm iiij spyts at - - - - - iijs<sup>s</sup>  
 It on rostynge jacke - - - - - iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It a payre of potte henggs - - - - - ij<sup>s</sup>  
 It a tryvet at - - - - - iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It xvj platters x dysshes xij Saw<sup>s</sup> old broken and } vj<sup>s</sup>    viij<sup>d</sup>  
 lytell better then broken pewter at }  
 Itm a lytell brasen morter - - - - - xij<sup>d</sup>  
Sm xxiijs<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

*In the Bakhous and Breve hous.*

Itm one great leade - - - - -  
 Itm a lytell brassen leade - - - - -  
 Itm ij great fatts and lytell fatts wt a keler - - - - -

*In the Hall.*

It an old paynted clothe at the hygh deace - - - - - ij<sup>d</sup>  
 It a table and a payer of trestyll<sup>s</sup> and ij formes at - - - - - xij<sup>d</sup>  
Sm xiiij<sup>d</sup>

Itm vj old books for ther svice lytell worth of dyuser kynds				xx <sup>d</sup>
	Sm	xxix <sup>s</sup>		

*At saint Nicolas Alter.*

Itm a table of Alabastr at	-	-	-	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Itm an old Alter cloth of Dyap at	-	-	-	ij <sup>d</sup>
	Sm	xviiij <sup>d</sup>		

*In the Vestrye.*

Itm ij payer of Chales sylu' and guylt poz xlvij oz at iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		viiij <sup>li</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
de sup { Itm ono payer of Chales of sylu' poz x oz p'orem { at iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz			xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
		xiiij <sup>li</sup>		
delyu'ed { Itm a Crosse sylu' and pcell guylt poz to { lxxvij oz at iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz			xlvj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Mr. { Itm ij Crewetts of sylu poz xiiij oz at Southwell { iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz			v <sup>s</sup>	
			iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
				xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij boxes of Cristall garnysshed w <sup>t</sup> sylu' at	-	-	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a bann' cloth of grene sylk at	-	-	ij <sup>s</sup>	
	Sm	pag xxvij <sup>li</sup>	xix <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>

Itm a cope of old redde velwet at	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a cope of redd Damaske old and very sore worne	-	-	v <sup>s</sup>	
Itm an' very old cope of Blak sylk Bawdekyn at	-	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It an' old cope of grene silk at	-	-		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm two copes of whyte Damask at	-	-	xx <sup>s</sup>	
It an' other cope of whyt damaske at	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a vestment w <sup>t</sup> decon and subdecon of blak sylk Bawdekyn at			x <sup>s</sup>	
Itm a lyk sewt of grene sylk at	-	-	vj <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a lyk sewt of whyt damaske at	-	-	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm an other lyk sewt of whyte damaske at	-	-	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Itm an old single vestmet of Blewe velvet at	-	-	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a single vestmet of redd satten of brydgs sore worne at			ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a single vestmet of whyt damask old and sore worne at				xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm a very old single vestmet of redde sylk at	-	-		xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm iiij other vestmentts callyd cotydyans lytell worth at				xvj <sup>d</sup>

*In the Hall Chambr.*

Itm ij ffetherbedds ij bolsters ij payer of blanketts ij pillowes and ij couynggs very old and ner worne at		x <sup>a</sup>
It an old cupborde	- - -	vj <sup>d</sup>
It a table a payer of trestylls and a forme	-	xij <sup>d</sup>
It an old chayer	- - -	ij <sup>d</sup>
It v old cushyns at	- - -	xx <sup>d</sup>
	Sm xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
	Sm pag cxvj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	

*In the chambr callyd Duffeldds Chambr.*

It ij old mattressis two ffether bedds ij bolsters and iiij cerdynggs (curtains) an olde qwylt very old and ner worne at		vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
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*In the Coks chambr*

Itm a very old ffether bedd at	- - -	xx <sup>d</sup>
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*In the Kechyn*

It thre Brass potts at	- - -	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Itm x platters xvj dysshes and vj sawss old and lytell better than broken pewter		vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij spyttis	- - -	xij <sup>d</sup>
It a payer of Racks at	- - -	ij <sup>s</sup>
It a potte hanggs	- - -	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm a boylyng pott and Boyler of brass at	-	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ij lytell leads for water	- - -	v <sup>s</sup>
	Sm xxix <sup>s</sup> pr.	

*In the Bakhous and Brewhous*

Itm a great lead & copper a masshe ffatt a guyld fatt and an other lytell ffatt	- - -	
Itm a horsse mill	- - -	

*Catall*

It xij old horssis for the Curtt and the plough at	- iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm. xvj kyne and a Bull at	- - -	cxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm shepe iiij <sup>s</sup> w <sup>t</sup> c wethers and lx lambes the wether at xiiij <sup>s</sup> the Ewe xij <sup>d</sup>	xxiiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>	
	Sm xxxiiij <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

*In the plo<sup>r</sup>*

It a ffoldyng table a setell a cupbordd old all at	-	ij <sup>s</sup>
Itm iiij old cheyres and v old cushyns at	-	xv <sup>s</sup>
	Sm iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
	Sm pag xxxv <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	

### *In the Buttry*

Item a lyeall salt of sylf p ou vj or at iij <sup>d</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> the oz	xx <sup>s</sup>
pr Mr. { It ij lornes garnished w <sup>th</sup> sylu <sup>r</sup> the one,	xij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Southwells { mass <sup>e</sup> facen at	pr
{ It ij sylu <sup>r</sup> spoons pos in ij or at iij <sup>d</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> the oz	xiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item an old chafynge dyshe w <sup>th</sup> the floote of latten	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item iij candell stycks of latten old and broken	viij <sup>d</sup>
It ij old salts of pewter nothyng worth at	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item ij old playne table clothes & ij hand towells and ij Napers ner worne	viij <sup>d</sup>

Sm page 1<sup>st</sup> üij<sup>d</sup>

**How.**

Sm lxxij<sup>hi</sup> üij<sup>a</sup> vijd<sup>d</sup>

per William Blome p're.

Item the corne that grewe upon the Downaynes xliij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup>  
Sm Tots cxvij<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

P'ORATUS DE CAMPSEY.

An Inventory Indentyd made the xxviiiij Daye of **Auguste** Anno R Henrici viij betwne *Sir Antony Wyngkefeld S' Humfrey Wynkefeld S' Thoms Russyhe Knyghtts Rycharde Southwell Esquire and Thomas Myldemaye* Comissioners to the kyng our souayne lorde on the on ptie and *Elz. Buttery* porsesse ther on theoder ptie Wytnessyth that the said Comissioners have delu'ed to the said porsesse all the goodes Catall hereafr pticularly mencioned savely to be kept to the kyng's use. Videlt.

*In the Church att the High Alter*

p R. S.	{ ffurste a pyxe of sylu' & guylte pond ix oz }	xxxiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	att iijs iiija the oz		
	{ Itm ij alter clothes of linnen - }		vjd
Itm	on alter cloth of white sylk hangyng before }		viijd
	the High alter att		
Itm	iiij great Candelstyks of latten att -	iijs	
Itm	on branche of latten before the Image of o' lady	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm	a lamp of latten lytell worthe -		ij <sup>d</sup>
Itm	a table for the high alter of tymbr wt ymagery }	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	att		
Itm	an older masse bok ij Cruetts lytell worthe att		vjd

*In the Chapell of o' lady.*

Itm	a Table of alabastr att -	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm	an alter cloth wt a nether hanging to the same }		iiij <sup>d</sup>
	att		

*In the Vestery.*

Itm	a Cope of Crymsen velvett wt orfes of }	v <sup>s</sup>	
	Bawdekyn att		
Itm	a Cope of olde golde Bawdekyn att -		xx <sup>d</sup>
Itm	a Cope of grene sylke wt Byrdes of Coper golde }	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	att		
Itm	a cope of Vyolet Sylke -	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm	an other cope of blewe wt anngells and x sters }	ij <sup>s</sup>	
	(stars)		
	Sm pag lxij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>		
Itm	a vestment wt deacon & subdecon of crymsyn }	xiijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	velvet very olde & sore worne		
Itm	vj olde cotidiane vestmet psed att . . . . . att	ij <sup>s</sup>	

Itm ij altar clothes of Sylke the one grene & thoder } ij<sup>s</sup>  
blwe }

Itm ij other olde alter clothes of Bawdekyn at -

Itm iij ffrontletts for alters at -

Itm ij payer of curteynes of sylke thone w<sup>t</sup> Jhus }  
thother w<sup>t</sup> flowers olde & worne }

p R. S.	{	Itm a crosse of Syluer pcell gilte poz	} iiiij <sup>li</sup>	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	
		xxx oz at iii <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>			c <sup>s</sup>
		Itm a senzr of Syluer pcell gilte poz			
		xxvij oz at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz			
		Itm a pax of syluer pcell gilte poz ij qr oz		vj <sup>s</sup>	
		at iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> le oz			
		Itm a chalyce of syluer & gilt poz xiiij oz		xlviij <sup>s</sup>	
		at iij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> le oz			

Itm a vestment w<sup>t</sup> a deacon of blak Saye w<sup>t</sup> the }  
orses of yelowe velvet very olde & lytle worthe at }

Itm a vestment of olde clothe of bawdekyn psed at

Itm ij other olde vestments thone of grene thoder }  
of white }

*In pyssatts Chamber*

Itm a ffetherbed ij matteres ij payer of blanketts }  
iij bolsters ij coveryngs w<sup>t</sup> ij Sparvers (?) of } iiiij<sup>s</sup>  
fenen cloth at }

*In the Stewardes Chamber.*

Itm a ffether bedde a bolster a payer of Blanketts }  
a payer of shets a nolde coveryng a seler a } v<sup>s</sup>  
Testor and Corteyns of lynyen cloth }

Itm the Chamber hanged w<sup>t</sup> payneted Clothes lytell }  
worth att }

Itm a nolde Chayer w<sup>t</sup> cosshens -

Sm pag xiiij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

*In the Draught Chambr.*

Itm an olde ffetherbed a bolstr a payer of blanketts }  
a payer of shetts a coveringe att }

*In the Newe plor.*

Itm a ffetherbede a matteres a bolster a Blankett }  
ij coverletts a testor att }

Itm a Table a payer of tressells and a settell a Chayer

*In the Auditors Chambr.*

Itm a ffetherbed a bolstr a pyllow a payer of }  
Blanketts ij coveryngs and a testor att }

Itm ij lytell tabells a payer of tressells att -

*In the Chambr att the Church Dore.*

Itm a materes a ffetherbed a payer of Blanketts ij }  
bolsters ij Coveryngs att }

*In the Chambr nexte.*

Itm iij planks of asshe att - - - xx<sup>d</sup>

*In the plor.*

Itm the same hanged w<sup>t</sup> lynnyn Clothe att - - - xij<sup>d</sup>

Itm a Seler and a testor w<sup>t</sup> iij Curteynes of lynnyn }  
Cloth att } vj<sup>d</sup>

Itm an olde matteres a ffether bed a bolst and iij }  
olde coverletts lytell worth att } iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Itm a ffoldyng table ij coperdes a lytell Someter? a }  
fforme a lytell rounde table iij yoynedde stoles } v<sup>s</sup>  
settell ij bankers iiij Cossheus and a lytell }  
carpett for the wynders att }

Itm a basen an Ewer of pewter an a depe basen of }  
pewter } viij<sup>d</sup>

*In the Buttery.*

Itm vj tableclothes ij Towells olde & lytell worth att - - - xij<sup>d</sup>

Itm ij greatt platters ij saltes of pewter att - - - vj<sup>d</sup>

Sm. xxxj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

*In the Kechen*

Itm a veyelyng leade v lytell Brasse potts ij lytell }  
Brasse paues att } v<sup>s</sup>

Itm ij lytell kettells att - - - vj

Itm a potte hangells payer of Rackes att - - - xij<sup>d</sup>

Itm iiij Spyttys att - - - ij<sup>s</sup>

It a Bassen mortar w<sup>t</sup> the pestell of yeron at - - - xij<sup>d</sup>

Itm xvij platters xij dysches xj sawsers a porenger att - - - vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

*In the pantery*

Itm iiij Keylers of Brasse verye olde and . . . worne at - - - xvj<sup>d</sup>

*In the Bakehous & Bruhous*

Itm ij leades a brasse panne - - - -

Item ij c greatt ffatts iij lytell ffatts & x kelers att - - -

*Cattell*

Itm x mylche kene to the payle & a Bulle at vj }  
viij<sup>d</sup> the pece } lxxij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Itm x horsse for the ploughe & carte verye olde & }  
lytell worth att vj viij<sup>d</sup> the pece } lxxv<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Itm ij draught oxen att xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> the pece - - - xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Itm vj Sterbynnes att iiij<sup>s</sup> the pece - - - xxiiij<sup>s</sup>

Itm in Swyne - - - null

*Hey*

Itm in Hey xxvj<sup>t</sup> loodes at ij<sup>v</sup> the loode - - - lij<sup>s</sup>

Sm pag xiiij<sup>th</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

*Napery.*

Itm vj payer of Shetts good & Badde att	-	vjs	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm ondyaper table clothe & iij playne tabell clothe att	-	iijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm xij Napkyns att	-	ijs	

*Plate.*

Rec	{	Itm a sylu' salte wt a cou poz xij oz att		xl <sup>s</sup>	
		iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz			
		Itm ij fforme peces poz xviiij oz at iij iiij <sup>d</sup> the oz		lx <sup>s</sup>	
		Itm a payer of Chalyss att poz xvj oz att		liijs	iiij <sup>d</sup>
		iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>			
				Sm pag viiij <sup>li</sup> vs iiij <sup>d</sup>	

*El buttery p'oresse.*

Sm Tot<sup>ls</sup> xxxix<sup>li</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

*Corne.*

Whete xxv qrters by est.	-	-	- viiij <sup>li</sup>	vjs	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Barley l qrters	-	-	- viiij <sup>li</sup>	vjs	viiij <sup>d</sup>
				Sm Tot <sup>ls</sup> lvj <sup>li</sup> xiijs	

## RECTORS OF BRETENHAM.

BY REV. CHARLES JEPSON BETHAM, M.A.

Honorary Canon of Ely.

The subjoined List of Rectors has been compiled from the Tanner's Manuscripts in the Diocesan Registry at Norwich. These Records had not been consulted when the previous list was published. (Vol. vii. 251.)

- 1308 THO. SPRENGHESE, 4 Nov., Maij ad præ. Gilb. de Clare Com. *Gloc.*  
 1311 MAUR. DE PISSIACO, 5 Kal. Novbr., ad præ. ejusd.  
 1320 MICH. DE MONTE NOVARO, 7 Kal. Novrs., ad præ. Hug. Dandel  
     Dñi de Tonebrigge, Mil. ræone 3<sup>tie</sup> partis Com. Glocern.  
     JOH. DE HAREWELL.  
 1344 JOH. DE LANGHOLM, Oct. 15, ad præ. Hug. de Andele Com. Gloc.  
     (on res. of Harewell).  
 1354 JOH. TRYGG, Nov. 19, ad præ. Rad. Com. Stafford. (on res. of  
     Langholm).  
 1358 JOH. HANCK, Mart. 25 (exch. with Bollebrickhyth), ad præ. ejusd.  
     (on res. of Trygg).  
 1361 JOH. MAY, Novem. 27, ad præ. Rad. Attorn. Gen. Rad. Com.  
     Stafford.  
 1366 RAD. GLOVER, Octr. 8, ad præ. Rad. Com. Stafford (on res. May).  
 1399 JOH. RAULYN, Novr. ult., ad præ. Edm. Com. Stafford.  
     (JOH. RAULYN, Rr. de Bretenham ob. Sept. 1432.)  
 1432 JOH. MUSKET, Feby. 18, ad præ. Annæ Comitissæ Stafford.  
 1460 WILL. DRAYTON, Novr. 15, ad præ. Annæ Ducissæ Buckingham.  
 1472 JOH. STEDEMAN, Apr. 3, ad præ. ejusd. (on res. of Drayton).  
 1478 WILL. DAFRON, May 5, ad præ. ejusd. (on res. Stedeman).  
 1504 JOH. HUDSON, May 23, ad præ. Ed. Ducis Buckingh.  
 1552 JOH. KEMPSTON, Sep. 22, ad præ. Dñi Regis (on res. of Hudson).

(Then follow names as already printed, Vol. vii., 251.)

- 1579 MARTIN BRIGGES, ad præ. Doñ. Reginæ.  
 1597 HUMPHRY MUNNINGS, Ditto  
 1624 WILLIAM ALCOCK, Dñi Regis (sequestered 1644).  
 1655 JOHN DRAKE, ad præ. Oliv. Cromwell, Conformed, and d. Rector.  
 1683 EDWARD CAMBORNE . . .  
 1695 THOMAS ROWELL, resigned 1698.  
 1698 JOHN JESSOP, A.B. Trin. Cam. 1673 (previously omitted), resigned.  
 1708 HENRY WELSTEAD.

## THE INSIGNIA OF THE BOROUGH OF DUNWICH.

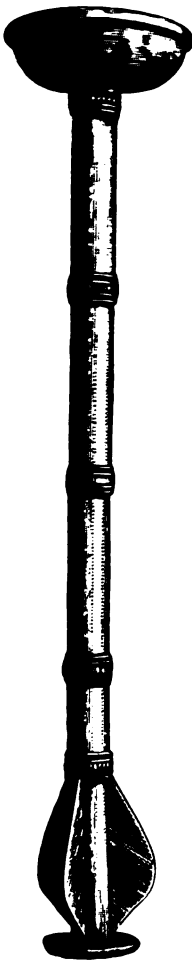
BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

It is not easy to realize that the few houses of which Dunwich now consists are all that is left of a once flourishing town; a town that had received an important series of characters from King John and succeeding sovereigns granting various privileges. It was also governed by a corporation consisting of two bailiffs, a recorder, and four assistant justices, etc. with a coroner, town clerk, and a sergeant-at-mace.

Although the corporation is now extinct the insignia, consisting of a mace, a silver badge, and the seals, have fortunately been preserved.

The mace, of silver, measures  $10\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length, and consists of a plain rod divided into sections by beaded bands, and surmounted by a plain hemispherical mace-head. On the lower end of the shaft are three feathered flanges, and at the bottom is a flat button. On the top of the head, which is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, are the royal arms of the Tudor sovereigns, *France modern and England quarterly*, impaling a three-masted ship, all in a shaped shield. On the button at the opposite end, which is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter, is a shield of the town arms, a ship in full sail.

The mace is not hall-marked, but is of sixteenth century date, and not improbably was made about the time of Elizabeth's charter of 1559. Its resemblance to a bolt or arrow may have reference to the martyrdom of St. Edmund, the great saint of East Anglia.



MACE OF THE  
BOROUGH OF  
DUNWICH.



The badge is a silver shield, of late sixteenth century date, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide. It bears in low relief a ship in full sail, with a star and crescent above and four fish in the waves in base. Along the top are three loops for suspension.

The badge was formerly worn by the sergeant-at-mace.

The old silver seal probably dates from King John's charter of 1199. It is of the unusual form of a square lozenge,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, and bears for device a one-masted ship with furled mainsail, with a crescent and star above the yard. In the sea are shown four fishes.

The legend, which is partly intruded upon by mast-head, stem, poop, and rudder is :

SIGILL' : BVRGI : DE DONEWIZ.

An almost identical copy of this seal, perhaps an early or contemporary forgery, is also known.\*

The old bailiffs' seal is also in the form of a square lozenge. It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, and bears for device the bust of a king issuing from a boat riding on the waves. Above the king is a crescent enclosing a star, and another star is on either side of him. Legend :

+ Sigillum balliborum de donewico

with sprigs for stops.

A modern copy of this seal was until lately in use.

The admiralty seal is a poor modern circular thing of brass,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, with a device copied from the bailiffs' seal. Legend :

Sigillum Admiralitatis Donewico

\* See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd S. ix. 43.



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\* All these Drawings were kindly made by Mr. Thomas Edward Key, Architect.

\* Copied from a sepia Drawing lent by W. Bayly Ransom, Esq., of Great Cornard.

† Lent by Messrs. Chambers, Edinburgh.

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# Suffolk Institute of Archæology

AND

## Natural History.

OFFICERS, MEMBERS, RULES, AND REPORT,

1892—93.



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*Corrected to December, 1893.*

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\*.\* Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in the List of Members, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the

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**Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.**

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1. The Society shall be called the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History."

2. The object of the Institute shall be—

1. To collect and publish information on the Archæology and Natural History of the District.

2. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description, within the district, may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members.

4. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of 10s., to be due in advance on the 1st of January, and shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary. A donor of £5 shall be a Life Member.

5. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.

6. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the officers, and of twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election.

7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute, not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the Accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council, three to be a quorum, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

8. The ordinary place of meeting shall be Bury S. Edmund's, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if and when they shall think it advisable.

9. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library, and to a copy of each publication of the Institute; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.

10. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed upon by the Council.

11. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time, that they may think proper.

## REPORT, 1892—1893.

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In presenting the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Institute, the Council have to congratulate its members upon its continued success. It maintains its number, and is at present in as flourishing a condition as at any period of its existence. There have, however, been several changes in the list of members; five have died, four have withdrawn, and twelve new members have been elected. Among those whose deaths we deplore are Mr. Henry Trigg, formerly Prigg, whose name has been associated with the Society for a period of thirty years, during which time he acted as Honorary Secretary, served on the Council, and contributed several papers to our proceedings upon various subjects, pre-historic remains being his special line of study. It will also be in the recollection of many that Mr. Trigg hospitably received the members at his residence at Babwell Friary, in the summer of 1891. Among those whom the Institute has also lost by death are the names of the Venerable Archdeacon Woolley and Colonel Windsor Parker, two of the Vice-Presidents.

Since the issue of the last Report, the first part of Volume VIII. has been published, containing 120 pages, the work of ten different authors, and embellished by eighteen illustrations, for the most part furnished very kindly by friends of the Institute.

The programme arranged by the Council for the summer excursion was successfully carried out on Thursday, July 7, 1892. As it was the turn to visit the Eastern part of the county, the neighbourhood of Yoxford and Sibton was selected. Members on alighting at Saxmundham Station were conveyed to Kelsale Church, which was described by the Rector, the Rev. G. Irving-Davies. Thence progress was made to Yoxford Church, of which the Vicar, Rev. Henry Parr, gave some account, as well

as of some of the celebrities interred within the sacred edifice. Dinner was served at the "Tuns Hotel," Yoxford, where Dr. John E. Taylor, F.G.S., delivered an address upon the Relation of the Geology of East Anglia to Archaeology. The next place visited was Sibton Abbey, which was demonstrated by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. The remains of the Abbey, as well as some stone coffins exhumed, in close proximity to the ruins, and other objects of interest were carefully examined by the members, who then proceeded, on foot, to Sibton Church. Here the visitors were received by the Vicar, the Rev. John L. Mercer Moore, M.A. After a thorough inspection of the building carriages conveyed members to Dennington, where the Rector, Rev. George and Mrs. Castleden, received them upon the lawn, and offered them tea and light refreshments. An adjournment was then made to the remarkably fine church, which was described at length by Mr. Thomas E. Key, Architect, who had devoted much time to the study of the fabric. Thus concluded the day's programme. The large number of members present upon the occasion testified to the interest generally felt in the operations of the Society.

Members are invited to use their utmost endeavours to encourage the study of the Archaeology of Suffolk; and, in the event of any discoveries being made in any particular locality, they are earnestly entreated to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, so that a record of such may be preserved, and duly noticed in the Transactions of the Institute.

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## THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

FROM JANUARY 1st 1891

1891.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Balance at Bankers—Deposit Account	115	0	0			
	„ „ Current Do.	110	15	5			
					225	15	5
	„ Interest on Deposit ...				2	18	9
	„ Subscriptions ...				83	16	0
	„ Sale of Publications ...				1	9	0
	„ Life Members—E. Powell ...	5	0	0			
	F. S. Stevenson ...	5	0	0			
	C. J. Osborne ...	5	0	0			
					15	0	0

I have examined the Vouchers and Bank Book,  
and certify the same to be correct.

T. EDGAR MAYHEW, A.C.A.

Ipswich, April 14th, 1893.

£328 19 2

## BALANCE SHEET.

XV

## UFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, &amp;c.

DECEMBER 31st, 1892.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Printers—Pawsey & Hayes, Vol. VIII., part 1		33	3	6			
Binding of same	...	3	11	6			
Postage of same	...	2	5	0			
					39	0	0
„ Lithographer—Pococke, E.	...	1	10	0			
„ Typographic Etching Coy.	...	5	15	9			
„ Cowell, S. H.	...	5	1	0			
					12	6	9
„ Postages—Circulars for Subscriptions	...	11	4				
„ Annual Meeting	...	10	10				
„ Excursion	...	11	8				
					1	13	10
„ Subscription to <i>E. A.</i>	...				5	0	
„ Chronicle of S. Edmund's Abbey	...				10	6	
„ Advertising— <i>E. A. D. T.</i>	...	5	0				
„ <i>Journal</i>	...	2	6				
„ <i>Bury Post</i>	...	7	6				
					15	0	
„ Auditor	...				1	1	0
„ Reporting Mr. Hope's paper	...				2	0	0
„ Mr. Stephens—Librarian's Salary	...	3	0	0			
„ Postage and Carriage of Parcels	...	16	2				
					3	16	2
„ Secretary—Postage and Stationery	...	2	15	6			
„ Travelling Expenses (general)	...	1	13	7			
„ Special „ <i>re</i> Yoxford	...	3	3	9			
„ Mr. W. H. St. John Hope	...	2	2	0			
					9	14	10
„ Sundries	...				17	5	
„ Balance—Deposit Account	...	130	0	0			
„ Current Account	...	126	18	8			
					256	18	8
					£328	19	2

- Antiquaries, Society of, London. Proceedings of. Vol. xiv., 2.  
 Archæologist, the Illustrated. Vol. i., 2. 1893.  
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## THE ANCIENT FAMILIES OF SUFFOLK.

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.,

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NO apology is offered for occupying so many pages of the present volume with a transcript of the oft-quoted Gipps' collections inasmuch as they are both valuable and interesting—valuable because they constitute, as it were, the key-stone to much information obtainable from other and later sources, and interesting for the reason that the ancient records are purely local. They tell us what manner of men the founders of some of the most influential and best known Suffolk families were; and at the same time, reading between the lines, we observe that good old Gipps, the results of whose patient research have been presented in such a form as to be most helpful to students of the topography and family history of the county, derived evident pleasure and satisfaction in noting the brave and noble deeds of men whose chief virtue lay, in his estimation, in their being prepared to sacrifice not only fair estates and personal ease and comfort, but even their lives, for the sake of their king and country. The names of these good and great men still attach to Suffolk families, but alas! time plays havoc with families as with buildings rich in antiquarian features and architectural beauty. Still the importance of the records is none the less apparent because there may be no longer descendants of these old county families, as there are localities and ancient structures which have a halo of interest thrown around them by what we read in Sir Richard Gipps' manuscript.

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The original is in the British Museum (ADD. MSS. 20,695), and consists of a small quarto volume of 139 folios, and the beauty of the caligraphy is such as to excite the admiration of all who have had occasion to refer to the manuscript with a view of culling from its folios data for public and private uses. Difficult as it may be to resist the temptation to single out some of the items for special notice, yet it is perhaps best to leave the pleasant task to the reader. The manuscript gives a brief history of Suffolk families, as well as their armorial bearings. It will be observed that in some of the biographical sketches the political views of the then influential residents of the county are expressed in language not to be misunderstood, while references to the troublous period of the Commonwealth are frequent and outspoken. Other features of historical moment at the period are prominently brought out.

The conditions of tenure under which some of the manors were held at that remote time will strike the reader as exceedingly curious not to say, to quote Gipps himself, "merrie," the merriment being of a sort which would hardly be consistent with the ideas of propriety in this more refined age in which we live. It only remains to be said that in the transcript there has been a rigid adherence to the spelling in the original.

Davy, in his *Suffolk Collections* (Brit. Mus. Add. mss. 19,132. Peds. Vol. LVI.) records the following relating to Gipps. This family was anciently seated at Ipswich, but afterwards divided into two branches: Sir Richard Gipps, the Collector of these Antiquities, was of the elder house, and seated at Great Wheltham Hall in Thedwastrey Hundred, and married an heiress in Devonshire, by whom he had a fine estate there. He was admitted of the Inner Temple, and appointed Master of the Revels upon an invitation of King Charles II. to their Christmas Festivals, by whom he was then knighted. He was possessed of the manors of Great Wheltham, Brockley, and Rede, with divers other lands, &c.

Sir Richard Gipps of Horningsheath in Thingoe Hundred, was of the younger house.

## Pedigree of Gippes.

By DAVY.

John Gippes of Bury = Lucy da. of . . . Burridge of

Richard Gippes of Bury and Great Whelnetham bap. = Elizabeth d. and Mary Gippes bap.  
 at S. Mary's, Bury, 30 Sept. 1593. Died 12 Jan. 1660, h. of John Sache, at S. Mary, Bury,  
 aged 67, burd. at Whelnetham Mg. of Waltham pva. 21 July 1612.

Elizabeth da. = John Gippes of Gt. = Mary, da. and coh.  
 of Zephah. Whelnetham Esq. of David Davidson of  
 Ford of Ips- 1661. London, Aldn.  
 wich Gent.

Eliza beth	John Gippes = Sarah	Sir Richard Gippes = Mary, da.	David	1	2	3
bapd. Clk. of Box- da. of Knt. Knd. 27	Nov. 1683, of Gt.	and hr. of	Gippes	Mary Gippes = beth	Eliza Gippes = Rob.	Anne Gippes
at Cod- afterwards of	Whelnetham, 4	Giles, of	ob.	Edmd. Gippes = Jno. Fiske,		
denham Brockley.	ys. old 1644. Mr.	Bowden,	s.p.	man of Warren, of		
15 May	of the Revels, died	Totnes, Co.		Bury, Rr. of Thura-		
1649.	21 Dec. 1708, burd.	Devon, Esq.		Esq. Boxford.		gent.
	at Gt. Whelnetham.	died 170 . . .				

1	2
Richard Gippes son and hr. = Elizabeth dau. bap. at Great Whelnetham of . . . Gippes. 16 Aug. 1692, mard. at Brockley 8 May, 1713.	John Gippes bu. Edward George Gippes Mary at Gt. Whelt. burd. at Gt. Wheln. Gippes 8 Feb. 1728. 6 Sep. 1719.

Mary Gippes	Richard Gippes	Elizabeth Gippes	John Gippes	Richard Gippes	Agnes Gippes	George Gippes	Sarah Gippes
bapd. at Gt. Whelm. 9 May 1713.	bapd. at Gt. Whelm. 24 June 1714, buried there 10 Ap. 1716.	bapd. at Gt. Whelm. 1716, buried there 4 Dec. 1717.	bapd. at Gt. Whelm. 28 Oct. 1717, buried 3 Jan. 1719.	bapd. at Gt. Whelm. 6 Jan. 1720, buried there 14 Jan. 1722.	bapd. at Gt. Whelm. 8 July 1722.	bapd. at Gt. Whelm. 6 Aug. 1723, buried there 10 Ap. 1726.	bapd. at Gt. Whelm. 12 Nov. 1724, burd. there 31 Mar. 1727.

## Antiquitates Suffolciences.

OR

### AN ESSAY

Towards recovering some account of the  
*Ancient Familys* in the County of Suffolk.

—— vivas, et Originis hujus Gaudia  
longa feras ——  
—— sed te censeri Laude tuorum,  
Pontice, noluerim, sic ut Nihil ipse futuræ  
Laudis agas ——

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## Antiquitates Suffolciences.

The following Collections were chiefly made by *S<sup>r</sup> Richard Gipps K<sup>t</sup>* of Great Wheltham in Thedwestry Hundred; a curious Man and great searcher into Antiquity. Had he lived to put his last Hand to 'em, we might have hop'd for a good Account of the most ancient Familys in the County: But as he left only a rough Draught of his Design, and that very much mix'd and confus'd, our Hopes, for the present at least, are frustrated, and this Book can be call'd no more than an *Essay &c.* *S<sup>r</sup> Richard* had taken Notice of only 180 Familys in Order; to which are added above 100 more, chiefly from such Lights as he had left behind him. But because very old Familys are, in some Measure, like very old Ruins, you must take a great Deal of Pains, and clear 'em of Abundance of Rubbish, before you meet with any Thing worth your Search, and more Hands than one are requir'd to such a Work, The Whole, for the more easy finding the Names of Familys is digested in an Alphabetical order, and a Spare side left, that Mistakes may be corrected, where any Thing is amiss, and Additions made, where they are wanting.

And so we begin with.

**ACTON.** This Family was anciently seated at Ipswich, but afterward remov'd to Bramton in Blithing Hundred. *John Acton*, whose Father was Portman of Ipswich, was High Sheriff 1617.

They bear g. a Fess and a Borde. engr. ermyn.

**AILMER.** This Family was seated at Akenham-Hall in Bosmere Hundred. *John Ailmer* D.D. and Bishop of London left it to Sam<sup>l</sup> Ailmer, who was High Sheriff. He left his Estate, suppos'd to be worth 1200<sup>£</sup> a year, to *Edw. Ailmer* D.D. his 2<sup>d</sup> Son, who, joining with King *Charles I.* against his Rebel-Parliament, was a great Sufferer, and forc'd to compound for his Estate.

They bear arg. a plain Cross sab. between 4 Cornish Choughs proper.

**ALCOTT.** This Family was ancient, and for many years seated at Shottely in Santford Hundred, till the sole Daughter and Heir marri'd to *John Felton* of the same Town. Beside their Lands in Shottely, they were possess'd of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Badly-Hall, with Lands in Needham and Combs.

They bare arg. a chev. between 3 Cocks Heads eras'd sab. crested g. barb'd and beak'd or.

**ALMOTT.** This Family was seated at Creeting-Hall in Bosmere Hundred, till, the Issue male failing, an Heir general married to *Clench*.

They bare arg. a Chev. between 3 Escallops sab.

**ALSTON.** This ancient Family was seated for some hundreds of years at Layham-Hall in Newton in Babergh Hundred, and from thence spread itself into several flourishing Branches in Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire. *Jos. Alston* Esq<sup>r</sup>. of the second House, marry'd *Laurentia* the only Daughter and Heir of Dr Trumbull, Rector of Hadleigh, but ejected for refusing to swear Allegiance, contrary to the known Laws of this Hereditary Monarchy, to the late P. of O. by whom he

has several children, and is now seated at Newhouse in Edwardston in Babergh Hundred.

They bear az. 10 Starrs or 4, 3, 2 and 1.

[A Fair house of old time called the Greengate in the Reign of Henry 7th. was seized into the King's Hands, and then granted first unto John Alston, after that to W<sup>m</sup> de la Rivers. Stow's Survey of London, p. 162.

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Alston of Odel in Bedfordshire Knight was created Baronet June 13<sup>th</sup> 1642, 18<sup>th</sup> of Charles 1<sup>st</sup>

Joseph Alston of Chelsey in Middlesex Esq was created Baronet 1681. 33<sup>d</sup> of Charles 2<sup>d</sup>. Both these families of Baronets are descended from the Alstons of Layham Hall in Newton.]

ANDREWS. This Family was anciently seated at Bayleham in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, where *John Andrews* left 2 Sons, *John* and *Thomas*. *Thomas* remov'd to Kiburgh in Norfolk; but *John* continu'd at the seat of his Father, and left Ann his sole Daught<sup>r</sup> and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *John Sulliard*. In the 1 *Ed.* 6. They had Lands in Bayleham, and Barnham, 19 Eliz. in Lackford, Ryshbrook, Mildenhall and Bury, together with the Advow. of S<sup>t</sup> Parnells without the South-Gate.

They bare arg. upon a Bend cotiz'd sab. 3 Mulletts sab. vid. *Stratton*.

ANGERVILE. *Rich<sup>d</sup> al de Bury* was born near Bury, and Son of S<sup>r</sup> *Rich<sup>d</sup> Angervile*. He was a Man of great Learning, Treasurer of England, and B<sup>p</sup> of Durham. 8 *Ed.* 3.

He bare part. p<sup>r</sup> Bend sin. or and az. a Bend counterchang'd.

ASHFEILD al. *Rob<sup>t</sup> Davy* was seated at Stow-Langtot by Purchase abt. 45 *Ed.* 3. He built the Church there, and left 22<sup>£</sup> in his Will to finish the Porch on the South-side. The Mannor and Estate continued in his Family from 45 *Ed.* 3 to 12 *Jac.* 1. and then S<sup>r</sup> *Rob<sup>t</sup> Ashfeild* who marry'd a Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *John Tasborough*, sold it to *Paul Dews* Esq. in which Name and Family it has continu'd ever since.

The *Ashfeilds* bare sab. a Fess engr. bet. 3 Flowers de Lys arg. vid. *Peachy*.

ASPALL S<sup>r</sup> *Rob<sup>t</sup>* was in the Feild in the Reigns Hen. 3

and Edw. and his Seat was at Aspall-Hall in Hertismere Hundred. Afterwards the Family spread into divers Branches, continu'd many Descents, and was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree 20 *Ed.* 3. They were possess'd of several Mannors, and had Lands in Sproughton Mucklesfeild, Antingham, Great Bradly, Couledge &c. The Heirs of the elder House fail'd about 9 *Rich.* 2. S<sup>r</sup> John Aspall leaving only 2 Daughters and Heirs, *Marg'* the eldest, first marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> Tho: Naunton of Chavente in Rougham, and afterwards to S<sup>r</sup> John Fellbridge. Catherine, the 2<sup>d</sup> marry'd first to S<sup>r</sup> Ralph Hemenhall, and afterwards to Rogr Norwood Esq<sup>r</sup>. Not long after this S<sup>r</sup> John Aspall, descended of a younger House, left *Mirabella* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to Will<sup>m</sup> Gedding Esq<sup>r</sup>.

They bare az. 3 chev. or.

[S<sup>r</sup>. Robert Aspall, a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare az. 3 cheverons, or.]

**AWDELY.** This Family was seated at Barton in Thedwestry Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> Henry Awdely was a Man of so great an Estate, that Barton, where he built a handsome Seat, and which was reckon'd 300<sup>l</sup> a year was said to be the least of 14 Mannors which came to him from his Ancestors.

He bare ermyn a chev. g.

**BACON.** This Family is deriv'd from S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Bacon of Wiltshire or Hampshire, who liv'd in the Reigne of *Hen.* 3 and *Ed.* 1. The first seated in this County was S<sup>r</sup> Robt Bacon, who marry'd the sole Daughter and Heir of S<sup>r</sup> Bart Danvillers, by whom he had the Mannor of Arwarton in Santford Hundred about 34 *Ed.* 3. This S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> was K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire 37. 43 *Ed.* 3. and left one Son S<sup>r</sup> Bart. Bacon, who marry'd the Daughter of *Heveningham*, and dy'd without Issue, leaving *Isabella* his Sister and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> Oliver Calthrope. Afterwards a younger Branch of this Family was seated at Redgrave in Hertismere Hundred, which did formerly belong to the Abbey of Bury, but was granted to *Nich. Bacon.* (who was afterwards S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Bacon L<sup>d</sup> Keeper) together

with the Mannor, Park, Advow. and all the Tythes. This S<sup>r</sup> *Nicholas* first marry'd *Jane* the Daughter of *Will<sup>m</sup> Fernely* Citizen of London, by whom he had S<sup>r</sup> *Nicholas* the first Baronett of England, who marry'd *Ann* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Edm<sup>d</sup> Butts* Esq<sup>r</sup> by whom he had Issue 3 sons, *Edmund*, *Rob<sup>t</sup>* and *Nathaniel*, and was twice High Sheriff of the County. To S<sup>r</sup> *Nathaniel*, who was made K<sup>nt</sup> of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles 1<sup>st</sup>, he gave his House at Culfurth, after he had bestow'd great Cost upon it, together with Lands of a 1000<sup>l</sup> a year. He marry'd the Relict of S<sup>r</sup> *Will<sup>m</sup> Cornwallis* of Brome-Hall, by whom he had one Son *Nicholas*, who was loyal to his Prince and a Lover of his Country, and having been faithfull to his Royal Master King Charles 1<sup>st</sup> was fore'd to compound with prosperous Rebels for his Estate.

S<sup>r</sup> *Edm<sup>d</sup> Bacon* Baronett succeeded his Father at Redgrave, who left him an Estate of 5000<sup>l</sup> a Year, and marry'd a Daughter of *Edw<sup>d</sup>* Lord Wotton; but dy'd without Issue. S<sup>r</sup> *Robt Bacon* Baronett succeeded his Brother, and marry'd *Ann* the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Joh. Peyton* of Isleham in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had Issue *Rob<sup>t</sup> Bacon* Esq<sup>r</sup> who dy'd in his Father's Life Time, leaving one Son *Edmund*, who succeeded his Grandfather, and marry'd *Eliz.* the youngest Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Rob<sup>t</sup> Crane* of Chilton, by whom he had *Rob<sup>t</sup> Bacon* Esq<sup>r</sup> Father of S<sup>r</sup> *Edm<sup>d</sup> Bacon* of Garblesham who marry'd the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Rob<sup>t</sup> Kemp* of Ubbeston.

S<sup>r</sup> *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, marry'd a second Time *Ann* the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Ant Cooke* of Giddy Hall in Essex, by whom he had Issue \* 2 Sons, *Edward* and *Francis*. *Edward* marry'd *Ellen* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Tho. Lytle* of Bray in Berkshire, and by her became seated at Shribland Hall, vid. *Booth*. *Francis* was born at York House in the Strand, sent to Trinity College in Cambridge, and admitted under D<sup>r</sup> *Whitgift* then Master. Afterwards he went with S<sup>r</sup> *Amias Pawlett* into France, and upon his Return was enter'd in Grays Inn, and, in a short Time, chose Lent Reader by the society;

after that he was one of the Clerks of the Council, and at length, Lord Vernlam. He marry'd *Alice* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *S<sup>t</sup> Benedict Barnham*, Knt. and Alderman of London, but dy'd without Issue, and lies buried at *S<sup>t</sup> Albans*, tho' the cheif Burying-Place of the Family is *Redgrave*, where there are many fine monuments, one of which is said to have cost 600<sup>l</sup>. The *Bacons* were possess'd of the following Mannors viz. *Arwarton* with the Advow. 50 *Ed.* 3 *Culpho*, *Heggesett*, *Ingham* with the Advow. *Hickling*, *Nether-Hall* in *Pakenham*, *Thurston* with the Advow. *Rickingham* with the Ad., *Redgrave* with the Advow, *Hinderclay* with the Advow, 29. 32. 37. *Hen.* 8 *Buddesdale*, and *Duffen-Hall* in *Whepsted*, 3 *Ed.* 6 *Ruddenhall*, *Walsham*, *Ashfeild*, *Bromfeild*, *Assington*, *Winerston*, *Burgate*, *Mettingham*, *Ilkelshall* and the Hundred of *Blackbourn*, 3. 4. 8. 26 *Eliz.* together with Lands in *Arwarton*, *Ingham*, *Timworth*, *Culforth*, *Ampton*, *Fornhams*, *Livermere*, *Parham*, *Hacston*, *Framlingham*, *Wortham*, *Saxham*, *Westly*, *Heggesett*, *Bradfeild*, *Bungay*, *Mettingham*, *Bayton*, *Rougham*, *Drinkston*, and *Norton*.

They bear g. on a Cheif arg. 3 Mulletts sab. peired vid. *Danvillars*.

[\* In the *Cabala* p. 20, 71, 78, mention is made of M<sup>r</sup> Anthony Bacon Brother of *S<sup>t</sup> Francis Bacon*.]

[Another family of the *Bacons* lived at *Hedgeset*. They bare, arg. on a fess engrailed bet. 3 escutcheons. g. 3 mullets, or.]

#### ADDENDA.

*BACON*, *Edward* of *Shribland*, 3<sup>d</sup> son of the Lord Keeper, marryd *Ellen* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Little*, as was before observ'd under *Booth*; but what was omitted then was so remarkable, that it must not be forgotten here, viz. her Monumental Inscription in *Barham Church*. *Helena &c dicto E. Bacon nupta vixit An. 37 eâ Vitæ Integritate, Animique Immunitate, ut Uxor, Mater. Amica inter primas habebatur; hæc tamen, post Partum 19 Filiorum, & 13 Filiarum autem 6 et Anhelationem annor plus minus 82 expiravit A Red. 1646 Jul. 24. A rare Instance. !*

*BAKER*. This ancient Family was of K<sup>th</sup> Degree, and

seated at Fresingfeild in Hoxon Hundred. *Rich<sup>d</sup> Baker* Esq. son of *S<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Baker* K<sup>nt</sup> marry'd one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Tho. Leman* of Nettlested, and left an Estate of £3000 a Year.

They bare az. a Fess bet. 3 swans Heads or.

**BANIARD.** This Family descended from *S<sup>r</sup> Baniard* or *Baynard* of Norfolk who was in the Feild in the Reigns of *Hen. 3* and *Ed. 1* and continu'd many Descents at Sperteshall in Blithing Hundred, till *Ro<sup>b</sup> Baniard* left *Margt.* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Bacon* of Bacons-Thorpe.

They bare sab. a Fess between 2 Chev. or, upon the Fess 2 Annuletts interluc'd Sab.

**BARDOLPH.** This family descended from the famous *Tho Lord Bardolph* of Stoke Bardolph in the County of Nottingham, who liv'd in the Reign of *Hen. 1* and was kill'd at the Battle of Brancehome Moor in Northumberland, and were seated at Bardolph Hall in Ilkilshall and Dynnington in Hoxon Hundred, till 7 *Hen. 4* when *Tho Lord Bardolph* was attainted in Parliament, and left 2 Daughters and Heirs *Joan* the eldest, marry'd to *Will<sup>m</sup> Phillips* and *Ann* marry'd to *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Clyfford*, and afterwards to *Reginald Cobham*. They were possessed of the Mannor of Barren, 34 *Ed. 1.* 2 K<sup>nts</sup> Fees in Fretinham, Sproughton and Spikesworth, 1 *Ed. 3.* The Mannor of Clopton, and 20£ p<sup>r</sup> ann out of the Mannor of Ilkelshall 45 *Ed. 3* Kingshall in Clopton with the Advow. of Debach, and Bardolph-Hall in Ilkelshall, one of their Seats 4 H. 4.

They bare az. 3 Cinquefoils perforated or.

[Hugh Bardolph was at the siege of Kaerleverock in Scotland the 28<sup>th</sup> of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he was in the first or advanced guard, he bare, az. 3 cinq foilles, or.

*S<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Bardolph* was Knight Banaret in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he bare, az. 3 cinq. foilles. or. This *S<sup>r</sup> Thomas* was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable in the 2<sup>d</sup> year of *Edw. 2<sup>d</sup>*.]

**BARDWELL.** This very ancient Family was seated at Bardwell in Blackbourn Hundred, and continu'd there many Descents. But at length *Will<sup>m</sup> Bardwell* left

*Margery* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Harleston*. They were possess'd of Half a K<sup>nt</sup> Fee in *Fakenham* 1 *Ed.* 3 the Mannor of Norton 13 *Hen.* 6 Tostock 6 *Hen.* 8, and had Lands in Bardwell.

They bare g. a Goat saliant arg. vid. *Pakenham*.

**BARKER.** This ancient Family is divided into many flourishing Branches: That of Trimleys the eldest. *Sr John Barker* was created Baronett March 17. 1621, 19 *Iac.* 1. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Valence Blaxhall, and Ash near Campsey, and had divers Lands in other Places.

They bear party p<sup>r</sup> pale a Foss nebule az. and sab.

[*Sr Robert de Barksworth*, a Suffolk Knight in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, Chequy, arg. g. on a bend az. 3 Lyons. arg.]

**BARNARD.** This ancient Family was of K<sup>nt</sup> Degree, and seated at Rice-Hall in Akenham in Bosmere Hundred in the Reign of *Ed.* 4 where they continu'd till *Philip Barnard Esq<sup>r</sup>* left 2 Daughters and Heirs, *Marg<sup>t</sup>* the Eldest marry'd to *Rob<sup>t</sup> Whetston* of London and *Mary* to *Will<sup>m</sup> Bramford* of Fylston about 1 *Eliz.*

They bare arg. a Bear saliant sab. muzzl'd or.

**BARNARDISTON.** This Family is so ancient that some have thought it older than the Conqueror, tho' others more probably conjecture, it came into Engl<sup>d</sup> with him. It is certain that *John de Barnardiston*, sometimes call'd *John de Barnaston* Lord of Kediton and Barnerston, was seated at Barnardiston in Risbridge Hundred in the Reign of *Ed.* 3 as appears by ancient Deeds: But whether by Marriage with *Willoughby* (for a Lady of that Name was possess'd of those 2 Mannors 9 *Ed.* 2) or in what other Manner does not appear. They were of K<sup>nt</sup> Degree for several Generations successively, and possess'd of the mannors of Barnardiston, and Ketton *Ed.* 3 together with the advow<sup>ns</sup> the Mannor and Advow. of Great Wratting, Ashburn haye Wood and Okefeild Wood in Wratting, Thurlowe and Withersfeild; the Chauntry of Ketton, and of certain Lands called Hooks, Heywards, Bedford and Pedecrofts in Hunden, Barnardiston and Stormere 35. 37

Hen. 8; the Mannors of Thurlow and Carlton, and the Woods call'd Ringswood, Tenill, Bushelose and Oxclose there 6 Ed. 6; and the Mannor of Cornehall. North-hall in St Mary Bures 6 *Eliz.* Beside these they were possess'd of the Mannor and Adv. of Great Cotes in Lincolnshire, and had Lands of so great value; that the Estate of S<sup>r</sup> *Tho. Barnardiston*, who was chosen K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire 1658, was reckon'd, at Least 3000<sup>£</sup> a year. Their Burying Place is at Ketton, where there are many fair Monuments and where M<sup>r</sup> *Darby* late Rector there, as I have heard him say, buried one out of this numerous Family every year he liv'd there, which was above 40 years. S<sup>r</sup> *Tho. Barnardiston* of Ketton was *Knighted at Whitehall 4 July 1641 and created Baronett Apr. 7. 1663, 15 Car. 2.* S<sup>r</sup> *Sam<sup>l</sup>* of Brightwell-Hall May the 11<sup>th</sup> following, but the Honour is extinct in the younger House.

They bare anciently az. a Fess dancetty erm. between 3 Cross Crossletts arg. upon a Wreath arg., and az. an Asses Head coupè arg. the Motto *Je trouve bien.* The modern Coat is az. a Fess dancetty erm. between 6 Cross Crossletts arg. upon a Wreath arg. and az. a Hernshaw or Bittern standing upon a little Hill between 4 Cats Tails or Reeds growing on the one side, and as many on the other, the Motto *Pestis Patrie Pigritia*; but they have lately taken the old Motto again. [Dugdale's Bar. page 461 Voll. p<sup>mo</sup>.

Ralph Baynard at the General Survey was possest of ye Lordships of Kidetune Poslingwood Weltestreon Riendune Brantune foxden Wankford Henham Upbestune Cratafield Scadenafell Stanfell and Simplingham In Suffolk.

S<sup>r</sup> John Cheke obtained the Wardship and Marriage of Thomas Barnardiston Son and Heir of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Barnardiston K<sup>t</sup> Anno 1558. Strypes Life of Cheke, p. 118.

The Lady Cheke had Barnardiston a Ward, worth 500 Mark, Anno, 1557. Strypse's Life of Cheke, p. 174.]

**BARROW.** This Family was seated at Newton Hall in Babergh Hundred, and possess'd of the Mannors of Newton and Barningham with the Advow. 35 *H.* 8. Stakerland-Hall in Badwell Ash, 5 *Eliz.* *Maurice Barrow*, who was twice High Sheriff in 16 years, and his Wife had an Estate of £6000 a year; but dy'd without Issue.

They bare sab. 2 Swords in Saltier, the Points upwards arg. hilted and pomell'd or between 4 Flower de Luces of the last.

**BAVENT.** This most ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Easton in Blithing Hundred; but when extinct is uncertain.

They were possess'd of that Mannor 9 Ed. 2 and bare arg. and chief indent sab.

**BAYNING, PAUL** Alderman of London was seated at Creeting S<sup>t</sup> Mary's by Marriage with *Potter*. Paul his Son, of Little Bentley in Essex, was created Baronett Sep. 24. 1612. 10 *Iac.* 1. Baron *Bayning* of Horkesley in Essex Feb. 27. 1625. 1 *Car.* 1. and March 8 following Viscount *Bayning* of Sudbury. He marry'd *Ann* the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Henry Glemham* of Glemham, and dy'd Jul. 29. 1629, leaving *Paul* his Son 13 Years of Age, and 4 Daughters. *Paul* marry'd *Penelope* the sole Daughter and Heir of S<sup>r</sup> *Robert Naunton* and dy'd June 11. 1638 leaving one Daughter, *Ann*, and his Wife great with Child of another, afterwards call'd *Penelope*. *Ann* marry'd *Aubrey* Earl of Oxford and *Penelope* *John Herbert* youngest Son of *Philip* Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom they had great Possessions in Suffolk and Essex.

**BEAMONT.** This most ancient and Honourable Family was at Dynnington in Hoxon Hundred by Marriage with *Philips*. They were Viscounts for several Descents, and L<sup>ds</sup> of Dynnington, Ilkelshall, Brundish and Clopton 1 *Hen.* 8. About which time *Will<sup>m</sup>* Lord Viscount *Beaumont* dy'd without Issue, leaving *Bryan* Stapleton and *John Morris* his Heirs.

The bare az. a Border erm. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup> or. vid *Philip*.

**BEDDINGFEILD.** This most ancient Family is of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and has spread into several flourishing Branches in Norfolk and Suffolk. Their chief seat here, at first, was Flemmings-Hall, in Beddingfeild in Hoxon Hundred. Afterwards *Tho. Bedingfeild* Esq<sup>r</sup> purchas'd Darsham-Hall in Blithing Hundred of *Humming*s, and left it to his Son *Philip* of Ditchingham in Norfolk. He sold it to his younger Brother S<sup>r</sup> *Tho.* who was one of the Commissioners of the Long Parliament, and one of the

Judges of the Common Pleas, till he refus'd to be true and faithfull to the Commonwealth, as then established without King or House of Lords. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Denham and Westerfeild 13 *H.* 7. The Monastery of Redingfeild with the Lands belonging to it, and the Mannor, Flemmings-Hall, and the Monastery of Brandeston with the Lands belonging to it. 27. 28. 31. *Hen.* 8. the Mannors of Barnford, Wangford with the Advow. Uphall al. Ashhill, and Nacton 2 and 3 *Phil.* and *Mar.* Darsham-Hall 12 *Car.* 1 and divers other Lands in Thornd<sup>n</sup> Brandon, Elvedon, Lakenheath &c.

They bore ermyn a spread Eagle g.

[S<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. de Beyton, a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare az. six escallops or.]

BIGOD, HUGO was Earl of Norfolk Temp. *Steph.* and marry'd Matilda the eldest Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *William* Earl of Pembroke Mareschall of England, by whom he had Issue *Roger Bigod*, 2<sup>d</sup> Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshall. To him *Hen.* 2 for his good Services, gave the Castle of Framlingham; but he was unfortunately kill'd in a Tournament, (*Camd. Brit.* p. 352) and dy'd without Issue. To him succeeded *Roger Bigod*, his Nephew, *Hugo* 2<sup>d</sup> Son of *Hugo* being kill'd at the Battle of Lewis, and was Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshall: but he dying without Issue, made King *Ed.* 1 his Heir. They were Lords of Framlingham, Stonhams, and divers other Mannors in this County,

And bare party p<sup>r</sup> pale or and vert, a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. g.

BIRD. This Family was seated at Denston in Risbridge Hundred by Marriage with Broughton, about 36 *H.* 8 and continu'd there till 32 *Eliz.* when *Will<sup>m</sup>. Bird* Esq<sup>r</sup> left a sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to . . . . . They were Lords of Denston 1 *Ed.* 5 and had Lands in Neyland and Horsely in Essex.

They bare arg. a Cross between 4 Martletts g. upon the 1<sup>st</sup> Martlett a canton vert. vid. *Broughton.* *Bird* sold to *Robinson.*

BLAKENHAM. S<sup>r</sup> *Thomas* was in the Feild in the

Reigns of *Hen.* 3 and *Ed.* 1. His seat was at Chelsworth in Cosford Hundred; but when the Family was extinct does not appear.

He bare az. 2 Barrs between 9 Cross Crossletts arg. 3, 3 and 3.

[*Sr.* Thomas de Blakenham in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, az. crusillee 2 barra. or.]

**BLONDE.** This most ancient Family was seated at Ixworth in Blackbourn Hundred: *Gilbert de Blonde* was a Man of great Nobility, and founded a Priory there. He left his Estate to *Henry Blonde*, to whom succeeded *Will<sup>m</sup> Blonde* Father of that *Will<sup>m</sup> de Blonde*, who was kill'd at the Battle of Lewis 48 *H.* 3 the last of this Name. He left 2 Daughters and Heirs, *Agnes*, the eldest, marry'd to *Will<sup>m</sup> de Creketon*, and *Rhoisia*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Rob<sup>t</sup> de Valonois*: both Great Persons in those Times.

They had a very great Estate, and bare Masculye or and sab.

**BLOSSE.** This Family is seated at Belsted in Santford Hundred, and the Lordship and Patronage of that Place was in *Tho: Bloss* Esq<sup>r</sup> who was High Sheriff about the Year 1646. He was the son of *Tobias Bloss* Portman of Ipswich, and also Heir to an Uncle, who was an Alderman of Norwich, and marry'd, the only Daughter and Heir of *Will<sup>m</sup> Cage* Esq<sup>r</sup> a Portman of Ipswich.

**BLOYS.** The Family was seated for many Generations at Grundisborough in the Carlford Hundred. *Rich Bloys* many Years since marry'd the Daughter of Raven of Creting. *Will<sup>m</sup> Bloys* Esq<sup>r</sup> who marry'd the Daughter of *Sr Tho: Wingfeild* was Justice of the Peace in the time of the Long Parliament, Coll, of a Regiment of Foot at the Seige of Colchester, and K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire in 1654, and 1656. He left one Son, *Will<sup>m</sup>* who marry'd *Martha* Daughter and Heir of *Sr Rob<sup>t</sup> Brooke* of Yoxford; by which Marriage the *Bloys's* became seated at Cockfeild-Hall. *Sr Charles Bloys* was created Baronett Apr. 15. 1686. 2 lac. 2.

**BLANNERHASSETT.** This Family was very ancient

and seated at Frens in Norfolk. But *John Blennerhassett* 4<sup>th</sup> Son of S<sup>r</sup> Tho: marrying with *Ichingham* became seated at Barsham in Wangford Hundred. He was possess'd of the Mannors of Barsham and Boyland, 18 Hen. 7 had Lands in Brome, Thrandiston and Palgrave, And bare g. a Chev. bet. 3 Dodphins nayant embow'd arg. Another Branch of this was seated at Lowdham-Hall vid. *Iohingham. Loudham.*

**BOCKING.** This ancient Family was seated at Ash-Hall in Bocking-Ash in Bosmere Hundred, till the Male Line failing in *Eilm<sup>d</sup>. Bocking*, one Moiety of their Estate came to *John Hervy* of Ickworth, who marry'd *Frances* the eldest Daughter and Coheir, the other to W<sup>m</sup>. *Bonham* of London, who marry'd *Catherine* the 2<sup>d</sup>.

They bare arg. a Fess deeply wavy between 6 Cross Crossletts fitchee g.

**BOHUN.** This Family was very ancient, and seated at Fresingfeild in Hoxon Hundred by Marriage with *Dalinghoe*,

And bare g. a Crescent ermyn within an Orle of Martletts or. vid. *Dalinghoe*.

**BOKENHAM.** This Family is very ancient, of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree and seated at Thornham in Hertismere Hundred. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Thelnetham, Livermere, al Brunhall, and Thornham, and had Lands in Timworth, Troston, Ampton, and Thorp. 6 Edw. 6.

They bear arg. a Frett. az. vid. *Thelnetham*. West.

**BONHAM.** This Family, however obscure, it may seem, was very ancient, and continu'd to the Time of Hen. 5, but then fail'd.

They bare g. a Chev. between 3 Cross Crossletts fitchee arg. vid *Tay*.

**BOOTH.** This Family was seated at Shribland-Hall in Barham in Bosmere Hundred by Marriage with *Catherine* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Oake*, and continu'd long there. But at length S<sup>r</sup> *Will<sup>m</sup>. Booth* left one sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Tho. Lytton* of Hertfordshire K<sup>nt</sup> who left *Eliz.* his 3<sup>d</sup> Daughter and Coheir marry'd to *Tho. Lyttle* of Bray in Berkshire, by whom he had *Ellen* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Bacon*.

They bare 3 Boars Heads eras'd upright sab. arm'd and langu'd g. vid *Oake. Bacon*.

**BOTTELER.** This Family is very ancient, and of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree. They were seated first at Redlingfeild in Hertismere Hundred, afterwards at Great Waldingfeild and Chilton in Babergh Hundred, and last of all at Sudbury; where *S<sup>r</sup> Andrew Bottelet* dy'd, and was buried in St. Gregory's Church. He left one sole Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *Will<sup>m</sup> Crane* of Stonham. They had Lands in Newmarket and Ixning. 35 Ed. 3. the Mannor of Cantlows hall in Finborough 13 Rich<sup>d</sup> 2. half a K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Norton, Stansfeild, and Mildenhall 3 H. 6 and divers other Lands. They bare arg. 3 cover'd Cups in Bend sab. 2 Cotizes g.

**BOUTETORT.** This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Mendlesham in Hertismere Hundred by Marriage with *Maud* the Sister and Heir of *Otto* the Son and Heir of *Beatrice de Beauchamp* Relict of *Will<sup>m</sup> de Montchancey* of Edwarstone. About the 9 E. 3 the male Line fail'd, and Ioan the sole Daughter and Heir of *Iohn Boutetort* marry'd *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Knivett* K<sup>nt</sup> Son and Heir of *S<sup>r</sup> John Knivett* Lord Chancellor of England. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Great Bradly and Mendlesham, as also of one K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Gestingthorp and Cottsend,

And bare or a Saltiere engr. sab. vid. *Weylond*.

**BOVILLE.** This Family descended from *Pawlin de Boville* who liv'd in the Time of King Stephen. They were first seated at Badingham in Hoxon Hundred, and afterwards at Letheringham in Loes Hundred, where *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> de Boville*, the last of that Name dy'd, and was buried. He left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd, first to *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Carbonnell* K<sup>nt</sup> and afterwards to *S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Wingville* 2<sup>d</sup> son of *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup>* of Dynnington. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Letheringham and Carlford and Badingham 9 Ed. 2. 7 K<sup>nts</sup> Fees in Letheringham, Hachston, Thorpe, and Shadness. 47 Ed. 3.

And bare quarterly or and sab.

[*S<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup> de Bovile* in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, quarterly. or. sab. *S<sup>r</sup> John de Bovile* at the same time, he bare the same arms, with a mullet. g. on the first quarter.]

**BOYLAND.** This Family was very ancient, and very early extinct; for it fail'd about the Latter End of *Ed.* 1. They had Lands in Gylingham, where their cheif seat was, Bryseworth, Thrandiston, Wilby, Stuston, and Ringsted, And bare az. Bendelet p<sup>r</sup> Bend g. over all a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. or. [S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> de Boys in the time of Edw. 1. a Kt. of Suffolk, he bare erm. a Cross sab. This S<sup>r</sup> Robt. was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2.]

**BRAHAM.** This ancient Family of K<sup>nt</sup> Degree has spread itself into divers flourishing Branches. That seated at Capell in Wilford Hundred, was the eldest, and earliest extinct; for S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Braham* dy'd about 49 *Ed.* 3 and left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Rob<sup>t</sup>. Bucton.* They were possess'd of 2 K<sup>nt</sup> Fees in Braham and Bromly 8 *Ed.* 2 and other Lands, And bare sab. a cross florée or. vid. *Tyhe.*

**BRAND.** This Family was of K<sup>nt</sup> Degree, and seated at Edwardston in Babergh Hundred. They were possess'd of the Mannor there in the Reign of Queen Eliz. and divers Lands in other Places, And bear az. 2 Swords in Saltier with the Points upwards arg. hilted or, a Border engr. of the last.

**BRANDON.** This most ancient and Honourable Family was seated at Westhorpe in Hertismere Hundred. S<sup>r</sup>. *Will<sup>m</sup>. Brandon*, who was Standard bearer to *Hen.* 7 and kill'd at Bosworth Feild, left *Charles Brandon* created Viscount Lysle and Duke of Suffolk 4. *Hen.* 8. He marry'd *Mary* Queen of France, Widow of *Lewis* 12, and Daughter of *Hen.* 7. and was a Man so much esteem'd by *Hen.* 8. that he us'd to say of him, Glorior hoc uno, quod nunquam videmus unum, nec potuisse majus, nec nocuisse minus. He dy'd without Issue Male, and left 3 Daughters and Heirs viz. *Mary* the eldest, marry'd to *Tho. Stanley* Lord Monteagle, *Frances* the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Hen. Gray* Duke of Suffolk, and *Elianora*, the 3<sup>d</sup> to *Hen. Clifford* Earl of Cumberland. He was possess'd of the Mannors of Cavenham, Talmages, Cresseners, Pastows, Nedging, Kettlebarston, Castle, Village, Mannor, and Honour of Eye, the

Monastery of Leyston with all the Lands and Tenements in Leyston, Theberton, Culpho, Darsham, and Pettaugh; the Rectorys of Leyston, Aldringham, Middleton, and Corton, the Monasterys of Stoke Laxfeild, Belford and Fresingfeild, 27. 28. 30. *Hen.* 8.

And bare Barry of 10 arg. and g. over all a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. or crown'd party p<sup>r</sup> pale arg. and g. vid *Rokett. Willoughby.*

**BREWS.** This Family was anciently seated at Akenham in Bosmere Hundred, till *Will<sup>m</sup>. Brews* left 2 Daughters and Heirs, *Thomasine*, the eldest, marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Hanford* K<sup>nt</sup>, and *Ann*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Rog<sup>r</sup> Townsend.* Esq<sup>r</sup>. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Akenham, and Hackston 5 *Hen.* 7. Kirton-Hall 15, Watleis 16, Little Wenham and Wykes 6. 18. *Hen.* 8. one K<sup>nts</sup> Fee 13. *Rich.* 2. and had Lands in divers other Places.

They bare arg. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. between 5 Cross Crossletts fitchée g. vid. *Sherdilowe.*

[*W<sup>m</sup>. de Brewse* was a Knight's Banaret in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he bare, az. crusillee a Lyon rampant, or. S<sup>r</sup> *Giles Breuse* was a Knight Banaret in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he bare, arg. crusillee a Lion rampant his tail forked. g.]

**BROKE.** This ancient Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at Nacton in Colnes Hundred. *Robt Broke* Esq<sup>r</sup>. was High Sheriff 1624. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Nacton, Thornton, Ashhall, and Debnam 6. 33. *Hen.* 8. and had Lands in Kenton, Rushangles, Wiston, Thorpe S<sup>t</sup> Peters, Bedingfeild, Mickfeild, and Stonham.

They bare or a Cross engr. party p<sup>r</sup> pale g. and sab.

**BROOKE.** This Family was ancient, of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree and seated at Cockfeild Hall in Yoxford in Blithing Hundred, till S<sup>r</sup> *Robt Brooke* left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Charles Bloys* of Grundisborough.

They bare g. on a Chev. arg. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. sab. crown'd arg. vid. *Hopton.*

**BROOME.** This very ancient Family was seated at Broome hall in Hertismere Hundred, but was extinct about 3 *Rich.* 3. when *Hen. Broome* Esq. left 2 Daughters and Heirs, viz. *Ann*, the eldest, marry'd to *John Brampton*

Esq. of . . . in Norfolk, and *Mary*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *John Ienny* of Hardwyck in Norfolk.

They bare erm. a cheif indent. g. of 3 Points.

**BROTHERTON.** *Thomas de* was 5<sup>th</sup> son of *Ed. 1.* and obtain'd a special Charter in Tail general of all the Honours, Castles, Mannors, and Lands of *Roger Bigod*. He marry'd first *Alice*, the Daughter of *S<sup>r</sup> Roger Halys* of Harwich, by whom he had Issue 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Marg<sup>t</sup>*. the eldest marry'd to *John de Segrave*, and afterwards to *S<sup>r</sup> Walter Manny*, K<sup>nt</sup> of the Garter, and *Alice* to *Edward Montacute*. He took to his second Wife *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Lord Roos* of Brembre, who surviving him had the Mannor of Earl-Stonham for her Dowrie. *Margaret* was Dutchesse of Norfolk for Life, and at her Death *Thomas Mowbray*, her Daughter's Son, Earl of Nottingham, was created Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshall by *Rich. 2.* But this Family ended in *Ann* a sole Daughter and Heir, who was marry'd to the youngest son of *Ed. 4* who was created Duke of York, and upon this Marriage Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall, and Earl of Nottingham. But they were both taken off in their tender years by that bloody Monster *Rich. 3.* and then *John Howard*, the nearest Relation (his Mother being the Daughter of *Thomas Mowbray*, first Duke of Norfolk) of the Dutchesse of York, was Duke of Norfolk &c and in this Family the Suffolk Estate continu'd till Earl-Stonham was sold to *Thomas Gresham* of Osterly about 8 *Eliz.* and Framlingham Castle, Mannor and Advows. to *S<sup>r</sup> Robert Hitcham*.

He bare g. 3 Lyons pass<sup>t</sup>. guard<sup>t</sup> or. in cheif a File with 3 Labells.

**BROUGHTON.** This Family was very ancient, of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Denston-Hall in Risbridge Hundred by Marriage with *Denston*, and continu'd there, till a sole Daughter and Heir marry'd *Bird*. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Denston, and Stonhams in Rattlesden, and of Lands in Stansfeild and Rede call'd Gatesburys 5. *Hen. 7.* They bare arg. a chev. between 3 Mulletts g. vid. *Denardston. Stonham*.

**BRYAN.** *Sr Guido de* was seated at Acton in Baberg Hundred by Marriage with *Buers*. He was one of the Justices of the Kings Bench 1 Hen. 7.

And bare 3 Piles meeting in Point wavy vert. a Border az. bezanted or. vid. *Buers*.

**BRYTHNOTH**, Earl of Kent was seated at Hadleigh long before the Conquest, and a great Benefactor to Christ's Church in Canterbury as appears by the following Grant. Brithnotus iturus contra Paganos ad Bellum, consentiente Rege Etheldreda, presente Sivico Archiep. Doroberniæ, dedit Eccles. Salvatoris in Civitate Doroberniæ has Terras, Langham, Illegh, and Hadleigh, &c. Hadleigh tamen concessit Elfredi Uxor suæ pro Diebus suis, et post. redeat ad Eccles. Xti Doroberniæ. Et postea eadem Elfreda dedit eidem Eccles. eandem Villam juris sui Nomine Hadleigh, concedente & consentiente p'd Rege Etheldredo &c.

**BUCTON.** This ancient Family was seated at Brome-Hall by Marriage with *Brampton*, and continu'd there till *Robt Buckton* left 2 Daughters and Heirs, *Philippa* the eldest, marry'd to *Iohn Cornwallis* of London Merch<sup>t</sup> and *Ann*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Mowntney*.

They bare 3 Barrs gemells arg. on a Canton party p<sup>r</sup> pale arg and or, a Crescent sab. vid. *Broome*. *Braham*.

**BUERS.** This very ancient Family descended from *Sr. Rob<sup>t</sup> Buers* of Essex, who was in the Feild in the Reigns of *Hen. 3* and *Ed. 1* and were seated at Acton-Hall in Babergh Hundred. *Sr Andrew Buers* left 2 sons, *Sr Rob<sup>t</sup>* and . . *Sr Rob<sup>t</sup>* about 17 Rich. 2. left *Alice* his sole Daugh<sup>r</sup>. and Heir marry'd to *Sr Guido de Bryan*; but they both dy'd without Issue 3 Hen. 5. After them the 2<sup>d</sup> son of *Sr Andrew* was seated at Acton, and the Family flourish'd again for many Descents. But at length *Hen de Buers*, in the Reign of Queen *Eliz.* left 4 Daughters and Coheirs, *Iane*, the eldest, marry'd to *Sr Will<sup>m</sup> Butts*, *Bridget* the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Tho. Butts*, *Ann* the 3<sup>d</sup> to *Edm<sup>d</sup> Butts*, and *Mary* the youngest, to *Tho: Barrow*. By Marriage with Butts the Acton Estate came to the Bacons. They were possess'd

of the Mannors of Acton and Wickhambrooke 5. 33. Ed. 3. Half a K<sup>ts</sup> Fee in Waldingfeild 3 Hen. 6. Roydon 15. H. 8. with divers other Lands in Hyntlesham, Alpheton, Whersted, and Layham,

And bare ermyn on a Cheif indented with 5 Points sab. 2 Lyons ramp<sup>t</sup>. or. vid. *Roydon*.

**BURGATE.** This very ancient Family of K<sup>ts</sup> Degree was seated at Burgate in Hertismere Hundred many Ages ago. S<sup>r</sup> Peter de Burgate was Lord there. 8 Ed. 2. and left *Iuliana* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John de Thelnetham*. After this another Branch of the Family settl'd there, and continu'd till S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Burgate left *Ioan* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Rookwood* of Stanningfeild about 4 Hen. 4.

They bare paly of 6 arg. and sab. vid. *Stonham*.

[Burgase S<sup>r</sup> Piers de Burgate, in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare pal of six peices. arg. sab.]

**BURNAVILLE.** This most ancient Family was seated at Levington in Colnes Hundred, and very early extinct; for S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Burnaville dy'd without Issue Male in the Reign Ed. 1, and left *Marg<sup>t</sup>* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to Will<sup>m</sup> de Weylond. They had Lands in Bayleham, Dormendeston, Ringshall, Kenebrooke, Langeston and Levington,

And bare g. a Rose barb'd vert. by others he beareth g. a saltire Ingr<sup>d</sup>. arg. between 4 Cinfoyles or.

[S<sup>r</sup> Robert Burnavyle, a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, g. a Saltier engrailed arg. bet. 4 cinq foilles or.]

**BURRELL.** This Family was of Knts Degree, and seated first at Colton Hall in Badingham in Hoxon Hundred by Marriage with *Derehaugh*, and afterwards remov'd to Rougham in Thedwestry Hundred.

They bare arg. a Saltier g. bet. 4 Oak Leaves vert. on a Cheif az. a Lyons Head eras'd bet. 2 Danish Axes or. vid. *Derehaugh*. *Davers*.

**BUTTS.** This Family was anciently seated at Whersted in Santford Hundred, and afterwards at Acton by Marriage with *Buers*, till *Edm<sup>d</sup> Butts* Esq, Phisician to Hen. 8 left *Ann*, his sole Daughter and Heir marri'd to S<sup>r</sup> Nich.

**Bacon.** They were possess'd of the Mannors of Pannington in Whersted, 24 Hen. 8 and Acton, Thorneye, Melton, Cockfeild, Great Ryborough, and Woodhall 4 Eliz.

And bare az. on a Chev. or 3 Lozings g. bet. 3 Starrs of the 2<sup>d</sup>. vid. *Buers*. [Sir W. Butts was the Physician and this Edm<sup>d</sup> was his Son.]

**CAGE.** *Will<sup>m</sup>* was a Portman of Ipswich, but had a Seat at Bungay in Wangford Hundred. Temp. *Iac.* 1. and *Car.* 1. He was Burgess for the Town of Ipswich in many Parliaments, and was reputed a wise Man. He left one onely Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Tobias Blosse* of Belsted, to whom he left his Estate.

**CALTHROPE.** This Family is seated at Ampton in Thedw. Hundred: the estate being given them by *Will<sup>m</sup> Whittle*, who was High Sheriff 1623. *James Calthrope Esq.* was High Sheriff 1656, and then receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood from that Tyrant and Usurper Oliver Cromwell.

They bear checkly or and az. a Fesse ermyn.

**CANTRELL.** This Family was very ancient, of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Stowe-Hall in Heminston in Bosmere Hundred, till *S<sup>r</sup> Ralph Cantrell* sold it to *Rob<sup>t</sup> Shaw Esq<sup>r</sup>*. They bare g. a Chev. engr. vary or.

**CARBONNELL.** There were 2 very ancient Familys, and both of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, one seated in Norfolk, the other at Badingham-Hall in Hoxon Hundred in Suffolk. This last Family contind in a flourishing Condition for many Descents, till *Rob<sup>t</sup> Carbonel<sup>l</sup>* left *Isabella* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn de Lydston*. They were possess'd of the Mannor of Badingham, and had Lands in Wilbye, Buers and Great Waldingfeild,

And bare g. a Cross arg. in a Border indent. or. vid. *Borille*.

[*S<sup>r</sup> John Carbonnel* a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, g. a Cross. arg. a border indented. or.]

**CARDINAL.** This Family is ancient, and was seated at Bergholt in Santford Hundred, till *Cardinal* was kill'd at Edge-Hill on the Rebels side, and left *Ann* his sister, and Heir marry'd to *Hen. Parker*.

They bare sab. a Fess bet. 3 Hinges, arg.

**CAVENDISH.** This ancient Family descended from the *Gernoons*, and having seated themselves at Overhall in Cavendish in Babergh Risbridge Hundred, assum'd the name of that Place, for their Surname. From this Branch sprang *John de Cavendish*, Lord Cheif Justice of England, who was barbarously murder'd by *Iack Straw* and his Crew of Rebels 5 Rich. 2. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Overhall and Netherhall in Cavendish 17. Hen. 6. Dernefeild-Hall 1 and 2 *Phil* and *Mary* and Wenham with the Advowson 17. *Eliz.* with other Lands, And bare sab. 3 Harts Heads cabos'd arg. horn'd or. vid. *Smith*.

**CASTLETON.** This Family is very ancient, and was once seated at Bury; afterwards at Sturston in Hertismere Hundred: where they continu'd till lately the Estate was sold to *Marriott*. *Sr Will<sup>m</sup>. Castleton* was created Baronett Aug. 9. 1627. 2 Car. 1 And bear az. on a Bend or 3 Snakes of the Feild.

**CAVYLE.** *John* was seated at Brightwell in Carlford Hundred, and left *Agnes* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Lampet* about 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>d</sup> Ed. 2 And bare erm a Bend sab.

**CHARLES.** This very ancient Family was seated at Kettlebergh in Loes Hundred by Marriage with *Kettlebergh* about 35. Ed. 3. There were several K<sup>nts</sup> of this Family, and it continu'd till 6. *Edw.* 4, and then faild. They bare erm. on a Cheif g. 3 Mascles ermyn.

**CHURCH.** This ancient Family was seated at Gislingham in Hertismere Hundred, till *Rich<sup>d</sup> de Church* left *Mary* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *William Toppesfeild* of Toppesfeild in Essex.

They bare sab. upon a Fess engr. arg. 3 Escallops g. between 3 Flowers de Lys. or.

**CLARE.** This most ancient and Honourable Family were seated at Clare in Risbridge Hundred, to which Town they gave the Name, and built the Castle there. *Richard*, the son of Gilbert Count of Augy in Normandy, came into England with *William* the Conqueror, and for his faithfull Services was rewarded first with the Towns of

Clare and Tunbridge, and afterwards with the Honour of Earl of Clare. He had 4 Sons *Gilbert, Roger, Robert* and *Walter* from whom the *Fitzwalters* descended. *Gilbert Earle* of Clare marry'd a Daughter of the Earl of Clermont, by whom he had Issue 3 Sons *Richard, Gilbert,* and *Walter*. *Richard* succeeded his Father in Honour and Estate, and was kill'd in Battle by the Welshmen, leaving 2 Sons *Gilbert* and *Roger*. *Gilbert* was created Earl of Hertford by King *Stephen*, but still wrote himself Earl of Clare, and at last, dying without Issue, his Brother *Roger* succeeded him, whose Son *Richard* left *Amicia* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to William Earl of Gloucester. The male Line failing *Lionell* the 3<sup>d</sup> Son of Ed. 3 marry'd *Elizabeth* the sole Daughter and Heir of William Earl of Ulster by *Elizabeth Clare* a Descendent and Heir general of the Earls of Clare, and was the first Duke of that Place. He left *Philippa* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Edmund Mortimer* Earl of March, whose younger Son *Tho.* was created Duke of Clare by *Hen. 4.* And after this Ed. 4 created his Brother *George* Duke of Clare. The Friery was founded by this Family, and in the Collegiate Church there were buried *Ioan* of Acres Daughter of Ed. 1. and Wife of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of Gloucester (at whose Funeral the King her Brother and most of the Nobility were present) *Rich:* Earl of Clare, *Lionell* Duke of Clare and Ulster, and many other Persons of Note.

CLARKE. *Walter* of Hadleigh Clothier purchas'd the Mannors of Hadleigh, Kettlebarston, Leyham, and Lands in Hitcham. He left 2 Sons, who dy'd without Issue, and a Daughter, who at length was his sole Heir, and marry'd *Rog<sup>r</sup> Appleton* of Dartford in Kent about 35 Eliz.

He bare arg. a Chev. between 3 Tygers Heads eras'd sab. upon a Chief of the 2<sup>d</sup> 3 Maseles of the 1<sup>st</sup>

CLEERES. This most ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree in the Reign of *Hen. 3.* and seated at Coddendam in Bosmere Hundred: But fail'd about 20 E. 3. the Heir Female then marrying *Roger le Denny*s.

They bare or a Lyon rampt g. collar'd arg.

[S<sup>r</sup> John de S<sup>t</sup> Clere in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare or. a Lyon rampant. g. his tail fork'd and collar'd. arg.]

**CLENCH.** This ancient Family was seated at Holesly in Wilford Hundred, an Estate purchas'd by Judge *Clench*, who was so good a Man, that Queen Eliz. us'd to call him her *Good Iudge*. He marry'd the Daughter and Heir of *Almot* of Creeting, by whom he had 4 sons. *Tho.* the eldest marry'd *Margaret* the Daughter of *John Barker* of Ipswich, and was High Sheriff 1616. He left Issue *John*, who was High Sheriff 1639°. but dying without Issue, the Estate came to Captain *Clench*, who was a gallant officer, and serv'd his King and Country faithfully; but suffer'd with his King and Country, and was forc'd to compound with Rebels and Usurpers for his own Estate, which was 1200<sup>£</sup> a Year Temp *Car.* 1. This Family afterwards remov'd to Botsham in Cambridgeshire, where they are now seated,

And bear g. 3 Gemell Rings or pendent 2 and 1. A Cheif of the 2a. vid. *Almott*.

**CLOPTON.** This Family is of very great antiquity, and of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree. They were first seated at Wickham Brooke by Marriage with *Weylond*; but afterwards *Tho. Clopton*, the eldest Son of S<sup>r</sup> *Walter Clopton* marrying *Mary* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Will<sup>m</sup>. Meld* they remov'd to Kentwell Hall in Melford in Babergh Risbridge Hundred, where they continu'd for many Descents, and have many fair Tombs in Melford Church. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Giffords 32 E. 2. Kentwell-Hall 48 Ed. 3. and Monks in Melford 5 Eliz. They remov'd afterwards to Lydston in Essex, where they are now seated,

And bear sab. a Bend arg. betw. 2 Cotizes dancetty or. in the Dexter Cheif on a Bend erm. spot. vid. *Weylond. Meld*.

**CLOUTING.** This ancient Family was seated at Laxfeild in Hoxon Hundred, and continu'd there till *John Clouting* left *Aveline* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Will<sup>m</sup>. le Rouse*.

They bare arg. a Fess az. between 3 Bears Paws coupè upwards sab.

**COCKFEILD.** This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup>

Degree, and seated at Watsfeild in Blackbourn Hundred. They were Lords of Watsfeild Temp *Hen.* 3. Naughton 9. *Ed.* 2. and had Lands in Little Waldingfeild, Weston, Wilby, Langham, and Melton in Norfolk : but when extinct is not known.

They bare az. a Cross arg. between 4 Cocks or.

[S<sup>r</sup> Simon de Cookfeild, in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare az. a Cross bet. 4 cocks. or.]

**COCKERELL.** This ancient Family was seated at Buxhall in Stow Hundred Temp. *Ed.* 1. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Buxhall 32 *Edw.* 1. and had Lands in Hadleigh, and Stoke by Nayland 10 *Ed.* 2 and the Mannor of Ashfeild 6. *Hen.* 6 and a little after fail'd.

They bare g. 3 Cocks sab. arm'd, beak'd and crested or.

**COKE.** This Family was seated at Huntingfeild in Blithing Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *Edw<sup>d</sup>* Coke, K<sup>nt</sup> and Lord Cheif Justic<sup>e</sup> marry'd M<sup>rs</sup> *Beddingfeild*, and left Huntingfeild-Hall. S<sup>r</sup> *Rob<sup>t</sup>* Coke K<sup>nt</sup> his eldest Son, who was High Sheriff 1652; and dy'd in his office, leaving an Estate of 4000<sup>l</sup> a year to his Brother *John Coke Esq.* The Family now live in Norfolk,

And bear party p<sup>r</sup> pale g. and az. 3 spread Eagles arg.

**COLEMAN.** This Family is seated at Brent-Illighe in Babergh Hundred. They purchas'd the Estate of Shelton 1647.

And bear az. upon a Pale radiant rationée or a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. g.

**COLT.** This Family was seated at Colts-Hall in Cavendish in Babergh Hundred. They were possess'd of the Mannor of Graies al Colts-Hall, and had divers other Lands in Cavendish,

And bare arg. a Fess between 3 Colts in full speed sab.

**CORBETT.** This very ancient Family was seated at Assington-Hall in Babergh Hundred, till about 15 *Hen.* 8. when they sold it to *John Gurdon Esq<sup>r</sup>*. They were possess'd of the Mannor of Assington 8 *Ed.* 2. Simplingford 17 *Hen.* 8. Swifts and Branches in Cowlidge 2 *E.* 6. and had Lands in Little Cornard and Bures.

They bare arg. 2 Barrs g. a Canton upon the 1<sup>st</sup> Barr g. but according to others and more truly, or. 3 Ravens 2 and 1 sab.

[S<sup>r</sup> Peers Corbet was a Knight Banaret in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>. he bare, or 2 Ravens, sab.

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Corbet was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2<sup>d</sup>, he bare, or. 3 crows. sab.]

COOKE. This Family was anciently at Cratfeild in Hoxon Hundred, and continu'd there, till *Marg<sup>t</sup>* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Robt Cooke* marry'd *Rich Lany* of London Merch<sup>t</sup>.

They bare or a Chev. engr. bet. 3 Cinque foils az. on a cheif g. a Lyon pass<sup>t</sup> arg.

COPPINGER. This ancient Family was seated at Buxhall in Stow Hundred by Marriage with *Sorrell*. They continu'd till very lately, and were so famous for Hospitality, that to live like the Coppingers grew into a Proverb. They were possess'd of the Mannor and Advou. of Buxhall 35 *Hen.* 8. with divers other Lands in Buxhall and Rattlesden 13 *Eliz.*

And bare or 3 Bends g. on a Fess az. 3 Plates, vid. Sturmyn.

CORDALL. This ancient Family was seated at Long Melford in Babergh Hundred, S<sup>r</sup>. *Will<sup>m</sup>. Cordall* was Master of the Rolls Temp. *Eliz.* but dy'd without Issue, leaving 2 Sisters and Heirs, *Thomasine*, the eldest, marry'd to *Gilbert Gager* of Long Melford, and Jane, the youngest, whom he made his sole Heir, to *Rich<sup>d</sup>. Allington* of Horseheath in Cambridgeshire. Upon this Marriage the Estate was sold to — *Savage* Earl Rivers, but the *Cordalls* bought it again in a little Time. The Family is now extinct by the death of the late S *John Cordall* Baronett, he leaving only 2 Sisters and Heirs, *Eliz.* the eldest, marry'd to *Tho: King* eldest Son of *Rob<sup>t</sup> King* Esq. who was unfortunately kill'd in a Duell in his Fathers Life Time, and left one Son *John King*, Marg<sup>t</sup>. the youngest, to *Charles Firebrace* Esq<sup>r</sup> only Son of S<sup>r</sup> *Basil Firebrace* Baronett, by whom he has one only Son nam'd *Cordall*.

They bare g. a Chev. erm. bet. 3 Griffons Heads eras'd arg.

CORNARD. This Family was of Great Antiquity, but when extinct is uncertain. S<sup>r</sup> *Rich<sup>d</sup> Cornard* was Lord of Cornard Temp. *Hen.* 8. They were possess'd of the

Mannor of Poslingford, and one. K<sup>ts</sup> Fee in Cavendish 8. Ed. 2.

And bare a Fess between 2 Chev. or.

**CORNWALLIS.** This Family rose from Merchants in London to be Barons of this Kingdom. *Tho. Cornwallis* was Sheriff of London, 1 *Rich.* 2. His son *Iohn* was seated at Brome-Hall in Hertismere Hundred by Marriage with *Bucton*. S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Cornwallis* follow'd Hen. 8 in his Wars with France, and behav'd himself so bravely at the taking Morlaix, that he was Knighted in the Feild, and at his Return made Steward of the Household to the Prince. S<sup>r</sup> *Frederick Cornwallis* was created Baronett Apr. 21. 1626 2 *Car.* 1. and afterwards serv'd his Majesty faithfully in the Feild, and was imprison'd, fin'd, and banish'd for his Loyalty by Rebels, who ought to have been hang'd for Breach of theirs: In Consideration of which Services, he was created Baron of Eye 13 *Car.* 2. Quantum mutati! They were possess'd of the Mannors of Brome 3 *R.* 2. Hoball in Ottely and Woodhall 22 *Hen.* 7. the Advow. of Over Church, als. Bowton Church in Haverill 5 *Ed.* 6. Westhorpe with the Adv. and Palgrave with the Adv. 1. 2. *Phil.* and *Mar* Fawcons in Sturston and Byland 4 *Eliz.*

And bare sab. guttée arg. on a Fess of the 2<sup>d</sup> 3 Cornish Choughs of the 1<sup>st</sup> vid. *Bucton*.

**CRANE.** This most ancient Family, of K<sup>ts</sup> Degree was seated at Chilton in Babergh Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *Robt Crane* was created Baronett 21 Apr. 1626. 2 *Car.* 1. was High Sheriff 1632, and K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire in several Parliam<sup>ts</sup>. He marry'd first. the Daughter of Judge *Hobart*, but had no Issue by her; 2<sup>dly</sup> *Susan* the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Giles Allington* by whom he had 4 Daughters and Coheirs, *Mary*, the eldest, marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Ralph Hare* Baronett: *Ann* the 2<sup>d</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> *Will<sup>m</sup> Armine* of Lincolnshire; *Susan*, the 3<sup>d</sup>, to *Walpole Esq<sup>r</sup>*: and *Eliz* the 4<sup>th</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> *Edm<sup>d</sup> Bacon* of Redgrave. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Gislingham and Seckfeild 21. *H.* 7. Waldingfeild, Chilton with the Adv. and Newton 6 *Ed.* 6. Monhall

and Wolvehall in Creting 2 *Eliz.* with Lands in Redlingfeild, Stonham, Waldingfeild, Cornard and Chilton,

And bare arg. a Fess between 3 Cross Crossletts fitchée g. vid. *Botteler.*

**CREEKE.** This Family was very ancient, and very early extinct. They were seated at Combs in Stow Hundred; where *Rob' Creeke*, Lord of North Creeke and Combs, dy'd Temp. *Ed.* 1. and left *Isabella*, his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Rob' de Valoignes*.

They bare sab. a Manche mal. Tail jessant une Fleur de Lys. or.

**CRESENOR.** This was an ancient Family seated at first at Preston in Babergh Hundred, and afterwards at Bures; but in a short Time after this Remove ended in a Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Ferrers*. They were possess'd of half a K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Preston and one and an half in Ottely and Cleydon 1 *Ed.* 3. The Mannors of Mortimers and Netherhall, Hawkedon and Cressenors, and Mores in Boxted with divers other Lands,

And bare arg. upon a Bend engr. sab. 3 Cross Crossletts fitchée of the 1<sup>st</sup>

**CRETING.** This most ancient Family was seated at Creting in Bosmere Hundred Temp. *Hen.* 3 and continu'd there till the latter end of *Hen.* 6. They were Lords of Creting, had a K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Barrow and Fornham

And bare arg. a Chev. g. bet. 3 Mulletts of 6 Points peirc'd of the Feild. [John de Creting was at the Assault of Kaerleverock in Scotland the 28<sup>th</sup> *Edw.* 1. A.D. 1300, he bare. or. a chevron bet. 3 mullets g. Sr John de Creting in the time of *Edw.* 1. he bare arg. a cheveron bet. 3 torteauxs. g.]

**CROFTS.** This ancient Family is seated at Little Saxham in Thingoe Hundred. There were several K<sup>nts</sup> of this Family, beside one Lord, who dying without Issue Male, the Title dropt. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Little Saxham with the Adv. Westow with the Adv. Ampton, Livermere, Layes, Graies, Gelding-hall al. Topsfeild, and Wrangford, with divers other Lands,

And bare or 3 Bulls Heads coupè sab.

**COLVYLE.** This most ancient Family was seated at Cretingham in Loes Hundred. They were Lords of Cretingham and Rendlesham 3 *Ed.* 2. and had divers other Lands, And bare az. a Lyon ramp't. arg. a File of 3 Lambeaux g.

**CURSON.** This very ancient Family came out of Norfolk, and was seated at Brightwell-Hall in Carlford Hundred by Marriage with *Lovyll*; where they continu'd, till a Daughter and Coheir of *Will<sup>m</sup> Curson* marry'd with *Tay*.

They bare erm. a Bend counter componée arg. and sab. vid. *Lovyl*, *Vicedelieu*.

**CUTTLER.** This ancient Family was first seated at Ipswich, where several of 'em were Portmen: and afterwards at Bosse-Hall in Sproughton in Santford Hundred by Marriage with *Bull*.

They bare bendy of 6 or and sab. over all a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. g.

**DAGWORTH.** This most anciently Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at Dagworth a Hamlet belonging to old Newton in Stow Hundred. Here liv'd *Osbert de Dagworth*, Father of *John de Dagworth*, who was K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire 15. 16. *Ed.* 2. and 2. *Edw.* 3, His Son *S<sup>r</sup> Tho.* Dagworth, about 20 *Ed.* 3 remov'd to Finborough in Stow Hundred, where, and in that Neighbourhood, they had a very great Estate; but soon after they fail'd.

They bare arg. upon a Fess g. 3 Bezants or.

[*S<sup>r</sup> John de Dagworth* a Suffolk Knight in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, er. a fess, g. bezanted. or.]

**DALINGHOE.** This ancient Family was first seated at Dalinghoe in Loes Hundred; but afterwards remov'd to Fresingfeild in Hoxon Hundred; where they continu'd, till *Rob<sup>t</sup> Dalinghoe* left *Alice* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Bohun* abt 4 *Ed.* 4.

They bare vert. florited arg.

**DANVILLERS.** This Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at Arwarton in Santford Hundred. They were very ancient, and very early extinct. *S<sup>r</sup> Bartholomew Danvillers* leaving his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Bacon*, 34 *Ed.* 3. They were L<sup>ds</sup> of Arwarton, Brome, Onehouse, and Bardwell 8 *Ed.* 2.

And bare arg. 3 Escutcheons g.

[*S<sup>r</sup> Bartholomew D' Amvillers* a Suffolk Knight in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, arg. 3 escallops. g.]

**DANYELL.** This Family was seated at Acton Place, Babergh Hundred, till lately the Estate was sold *Jennings Esq.*

They bear arg. a Pale Lozenges sab. vid. *West.*

**DARBYE.** This Family was seated at Bury, where *Edward Darbye* Gent. who dy'd Sept. 29. 1631, out of pious Zeal to God's Glory and the Souls of poor People gave in his Life Time 17<sup>s</sup>: 06<sup>s</sup>: 08<sup>d</sup>: to maintain a public Catechism every fourteenth Night in the Parish of *St James* of 65 poor People, to each of which he allow'd a Loaf each Time of catechising for their Encouragement and the Overplus to the Minister and Officers attending that Service, and at his Death left £300 to be laid out in Land for the Continuance of so good a Work for ever.

They bare vert. a Chev. bet. 3 Garbes arg. banded or.

**DAVERS.** This Family is seated at Ryshbrooke-Hall by Marriage with *Iermyn*. *Robt Davers*, from whom they descended, was a younger Brother of a good Family in Buckinghamshire, and having a small Estate sold it, and went into the army of King *Charles I*; where he was Cornett of Horse, and behav'd himself very gallantly in many Actions during that long Rebellion. And when his Great Master was murder'd, and he cou'd no longer be serviceable to his Family, his Attachment to the Royal Cause was so inviolable, that he chose rather to submit to Providence, than the Usurpers: and so transported himself to Barbadoes, then the Asylum of Cavaliers. There, as a Reward for exposing his Life, and parting with a small Fortune for the sake of his God, his King, and his Country Providence so seconded his own Industry, that he rais'd a fine Estate in a short Time, and, not long after, came into England, seated himself at Rougham Place in Thedweston Hundred, [by Purchase of *St Jeffery Burrell*, and as a Reward of his faithfull Services] was created Baronet May 28. 1682. 34 Car. 2. To him succeeded *St Robt Davers* Baronett, now, of Ryshbrook, the Heir both of the Loyalty and Estate of his Family. He was chose

Burgess of Bury in the Convention Parliament, so call'd, voted for recalling the King, and settling the Government upon its ancient Foundation; without which he foresaw the Religion, Honour, Libertys Wealth and Peace of these Kingdoms must be buried in the Ruins of the Constitution. But when he found there was no stemming the Tide under a Pannick, which, by the Industry of Conspirators, had seiz'd almost the whole Nation, he submitted to that Change, which he cou'd not prevent. In the year . . . . he was chosen K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire and has since fully answer'd the Hopes and Expectations of this truly Loyal County. In short, he has sat in the House of Commons almost 30 Years, and was never known to give one wrong Vote; but has behav'd himself with so much Steadiness and Resolution, with so open and honest a Regard to our ancient Constitution both in Church and State, that there has scarce been one black List publish'd since the Revolution, in which the Piety of the Faction has not devoted to S<sup>r</sup> *Rob<sup>t</sup> Davers*, among other Patriotts, a Sacrifice to Mobbish Fury. But he still lives, an Honour to his Country, and happy in a fine Estate both in England and Barbadoes, and a numerous Offspring; having 4 Sons, *Robert, Iermyn, Thomas*, Captain of a Man of War, and *Charles*, and 5 Daughters, *Mary* marry'd to Clem. Corrance Esq<sup>r</sup>. . . . to Leiut-tenant Coll. *Moyle, Penelope, Harriott* to *Tho: Pratt* Esq. of Norfolk, and *Elizabeth*.

They bear arg. on a dexter Bend g. 3 Martlets or. vid. *Iermyn*.

DEBNAM. This ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Wenham in Santford Hundred, and there continu'd till S<sup>r</sup> *Gilbert Debnam* left *Eliz.* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup>. *Tho de Brewse* about 1. Hen. 5. They were Lords of Wenham and Debnam, and had half a K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Wenham 1. Ed. 3.

They bare sab. a Bend between 2 Crescents or.

DE LAUNDE. This very ancient Family was seated at Debenham in Thredling Hundred, and were in a flourishing Condition temp. Hen. 4. but when they fail'd, is uncertain.

They bare. az. a Manche ermyn.

M

**DENARDSTON.** This very ancient Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at Denardston-Hall al. Denston-Hall in Risbridge Hundred by Marriage with *Weylond*, by whom S<sup>r</sup> *Rob. Denardston* had Issue *Iohn*, who marry'd Marg<sup>t</sup> the Daughter of *Iohn Wanton*, by whom he had Issue *Iohn*, who marry'd *Catherine* the Daughter of *Will. Clopton*, by whom he had Issue *Ann* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Iohn Broughton Esq<sup>r</sup>*.  
They bare az. 2 Lyons passant guardant or. vid. *Weylond*.

**DAUNDY.** This Family was seated at Combs Hall in Stow Hundred, till *Tho. Daundy* left . . . his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to . . .  
They bare quarterly az and or on the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter a Mullett of the 2<sup>d</sup> vid. *Gisling*.

**DENNYS.** This ancient Family was seated at Tattington in Santford Hundred, till *Roger le Dennys* left *Ann*, his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Tho: Platers* of Thorndon Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
They bare arg. a Chev. sab. between 3 Stars of 6 Points sab. vid. *S<sup>r</sup>. Cleere*.

**DEPDEN.** This ancient Family was seated in Risbridge Hundred at Depden : but fail'd Temp. Ed. 4.  
They bare or on a Bend g. 3 Roscs of the 1<sup>st</sup> barb'd vert. seeded or.

**DEREHAUGH.** This Family was anciently seated at Colton-Hall in Badingham in Hoxon Hundred, and there continu'd till *Tho. Derehaugh* left . . . his sole D. and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Ieffery Burrell*. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Gedgrave and Trayford 6. Ed. 6. Burstonhaugh, Badingham, and Wicklowes, with Lands in Peasinghall, Sibton, and Heveningham, 8. 13. *Eliz*.  
And bare or on a Bend cotiz'd sab. 3 Martlets of the 1<sup>st</sup>

**DEVEREUX.** This most ancient and Honourable Family was seated at Christ Church in Ipswich by Marriage with *Wythypoll*; but did not continue long, that Line ending in the Honourable *Ann Devereux*, who was sole Heir to *Edward* Lord Viscount Hereford, and marry'd to *Leicester Martin Esq.* who now lives there.  
They bear arg. a Fess g. in Cheif 3 Torteauxes.

**DEWES.** This ancient Family descended from the

Houses of Cleve and Horne in Gelderland, sometime Lords of Kessell in that Dutchy. The ancient Name was *des Ewes* but the English Contraction brought it to *D'Ewes* first, and afterward to *Dewes*. *Adrian des Ewes*, 2<sup>d</sup> son of *Gerard des Ewes*, the last Lord of Kessell, became Heir of the Family, his eldest Brother dying young. He came into England Temp. Hen. 8, dy'd of the Sweating Sickness in London 5 Ed. 6 1551 and was buried at S<sup>t</sup> Michael Bassishaws. He marry'd *Mary* the Daughter of *John van Loe* of Antwerp, and left one Son *Gerard*, who was Lord of the Mannor of Gaynes in Essex, and marry'd first *Grace* the Daughter of *John Hind* Esq<sup>r</sup> of Cambridgeshire by whom he had Issue 3 Sons, *Paul* and *John*, who both dy'd young, and a 2<sup>d</sup> *Paul*, who was his Heir. His 2<sup>d</sup> Wife was a Dutchwoman, but he had no Issue by her. *Paul Dewes* purchas'd the Mannor of Stow-Langetot of S<sup>r</sup> Robt Ashfeild 10 Jac. 1. 1612 and at length was seated there. He was one of the 6 Clarkes in Chancery, and marry'd *Cicilia* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Rich<sup>d</sup> Simonds* of Croxfeild in Dorsetshire, by whom he left one Son, *Simonds*, who was Knighted at Whitehall December 6. 1626 and created Baronett July 5. 1627. 3 Car. 1. He liv'd at Lavenham Hall and marry'd to his first Wife *Ann* the sole Daughter and Heir of S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Clopton of Kentwell Hall in Long Melford, by whom he had Issue only one Daughter, *Cecilia*, who was Heir to her Mothers Estate, and marry'd *Tho: Darcie* Esq<sup>r</sup> by which Marriage the *Darcies* came to Kentwell Hall. His 2<sup>d</sup> Wife was . . . by whom he had Issue *Willoughby* the Father of S<sup>r</sup> *Simonds*, who marry'd . . . one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Tho: L<sup>d</sup> Iermyn* by whom he hath Issue two Sons *Jermyn*, and *Willoughby*, and 4 Daughters *De la Rivera* marry'd to *Thomas Gage* Esq<sup>r</sup> eldest son of S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Gage of Hengrave Baronett, *Mary* to *Tasborough* Esq<sup>r</sup> of Norfolk, *Harriott* and *Merriell*.

They bare or 3 Caterfoils peirc'd arg. vid. Ashfeild. Stow-Hall has been possess'd by 5 several Familys in 500 Years, which gave Occasion to the setting up this Dystich in the House

Quingenis Annis Stowlangetot quinq tenerunt Stirpes, postremæ det Deus usq frui.

**DRURY.** This Ancient Family was first seated at Rougham in Thedwestry Hundred, afterwards at Thurston, then at Hawsted in Thingo Hundred, in which Church *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Drury*, who had been Privy Councillor to *Phil* and *Mary* lyes buried with the Names and Effigies of 4 Sons and 13 Daughters, and last of all at Ickworth. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Druries in Rougham, Netherplace in Thurston, and Lawnies in Heggesett, Cowlinge and Weston 3. 15. *Hen.* 7. Whepsted 31 H. 8. Rowdman 1. *Ed.* 6. Brockly with the Adv. 1. *Phil* and *Mary*. Bradfeild with the Adv. Rougham with the Adv. and Lawsell 1. 8. *Eliz.* with Lands in Barton, Hawsted, Tostock, Hopton, Wolpit and Drinkston,

And bare arg. on a Cheif vert. 2 Mulletts or peirc'd g. vid. *Saxham*.

[*S<sup>r</sup> Richard de Dornerze* in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare az. a fess bet. 2 cheverons, or. he was a Knight in Suffolk.]

**DUKE.** This family is very ancient, and was first seated at Brampton in Blithing Hundred, but afterwards at Benhall in Plomesgate Hundred by Purchase of *Edward Glemham. Esq.* *S<sup>r</sup> Edward Duke* was created Baronett Jul. 16. 1661. 13. Car. 2.

They bare az. a Chev. between 3 Bzants arg. membred g.

**DUREWARD.** This Family was a younger Branch of an ancient House in Essex: their cheif Seat was at Bures in Babergh Hundred, and they continu'd for many Descents, till *Edward Durewarde* left 5 Daughters and Coheirs, *Marg<sup>t</sup>* the eldest, marry'd first to *John Lewis*, then to *S<sup>r</sup> John White*, after that to *Tho: Oake*, and lastly to *Rob<sup>t</sup> Heath*, Ann, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *S<sup>r</sup> Robt Charles*, *Amy* the 3<sup>d</sup>, to *Tho: Mulso*, *Phillis*, the 4<sup>th</sup> to . . . *Chamberlain*, and *Beatrix*, the 5<sup>th</sup>, dy'd a Nunn.

They bare erm. on a Chev. sab. 3 Croysants arg.

**EDEN.** This ancient Family of *K<sup>nts</sup>* Degree was seated at Sudbury, and possess'd of the Monastery there together with the Lands belonging to it 31. *Hen.* 8. as also of the Mannors of *S<sup>t</sup> Cleer* and *Netherhall* with Lands in *Weston*, *Hepworth* and *Staunton*,

And bare arg. on a Fess g bet. 2 Chev. az. each charg'd with 3 Escallops arg. as many Garbs or.

**EDGAR.** This Family was anciently seated at Wingfeild in Hoxon Hundred; but afterwards remov'd to North Glemham in Plomesgate Hundred. They were possess'd of the Mannor and Adv. of Glemham with Part of a K<sup>nts</sup> Fee there. 37 *Hen.* 8.

And bare party pr. Chev. or and az. 2 Flowers de Lys. g. in Base 5 Fusills in Fess of the 1<sup>st</sup> charg'd with as many Escallops of the 3<sup>d</sup> g.

**ELDRED.** This ancient Family is seated at Great Saxham in Thingo Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *River Eldred* was created Baronett Jan. 29. 1641. 16. Car. 1. but the Title is now extinct.

They bear or on a Bend raguly sab. 3 Bezants.

**ELSINGTON.** This Family was seated at Brightwell-Hall in Carlford Hundred by Purchase of S<sup>r</sup> *Rich<sup>d</sup> Wingfeild*. *Tho. Elsington*, Esq. built the Steeple, repair'd, seated, and beautify'd the Church at his own Charge, and lyes buried there. His Son sold the Estate to S<sup>r</sup> *Sam<sup>l</sup> Barnardiston*.

They bare sab. 5 Lozenges 1. 3. and 1. vid. *Hewett*.

**ERPINGHAM.** This Family was anciently seated at East Bergholt in Santford Hundred, and of great Repute as appears from several Intermarriages with the best Familys in the County.

They bare vert. an Escutcheon within an Orle of Martlets, arg.

**EVERARD.** This Family is very ancient, and spread into several flourishing Branches; tho' many of 'em are now extinct. They had fair Possessions in Linsted, Laxfeild, Haukedon, and Denston,

And bare g. on a Fess bet. 3 Stars arg. as many Mulletts sab.

**EVERINGHAM.** This ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree and very flourishing Temp. *Hen.* 3. but faild soon after.

They bare arg. a Fess bet. 2 Cotizes az.

**FASBURNE.** This ancient Family was seated about Buxhall: but when extinct is not known.

They bare g. 4. Barrs arg. a Canton. arg.

**FASTOLPH.** This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup>

Degree, and seated at Badingham in Hoxon Hundred, S<sup>r</sup> *John Fastolph* liv'd there 19 *Ed.* 3. from whom descended *Hugh Fastolph* of Nacton, who liv'd there 10. *Hen.* 4. 1408. After him S<sup>r</sup> *John Fastolph* 23 *Hen.* 6. 1444, who was Father of *John Fastolph* Esq<sup>r</sup>. the last of that Name: He leaving only 2 Daughters and Coheirs; *Marg<sup>t</sup>*. the eldest marry'd to *Rob<sup>t</sup> Iernegan* Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Stonham, . . the youngest to *Roger Ienny* Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Knodishall. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Shoreland, Langeston, and Brustal, 5. *Hen.* 5. Bentley, other wise call'd Bentley Houses 26. *Hen.* 6. Nacton al. Cowhall 7. *Ed.* 4. and Merehall in Playford 24 *Hen.* 7. with Lands in Brettenham and Foxhall,

And bare quarterly or and az. over all a Bend g. charg'd with 3 Cross Crosseletts buttonées vid *Holbrook*.

**FELLBRIDGE.** This ancient Family descended from *Bygod* Earl of Norfolk, and assum'd this Name from the Place where they were seated in Norfolk. After 4 Descents a 3<sup>d</sup> Brother came into Suffolk, purchas'd Playford in Carlford Hundred, built the Church, and was buried there. His Issue S<sup>r</sup> *John Fellbridge* left *Margery* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Tho: Sampson* Esq of Brettenham about 8 *Hen.* 5 and dy'd 2 *Hen.* 6. 1423. They were possess'd of one K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Sproughton 1. *Ed.* 3. the Mannors of Playford, Rushmere, Sproughton and Wortham 7. *Rich.* 2. with divers other Lands,

And bare or a Lyon rampt. g. a Mullett upon the Shoulder arg.

**FELTON.** This ancient Family was first seated at Shottely in Santford Hundred; but afterwards remov'd to Playford in Carlford Hundred by Marriage with *Sampson*. S<sup>r</sup> *Ant Felton* K<sup>nt</sup> of the Bath was High Sheriff 1597, and marry'd the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> . . . *Gray*, by whom he had Issue S<sup>r</sup> *Hen. Felton*, who was created Baronett July 20. 1620. 17 *Iac.* and marry'd *Dorothy* Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Basingborn Gaudy* by whom he had Issue S<sup>r</sup> *Hen. Felton* Baronett, who marry'd a Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Lyonell Talmache* of Helmingham Baronett, and had Issue 5 Sons and 3 Daughters viz. S<sup>r</sup> *Adam Felton* Baronett, who marry'd the

Lady *Munson* of Bury, and dy'd without Issue: S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Felton* Baronett, who marry'd Elizabeth the D. of James Earl of Suffolk, and left one only Daughter and Heir *Eliz.* marry'd to *John Hervy* of Ickworth Esq. S<sup>r</sup> *Compton Felton* Baronett, who marry'd . . . the Daughter of *Finch*, and left *Eliz.* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Platers* Esq. Cap<sup>t</sup> *Felton* and *Henry Felton* D.D. who upon the Deprivation of Dr *Nath: Bisbye* for not taking the Oaths, contrary to the Laws of God and Man, to the P. of O. intruded into the Rectory of Long Melford, and marry'd the Lady *Isabella May*, by whom he had Issue one Son *Hervy Felton*, who dy'd young; *Susan* marry'd to the Lord *Howard* of Effingham; marry'd first to *Claxton*, afterwards to S<sup>r</sup> *John Poley* of Boxted, and *Eliz.* who liv'd single. The Honour is now extinct. Their Estate was, once, suppos'd to be 1500<sup>l</sup> a year,

And they bare g. 2 Lyons passt erm. crown'd or.

[S<sup>r</sup> John de Felton, Le Fitz, was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2<sup>d</sup> he bare g. 2 Lyons passant er. crowned or.]

**FERRERS.** This most ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree Temp. *Hen.* 3 and seated at Willisham in Bosmere Hundred, where they were Lords;

And bare g. une Fer de Mouline, une Baston in Bend az.

Another Family of this Name was seated at Buers, and bare vary or and g. on a Border az. 8. Horseshoes in Orde arg. the Nails sab. vid. Cressenor.

**FINES.** This ancient Family was seated at Wrentham in Blithing Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *John Fines* was one of ye Judges of the King's Bench 15. *Hen.* 7. 1494. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Wrentham, Benacre, Hemsted, Thornton by Grundisborough, and Northall, with divers other Lands,

And bare party p<sup>r</sup> Chev. or and vert, 3 Spread Eagles arg. vid. *Wytherton*.

**FISK.** This Family was seated at Clopton Hall in Rattlesden in Thedwestry Hundred by Purchase of Castleton; where, and in Norfolk, they have a fine Estate,

And bear checky arg. and g. on a Pale sab. 3 Mulletts or.

**FITZ-EUSTACE.** This most ancient Family was seated at Hawsted in Thingo Hundred; but when it fail'd is

uncertain. *Tho.* Fitz-eustace was Lord there 56 Hen. 3. and held the Mannor and Advow. with divers other Lands of the Abbott of Bury, for which he paid to him 30<sup>d</sup>, and to the Bayliff of the Hundred, and the Shrine of S<sup>t</sup> *Edmund* 40<sup>s</sup> a year. One of this Family now lyes entomb'd in Hawsted Church, and his Coat is suppos'd to be upon the North Window, viz.

G. a Frett or, on a Chief arg. 2 Mulletts sab.

**FITZ-OTES.** This most ancient Family was seated at Mendlesham in Hertismere Hundred Temp. Hen. I. and Continu'd there, till *Maud*, the Heir general, marry'd S<sup>r</sup> *John Boutetort*.

They bare bendy of 6 or and az. a Canton arg. vid. *Boutetort*.

**FITZ-OSBURNE.** This most ancient Family was seated at Somerley Town in Lothing Hundred, and descended from that famous Fitz-osburne, who was Marshal to the Conqueror, and conquer'd the Isle of Wight, Of which Island he was the first Lord, and it continu'd in his Family, till they were dispossess'd of it by an Invasion of the French. From this great Man, who was at last kill'd in Flanders, descended S<sup>r</sup> *Peter Fitz-osburne* of Somerly Town, who left one Son and 2 D<sup>s</sup> *Robert*, *Alice*, and *Isabella*. *Robert* dy'd without Issue, and *Alice*, the eldest Daughter and Coheir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *John Noyon*, and *Isabella* to S<sup>r</sup> *Walter Iernegan*. They were Lords of Somerley Town, 9. *Ed.* 2.

And bare g. 2 Gemells arg. a Canton vert.

[S<sup>r</sup> Roger Fitz-Owborne or Osborne, was a Knight Banaret in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, g. 3 barrs gemews, or. a canton. arg.]

**FITZ-RAFFE.** This Family was originally seated at Scoulton in Norfolk; but remov'd to Holbrook in Santford Hundred by Marriage with *Holbrooke*, and continu'd there for several Descents. But *Robert Fitz-raffe* dying without Issue male, left *Eliz.* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Woolverston*. 4. *Hen.* 6.

They bare or 3 Chev. g. upon each Chev. 3 Flower de Lucas arg. vid. *Holbrooke*.

[S<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup> Fitz-Ralph, a Knight of Suffolk in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, or. on 3 cheverons. g. nine fleurs de Lices. arg.]

**FITZ-ROY.** *Henry* Duke of Grafton, Earl of Euston, Viscount Ipswich, and Baron of Sudbury was seated at Euston in Blackbourn Hundred by Marriage with the Lady *Isabella* only Daughter and Heir of *Henry Bennett* Earl of Arlington, by whom he had Issue *Henry* now Duke of Grafton. He was natural son of King Charles 2. by *Barbara* Dutches of Cleveland, and being inclin'd to Navigation, he was sent to sea with S<sup>r</sup> *John Bury*, and upon the Death of Prince *Rupert* made Vice-Admiral of England by his Royal Father, and was continu'd in the same Honourable Post by King *James* 2. But at the Revolution, he forgot his Benefactor, deserted his King and Uncle, as most of that unlawfull Issue did, and join'd with the P. of O; serv'd under him in the Reduction of Ireland, and was kill'd at the siege of Cork September 9<sup>th</sup>. 1690. He was a Gallant Man; 'twas Pity he did not dye in a better cause. His Son *Henry Fitzroy*, the present Duke of Grafton, marry'd the Lady *Henrietta* Somerset Sister to the late Duke of Beaufort.

He bears the Arms of the King with a Baston sinister, componé, arg. and az.

**FORTH.** This ancient Family was seated at Butly in Loes Hundred. *Rob<sup>t</sup> Forth* Esq<sup>r</sup> who was High Sheriff 1569, was fam'd for Hospitality, and left one Son S<sup>r</sup> *Will<sup>m</sup> Forth*, to whom succeeded Cap<sup>t</sup> *Forth*, who left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Walter Devereux* Esq. 2<sup>d</sup> son of the Lord Viscount Hereford. They were possess'd of the Monastery of Butly with all the Lands belonging to it, the Mannor and Adv. of Tongham, Mannor and Adv. of Boyton, and the Mann<sup>r</sup> Chisilford 36. 37. *Hen.* 8.

They bare g. 2 Bends vary arg and sab. on a Canton or. a Demi-Greyhound coupé current sab.

**FRAMLINGHAM.** This ancient Family was seated at Crows-hall in Debenham in Thredling Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *Charles Framlingham*, the last of that Name, marry'd 2 Wives. 1<sup>st</sup> *Dorothy* the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Clement Heigham* by whom he had Issue one Son *Clement*, who dy'd without Issue, and one Daughter *Ann*, who marry'd

to S<sup>r</sup> *Bassingbourn Gawdy*; 2<sup>dly</sup> *Eliz* Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Barnardiston*, but had no Issue by her. He dy'd July 28, 1595, and lyes buried in Debenham Church. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Woldwards 13 *Hen.* 7. Debenham, Ashfeild and Thorpe, 34 *H.* 8. with divers other Lands,

And bare arg. a Fess g. bet 3 Cornish Choughs prop. sab. Beaks and Legs. g.

**FRAUNCIS.** This ancient Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at Giffords in Wickhambrook in Risbridge Hundred, till S<sup>r</sup> *Hugh Frauncis*, about 3 *Ed.* 4. left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Isabella*, the eldest, marry'd to *Tho: Heigham* of Hengham, and *Marg'* to *Tho. Peyton* of Iselham in Cambridgesh.

They bare g. a Chev. engr. erm. bet. 3 Faulcons display'd arg. Beaks, Legs, Gests and Bells or.

**FRESTON.** This was a most ancient and flourishing Family about 20 *Ed.* 3 when *Marg.* the sole Daughter and Heir of . . . *Freston* marry'd to *John Woolverston*.

They bare arg. on a Chev. sab. 3 Cinque foils. or.

**FROIZELL.** This ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated about Bury. S<sup>r</sup> *Rich<sup>d</sup> Froizell* left *Agnes* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Simon Saram*.

They bare az. 6 Cinquefoils arg. 3. 2, and 1.

**GARNEYS.** This ancient Family was seated at Kenton in Loes Hundred, till *Eliz.* the sole Daughter and Heir of *Tho. Garneys* marry'd to *Phil. Strelly* Esq. Son and Heir of S<sup>r</sup> *Anthony Strelly* of Strelly in Nottinghamshire. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Kenton, and Redshall 8. *Hen.* 7. with divers Lands in other Places,

And bare arg. a Chev. engr. between 3 Escallops sab. vid. *Kenton, Quamford. Toppesfeild.*

**GARNOON.** This ancient Family was seated at Grimston-Hall, till they marry'd with *Cavendish* at which Time this Name was wholly Changed to *Cavendish*.

They bear arg. 3 Piles under rencountring in Point.

**GAWDY.** This Family was seated at Crows-Hall in Debenham in Thredling Hundred by Marriage with *Fram-*

*lingham*. They were possess'd of the Mannor of Daverells in Brome, and of Lands in Upston, Hevengfeild and Cratfeild 6. *Ed.* 6. and the Mannor of Brockford Hall in Brockford, Thwait, Wickham, Thornston and Stoke, 8 *Eliz.*

And bear vert. a Tortoise pass<sup>t</sup>. arg. vid. *Framlingham*.

[S<sup>r</sup> . . . Gaudee a Valiant Gentleman of France taken Prisoner by Ralph Earl of Stafford K. *Ed.* 3<sup>d</sup> his Lieutenant in Gascogne, was afterwards naturalized, and made his Seat in Suffolk. Barnes's History of *Edw.* 3<sup>d</sup>. p. 464.]

**GEDDING.** Of this ancient Name were several good Familys in this County, the cheif of which were seated at Gedding, Great Thurlow, and Icklingham. S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Gedding* of Gedding in Thedwestry Hundred dy'd about 21 *Ed.* 1. leaving 3 Daughters and Coheirs, . . . the eldest marry'd S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Shelton*, *Catherine*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> *Rich<sup>d</sup> Froizell*, and *Iane* the youngest to *Tho: Ickworth* of Ickworth. They were Lords of Gedding, and had Lands in Brettenham and Buxhall 7. *Rich<sup>d</sup>* 1.

And bare checky arg. and g. upon a Fess az. 3 Formales arg.

*Robt* Gedding of Great Thurlow dy'd about 6 *Ed.* 4. 1465. leaving *Margery* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Gaspar Lucas*. He was Lord of Great Thurlow, and had Lands in Heigham, 5. *Hen.* 4.

And bare g. a Chev. between 3 Griffons Heads eras'd or.

*Will<sup>m</sup>* *Gedding*, Lord of Icklingham, dy'd about the same Time, leaving 4 Daughters and Coheirs, viz. *Constance*, the eldest marry'd first to *Henry Poley* afterwards to *Iohn Alleyn* Baron of the Exchequer, lastly to *Iohn Woodhouse*; *Isabella*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Iohn Midlinges*; *Agnes*, the 3<sup>d</sup> to *Will<sup>m</sup>* . . . ; and *Margt* the 4<sup>th</sup>, dyd a Nun.

He bare the same with *Robert*. vid. *Aspall*.

[S<sup>r</sup> *John* de Geding in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare chequy, arg. g. on a fess az. 3 buckles or.]

**GERNOON.** A younger Branch of this ancient Family settl'd in Cavendish in Babergh Hundred, and assum'd the Name of the Town for their Surname: from whom descended *Iohn de Cavendish* Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench Temp. *Ed.* 3. who was barbarously murder'd

by *Iack Straw* and his rebellious Rout 5. *R.* 2. They were possess'd of the Mannor of Overhall in Cavendish, which was their Seat, 5 Rich. 2. the Mannors of Wenham Combust, West-Bergholt, Derneford-Hall, and Caxton-Hall in Bardwell, which belong'd to the Priory of S<sup>t</sup> *John* of Jerusalem. 28 Hen 8. Fakenham-aspes 11. *Hen.* 4 and Stratton 1. *Phil.* and *Mary* with other Lands,

And bare sab. 3 Harts Heads cabosh'd arg. attir'd or.

Of this Family was that skillfull and enterprizing Seaman Captain *Tho: Cavendish*, who sail'd round the World 1588, and dy'd 1591 in his Return Home after a 2<sup>d</sup> Attempt of the same kind, vid. *Garnocn.*

GERVAYS. This Family was anciently seated at Bradfeild S<sup>t</sup> Clare; where they continu'd, till . . . the sole Daughter and Heir of *Iohn Gervays* marry'd to *Rob<sup>t</sup> Russell* of Norfolk.

They bare sab. 3 Beehives or.

GIFFORD. This most ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree and seated first at Stoke by Neyland in Babergh Hundred, and afterwards at Pond-Hall in Hadleigh. S<sup>r</sup> *W<sup>m</sup> Gifford* left *Cecily* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Rich<sup>d</sup> Killingburne*, about 20 *Ed.* 3

And bare checky or and g. a Cheif quarterly arg. and sab.

A younger Branch of this Family was seated at Haverill in Risbridge Hundred, till about 17. Hen. 6. when *Will<sup>m</sup> Gifford* left *Ioan* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Iohn Turner* of the same Place.

He bare checky or and g. a Cheif party p<sup>r</sup> pale sab. and arg.

GILBERT. This ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated many years at Finborough in Stow Hundred, S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Gilbert* left 3 Daughters and Coheirs, the 1<sup>st</sup> marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Will<sup>m</sup> Fourd*, afterwards to *Gresham Perkins Esq*: and lastly to *Will<sup>m</sup> Tyrell Esq.* the 2<sup>d</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> *John Poley* of Stowmarket: the 3<sup>d</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> *Henry North*, to whom he gave Finborough-Hall and the Greatest Part of his Estate in Land.

He bare az. a Chev. engr. bet. 3 spread Eagles. or.

GIPPS. This Family was anciently seated at Ipswich; but afterwards divided into 2 Branches. S<sup>r</sup> *Rich<sup>d</sup> Gipps*,

the Collector of these Antiquitys, was of the elder House, and seated at Great Wheltham-Hall in Thedwestry Hundred, and marry'd an Heiress in Devonshire, by whom he had a fine Estate there. He was admitted of the Inner Temple, and appointed Master of the Revells upon an Invitation of King Charles 2. to their X'mass Festivals, by whom he was then Knighted. He was possess'd of the Mannors of Great Wheltham, Brockly, and Rede, with divers other Lands, his Paternal Estate; but the Estate is now sold. S<sup>r</sup> *Rich<sup>d</sup> Gipps* of Horningsheath in Thingo Hundred was of the younger House; but sold his Estate. Upon which his Son *Rich<sup>d</sup> Gipps* Esq. went into the Army; and prov'd a brave Officer; but was basely discharg'd upon Party-Pique, and is now seated at Badley in Bosmere Hundred.

They bare az. a Fess bet. 6 Stars or.

**GISLINGHAM.** This most ancient Family was seated at Gislingham in Hertismere Hundred, where they were L<sup>ds</sup> and also of the Mannor of Rushes, till an Heir General marry'd with *Daundy* of Combs.

They bare az. a Fess or between 3 Geese arg. beak'd and peded g.

**GLANVILLE.** This was a great Family Temp. Hen. 1. and had large Possessions in Butlee, Benhall, Shuttam, and Shotsham. Their cheif Seat was at Butlee, where they founded a Priory, and an Abby at Leyston. *Randolph Glanville* was Lord Cheif Justice of England Temp. Hen. 2 and Rich. 1. He marry'd *Berta* the Daughter of *Theobald de Valoigns* Lord Parham, by whom he had Issue 3 Daughters, *Matilda*, *Amabella*, and *Helvisia*. *Matilda*, marry'd S<sup>r</sup> *Will<sup>m</sup> de Auberville*, *Amabella* Will de *Vesey*, and *Helvisia* marry'd *Walran* Lord of Midelham, and founded a Priory at Swainbye in Yorkshire An. 1190. where she was buried. About the same Time S<sup>r</sup> *Gilbert Glanville* left *Eliz.* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Wingville*. There were divers others Branches of this Family, tho', after this Time, they sunk to a lower Figure, and some of 'em continue to this Day.

They bear arg. a Cheif indented az.

**GLEMHAM.** This ancient Family was seated at Little Glemham in Plomesgate Hundred, and possess'd of an Estate of above 2000<sup>l</sup> a year, till those brave and loyal Gentlemen S<sup>r</sup> *Tho.* and S<sup>r</sup> *Sackville* Glemham joining and suffering with their abus'd, and at last martyr'd Sovereign, were forc'd to compound with Traytors and Regicides for their Estate.

They bear or a Chev. between 3 Torteauxes.

**GLEMISFORD.** This very ancient Family was seated at Glemisford in Babergh Hundred till about 23 *Hen.* 6 and then fail'd.

They bare arg. on a Bend az. 3 Plates cotiz'd g.

**GOLDING.** The first Time we meet with this Name in this County is 7. Ed. 6. when the King granted the Rectory of Poslingford in Risbridge Hundred and a Messuage call'd Stonehouse to *Tho: Golding* of London Gent. This is suppos'd to have been the Parsonage House, and is now call'd Newhouse, where lives *George Golding* Esq<sup>r</sup> who marry'd the Honourable *Annabella* eldest Daughter of *Scroop* Lord Viscount *How*, in the Kingdom of Ireland, by his first Lady, the Lady *Ann Maners* youngest Daughter of *John* Earl of Rutland, and hath a fair Estate in Poslingford, Clare, Barrow, Bury, and Garblesham in Norfolk.

He bears g. a Chev. bet. 3 Bezants or.

**GOLDINGHAM.** This most ancient Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at Belstead in Santford Hundred, where several of 'em lye buried. They were Lords of Belstead, and had a Moiety of the Mannor of Gislingham, with large, Possessions there, and in other Places 8. Ed. 2

And bare arg. a Bend wavy. g.

[S Allen de Goldingham, a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, Barry undy arg. g. a label, az.]

**GOOD.** This ancient Family was seated near Eye, till Ioan the Heir General marry'd to *Will<sup>m</sup> Sylliard* of Eye. They bare g. a Chev. bet. 3 Lyons rampt. arg.

**GOODWYNNE.** This Family was seated at Little

Stonham in Bosmere Hundred by Purchase of *Ierningham*, and afterwards sold their Estate to *Penelope* Daughter of *Tho: Earl Rivers*, and afterwards Wife of *Sr Will<sup>m</sup> Hervy*. Their Estate was reckon'd 600<sup>l</sup> a year,

And they bare or 3 Pales sab. on a Cheif g. 3 Martlets of the 1<sup>st</sup>

**GRAIE.** This most ancient Family was seated at Graies in Cavendish in Babergh Risbridge Hundred, after-ward call'd Colts Hall. They were Lords of Graies, Denston, and Stansfeild 8. *Ed.* 2 had one K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Cavendish, Waldingfeild, Bures, Cornarde, &c 3 Hen. 6

And bare arg. a Bend az. between 3 Mulletts g. some say Torteaux.

[*Sr Thomas Gray* a Knight in Suffolk in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he bare, az. a fess bet. 2 cheverons or. 3 labels g.]

**GREY.** *Henry* was Duke of Suffolk, Marquess of Dorset, and Lord Ferrers of Groby, son of *Tho: Grey* Marquess of Dorset. He was beheaded 1. *Mar.* for opposing the Queens match, and left 2 Daughters, *Iane* marry'd to the Lord *Guilford Dudley*, both beheaded for their Rebellion Ann. 1554 and *Catherine* marry'd to the Earl of Hertford. They were possess'd of ye Mannors and Adv. of Kelshall, Blythborough, Wysett, Roos, Kersey, and Leyham with divers other Lands 8 Hen. 8. 3 *Ed.* 6.

And bare Barry of 6 arg. and az. 3 Torteauxes in Cheif. g.

**GRIMSTON.** This Family was anciently seated at Rushangles in Hertismere Hundred, before they were possess'd of Bradfeild in Essex. They had a very good Estate in Rushangles, Thorndon, and Aspal-Stonham 4 *Eliz.*

And bare g. on a Fess sab. 3 Mulletts of 6 Points or. pierc'd of the Feild, in the dext<sup>r</sup>. Point of the Escutcheon a Spot erm.

**GOSNOLD.** This ancient Family was seated at Otely in Carlford Hundred. *John Gosnold* was Solicitor General 7 *Ed.* 6. 1552 *Rob<sup>t</sup> Gosnold Esq* was Justice of the Peace. 3 *Eliz.* and a man of great Repute in his Country. His eldest Son *Rob<sup>t</sup> Gosnold Esq* marry'd *Ann* the Daughter of *Sr Lyonell Talmach Baron<sup>ts</sup>* by whom he had Issue *Rob<sup>t</sup> Gosnold*, *John Gosnold* 3<sup>d</sup> Son of Justice Gosnold

was Gentleman Usher to Queen *Eliz* and King James I. and of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I and marry'd *Winifred* the Daught of *Walter Windsor* 3<sup>d</sup> Son of *Will<sup>m</sup>* Lord Windsor, and had Issue by her 5 Sons and 3 Daughters. *Rob<sup>t</sup>* Gosnold Esq. Grandson to the Justice, marry'd *Dorothy*, Daughter of the Lady *Cornwallis* by her first Husband *John Iegon* D.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich. This *Rob<sup>t</sup>* was a most loyal Gentleman and gallant officer, and serv'd his Majesty King Charles I. against his rebellious Parliament as Captain first, and afterwards Collonell of Foot: but sunk with the Royal Cause, and at last was forc'd to compound for his Estate, for acting according to the Laws of God and man, with those who first traml'd upon both, and then murder'd their sovereign. They bare party p' pale embattel'd or and az.

GOULSTON. *Ellen* Relict of *Theodore Gulston* Dr in Physick was possess'd of the impropriate Parsonage of Bardwell, and first obtain'd Leave of the King to annex it to the Vicarage, and make it presentative, and having the Donation of the Vicarage, she gave 'em both to S<sup>t</sup> Johns College in Oxford, in a pious Letter giving her Reasons for this Grant, to advance the Glory of God to her Power &c and begging a Blessing upon those who shou'd be chosen Rectors there, she commends the Deeds and Conveyances to the college for ever. (Two Folios are missing in original, the next page beginning thus abruptly):—Horningsheath and Rede, and 5 K<sup>nts</sup> Fees in Waldingfeilds, Dernford, Isham, Bradbrook, Foxherst and Ingham 8 Ed. 2. All these came to *Rob<sup>t</sup>* his son, who was also possess'd of the Manner of Badmundsfeild 9. Ed. 3. His son *Henry* together with these, was Lord of Monewdon 10 Rich. 2.

They bare or a Maunch. g.

[S<sup>r</sup> Laurence de Hameldon, a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare arg. fretty g. charged with fleur de lices, or. This S<sup>r</sup> Laurence was at the tournament at the town of Dunstable in the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Ed. 2.

HEATH. This Family was seated at Mildenhall in Lackford Hundred, till *Francis Heath* left Marg<sup>t</sup> his sole

Daughter and Heir marry'd to *George Bokenham* 20 Ed. 4. They were possess'd of a K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Thorpe 1. Ed. 3.

And bare arg. 3 gunstones. sab.

**HEMENHALL.** This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Hemenhall in Cotton in Hertismere Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Hemenhall* left 2 sons *Tho:* who dy'd without Issue, and *Ralph*, who was afterwards S<sup>r</sup> *Ralph*. He dy'd 2 Rich. 2. 1373, was buried in the Austine Fryars Church in Norwich, and left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to . . . *Poley*.

They bare or. upon a Fess g. 3 Escallops arg. between 2 Chev. g.

**HENGRAVE.** This great and very ancient Family was seated first at Mutford in Lothing Hundred, and afterwards at Hengrave in Thingo Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Hengrave* left a Son, was S<sup>r</sup> *Edm<sup>d</sup> de Hengrave* and held that Mannor, about the latter End of K. *John* or the Beginning of Hen. 3, of the Sacristary of S<sup>t</sup> Edmunds Bury by the annual Rent of 100<sup>s</sup> and 6<sup>d</sup>. His Son *Edm<sup>d</sup> de Hengrave* liv'd Temp. Ed. 1 and about 7 Rich. 2. They were Lords of Mutford Hundred and Town, Gysleham, Hengrave, Tuddenham and Barham, 8 Ed. 2

And bare arg. a Cheif indented g.

**HERVY.** This Family derives its Descent from *Rob<sup>t</sup> Fitz Hervayes* or *de Harvay* Duke of Orleans, who came into England with *Will<sup>m</sup>* the Conqueror, *Hervy* of Lyons, they say, was probably a Son of that Duke, whose son *Henry* was with Rich. 1. in his Wars, and in great Esteem with King *John*. From him the Herveys of Thurleigh Hall are descended in a direct Line, as are the *Hervys* of Ickworth from those of *Thurleigh-Hall*. *Tho.* the 2<sup>d</sup> son of *John Hervy* of Thurleigh-Hall marrying the sole Daughter and Heir of Drury of Ickworth, became seated there Temp. Hen. 7. S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Hervy* of Ickworth was a brave and loyal Gentleman, and with true Xtian Fortitude ventur'd his Life and Fortune in the Service of his King and Country Temp. Car. 1. and when God in his Providence, to punish a stubborn and rebellious People, was pleas'd to

suffer Wickedness to prosper, willingly parted with what he cou'd not keep with the Preservation of his Integrity. The Cause was then worth suffering for; but *Ætas Parentum peior Avis*, tulit nos nequiores, mox daturos Progeniem vitiosiore. The present Possessor of Ickworth, *John Hervy* Esq. marry'd first *Isabella* the sole Daughter and Heir of *S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Carr* of Sleaford in Lincolnshire, and 2<sup>dly</sup> *Eliz.* the sole Daughter and Heir of *S<sup>r</sup> Tho: Felton* by both which Ladys he hath a numerous Offspring. They were possess'd of the Monastery and Lands belonging to the Grey Fryars in Babwell 33 *Hen.* 8 the Mannor and Adv. of Wordwell 3 and 4 *Phil* and *Mar.*

And bear g. on a Bend arg. 3 Trefoils slippd vert. vid. *Bocking. Drury.*

**HETTERSETT.** This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated about Buxall in Stow Hundred, till *S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Hettersett* left *Iane* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Rob<sup>t</sup> Wachesham.*

They bare az. a Leopard full-fac'd ramp<sup>t</sup>. or.

**HEVENINGHAM.** This is thought to be one of the most ancient Familys in the County. They were Lords of Heveningham in Blithing Hundred 8. *Ed.* 2 and had large Possessions in divers other Places, and were K<sup>nts</sup> successively for many Generations. *Will<sup>m</sup>. Heveningham* was one of those daring Monsters, who usurp'd the authority of God; to whom alone Kings are accountable, and impiously sat in judgement upon his Anointed; But soon after the Family wither'd, and came to Nothing.

They bare quarterly or and g. a Border sab. charged with 10 Escallops. arg.

**HEWETT.** This Family was seated Brightwell-Hall in Carlford Hundred by Purchase of *Iermy.* *S<sup>r</sup> William Hewett* sold it to *S<sup>r</sup> Ant. Wingville* whose Son sold it to *Elsington* vid. *Els.*

They bare g. a Chev. engr. between 3 Owls arg.

**HITCHAM.** This Family was seated at Framlingham. *S<sup>r</sup> Robert Hitcham* gave the Mannor and Advow. to *Pembroke Hall* in Cambridge,

And bare g. on a Cheif or. 3 Torteauxes.

**HOBERT.** This ancient Family was seated at Dennington in Hoxon Hundred, and there continu'd till *John Hobert* left . . . his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Peter le Rouse*.

They bare erm. 3 Crescents arg. upon a Bend cotiz'd sab.

**HOLBROOK.** This very ancient Family was seated at Holbrook in Santford Hundred. 38 *H.* 3. and continu'd there several Descents. But about 23 *Rich.* 2. *John Holbrook*, the last of that Name, dy'd without Issue male, and left 3 Daughters and Coheirs, *Eliz.* the eldest, marry'd to *John Fitz-raff*; *Margt.* the 2<sup>d</sup> to *John Fastolph*; and *Agnes*, the 3<sup>d</sup> to *Tho: Tendring*. They were Lords of Holbrook and Nacton, 35 *Ed.* 3. and had Lands in Hintlesham, Rendlesham, Capell, Craneford, Wenham and Acton,

And bare a Chev. between 10 Cross Crossletts, g.

**HOLT.** *John* of Bury St Edmunds, about 4 *Eliz.* left 3 Daughters and Coheirs, *Ann*, the eldest, marry'd to *Henry Colling* of Bury; *Amy*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Hen. Cotton* of Norwich; and *Eliz.* the youngest to *Ant. Butler* of Hertfordshire.

They bare arg. upon a Bend engr. 3 Flower de Lys of the 1<sup>st</sup>

**HOPTON.** This ancient Family was seated at Cockfeild Hall in Yoxford in Blithing Hundred, till *Arthur Hopton* Esq. Son of *Sr Owen Hopton*, K<sup>nt</sup> left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Brook*. They were possess'd of the Mannor of Westwood in Blithborough 5. *Hen.* 7. the Priory of Bliborough, the Mannors of Bliborough and Hinton-Hall belonging to the same, and the Rectorys of Thorrington, Bramfeild, Wenhaston, the Chappel of Walderswick, and a Portion of Tithes in Blyford 30 *Hen.* 8. the Mannors of Yoxford, Muryells Brentthen, Stickland, and Middleton, Wysett, Eston-Bavente, Westleton, and Limbelds, 3 and 4 *Phil.* and *Mar.*

And bare erm. 2 Barrs, 3 Mulletts. or.

**HOTOSTE.** This ancient Family was seated at Columbine-Hall in Stowmarket, and continu'd there several

Descents. But at length *John Hotoste*, the last of that Name dy'd without Issue Male, and left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Ann*, the eldest marry'd to *James Tyrrell*, and . . . . the youngest to *Thos. Walter* of Parham.

They bare az. a Cross Mouline or.

HOVEL. This very ancient Family was seated at Little Blakenham in Bosmere Hundred, and continu'd there a long time. They were Lords of Wyverston and Chediston 8. Ed. 2. had Lands in Little Blakenham, Whaybred, Weston, and Risby,

And bare sab. a plain Cross, or.

[S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Hovell in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare sab. a Cross or. S<sup>r</sup> Stephen Hovell at the same time, he bare the same arms with 3 labells arg. This S<sup>r</sup> Stephen was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2<sup>d</sup>.]

HUNTINGFEILD. This most ancient Family was seated at Huntingfeild in Blithing Hundred, where they were Lords Temp. Ed. 1. as also of Linsted 8 Ed. 2. and about the Beginning of Ed. 3 they are thought to have fail'd.

They bare or on a Fess g. 3 Plates arg.

[S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> de Huntingfeild was a Knight Banaret in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare or. on a fess g. 3 plates, arg.]

HUNTINGFEILD was a Baron of this Realm Temp. Ed. 3 says Camden.

IENNEY. This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated first at Lownde in Lothing Hundred, where they were Lords 1. Ed. 3 and afterwards at Knodishall in Blithing Hundred. *John Ienney* had one K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Lownd, 1 Ed. 3 S<sup>r</sup> *Edw<sup>d</sup>. Ienney* was possess'd of the Mannor of Brodefled 8 *Hen.* 8 and the Estate of S<sup>r</sup> *Arthur Ienney* and S<sup>r</sup> *Rob<sup>t</sup>* his Son was reckon'd 1800<sup>£</sup> a year 1656.

They bare ermyn a Bend g. 2 Cotizes. or.

IEFFERY. This Family was anciently seated at Stansfeild in Risbridge Hundred, till a sole Daughter and Heir, about 5 *Hen.* 8 marry'd S<sup>r</sup> *Phil.* Tilney of Shelley.

They bare arg. a Chev. az. bet. 3 Martlets g.

**IERMY.** The first time we meet this ancient Name is in a Charter of a free Warren granted by *Ed. 2* to *Iohn Iermy* in all his Demesne Lands in Easton, Gosbecke, Codeham, Mendham, Medefeild, Linsted mag. and parv. Medefeild in all Probability was the Place, where they were seated; for *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Iermy*, who dy'd 8 *Rich. 2.* 1385, bequeath'd his Body to be buried in the Church of *S<sup>t</sup> Iohn Baptist* of Medfeild, now Metfeild, and gave c<sup>a</sup> ad factūr campanile de Medefeild, xx<sup>s</sup> towards repairing the Church of Mendham, and the same Summ to Gosbeck. Afterwards they remov'd to Bokenham-ferry, where *Iohn Iermy* dy'd 1487. 3. *Hen. 7.* but bequeath'd his Body to be buried at Metfeild; where also was buried *Iohn Iermy* his eldest Son, who marry'd *Isabella* the Daughter of *Iohn Hopton*, and dy'd 1504, 10. *Hen. 7.* After this they were seated at Brightwell-Hall in Carlford Hundred by Marriage with *Iaye*. *S<sup>r</sup> Francis Iermy* was High Sheriff 1587. a little after which the Family remov'd into Norfolk again, and are still seated there.

They bear arg. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup> guard<sup>t</sup>. g. vid. *Iaye*.

**IERMYN.** This ancient and Honourable Family was seated at Rushbrook-Hall in Thedwestry Hundred by Marriage with *Scotland*, *S<sup>r</sup> Tho Iermyn* was the first seated there, and he was Justice of Oyer Temp *Ioh.* *S<sup>r</sup> Ambrose Iermyn*, was High Sheriff about 1580, and marry'd *Ann* the 1<sup>st</sup> Daughter and Coheir of *Geor. Heveningham*, 2<sup>d</sup> Son of *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Heveningham* by . . . . . Brome his 2<sup>d</sup> Wife, by whom he had Issue *S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Iermyn*, who was High Sheriff. He left his Estate to *S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Iermyn*, who sold a great Part of it, and left the Remainder to *S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Iermyn*, his Son who was a gallant and loyal Gentleman, a faithfull Subject to his Prince, and a true Lover of his Country. He join'd with King *Charles 1<sup>st</sup>* against his rebellious Parliament, and served him faithfully both in Council and in the Feild, till he was murder'd by his own Subjects, and then was forc'd to compound with those bloody Murderers for his Estate. For these Services and Sufferings *Henry Iermyn*, Brother

of *S<sup>r</sup> Tho.*: at the Restoration, was created Lord *Iermyn* Baron of Bury, and afterwards Earl of *S<sup>t</sup> Albans*; he was also Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and *K<sup>nt</sup>* Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter. But he dying without Issue the Barony only descended to *Tho.* Lord *Iermyn*, who inherited the Honour and Loyalty of his Family, and was a steady adherent to the Royal Cause at the Revolution, and voted for recalling the King. This Lord dying without Issue male, the Estate came to 5 Daughters and Coheirs; but *S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Davers*, who marry'd the eldest, bought out the other 4, and is now seated at Ryshbrooke. They were possess'd of the Mannor and Adv. of Rysbrooke with divers other Lands 1 *Ioh.* Monks Bradfeild and Stanton 21 Hen. 8 Mannor of Croxton near Thetford, mannor of Swifts, with Lands in Thorpe-Morieux, Preston, and Bentley, Mannors of Tostock, Ould-hall, and Hoo, with Lands in Rougham and Buryfeild, and the Mannors of Bradfeild *S<sup>t</sup> Cleer*, Whelnetham, and Bardwell, with Woods call'd Monks Park, and Freewood 2. 4. 6 *Ed.* 6. Sicklesmore Meade 1 *Mar.* the Mannors of Witherdale and Wyke, being Part of the Lands belonging to the Priory of *S<sup>t</sup> Iohn* of Jerusalem, Mannors of Foxhall, Creeting, and Stonham, with the Rectory of Foxhall, being Part of the Lands belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich and ye Mannors of Nawnton and Watsfeild with Woods call'd Cressewood, Lowndewood, and Brianswood 3. 5. 20. *Eliz.*

They bare sab. a Crescent between 2 Estoyles in Pale arg. vid. *Ryshbrook*.

**IERNEGAN.** This most ancient Family was of great Note before the Conquest, and descended from the Danes, with whom they came into England, An. 1030. They were first seated at Horham in Hoxon Hundred, and afterwards at Somerley Town in Lothing Hundred by Marriage with *Fitzosborne*. *S<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Iernegan* was of the Privy Chamber to *Hen.* 8. *S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Iernegan* was knighted in the Feild by *Charles Brandon* Duke of Suffolk after the Battle and Surrender of Mont de Dier in France. They were Lords of Horham and Stouham Jerneg<sup>n</sup>. 8 Ed. 2.

the Mannors of Haverill, and Horsham with the Adv. the Priory of Heringflete with the Lands and Woods belonging to it 13. 38 Hen. 8. and the Mannors of Veales and Syleham 1 and 2 *Phil* and *Mary*, with divers other Lands, And bare arg. 3 square Buckles g. vid. *Fitzosburne*.

**ICHINGHAM.** This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Barsham in Wangford Hundred, till S<sup>r</sup> *Edw<sup>d</sup>. Ichingham* left 2 Daughters and Heirs, *Ann* the eldest, marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Owen Hopton*, and *Mary*, the youngest, to *John Blennerhassett*.

They bare az. a Frett arg.

**ICKWORTH.** This very ancient Family was seated at Ickworth in Blackbourn Hundred, till Tho: de *Ickworth* Temp. Hen. 3 left *Catherine* his sole D and Heir marry'd to *John Cockerell* of Orford.

They bare quarterly or and g. on a Bend vert 3 Martlets or.

**ILLIGHE.** This most ancient Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at *Brent-Illighe* in Babergh Hundred till S<sup>r</sup> *Edmund Illighe* left 2 Daughters and Coheirs *Sibylla*, the eldest, marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Roger de Boys*, and . . . the youngest, to *Mawrice Shelton*. They were Lords of *Brent-Illighe*, and had Lands in *Lawshall*, *Hawsted*, *Stannyfeild* and *Brent-Illighe*,

And bare ermyn 2 Chev. sab.

**ILKETSHALL.** This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Ilketshall in Wangford Hundred till an Heir General marry'd . . . *Park*.

They bare g. a Fess bet. 2 Chev. or a Canton ermyn.

**INSULA, Robert de al. Lisle** was seated at Newmarket Temp. *Rich<sup>d</sup>* 1. and left *Cassandra*, his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Rich<sup>d</sup> de Argenton*. This *Rich<sup>d</sup>* founded the Priory of *Wimondley*, which was afterwards their Burying Place. He also obtain'd a Charter for a Fair at Newmarket at the Feast of *Simon* and *Iude* the Apostles, and a weekly Market on Tuesdays at his Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Halesworth*, and dy'd 30 Hen. 3. 12. 46. leaving Issue *Giles* his Son and Heir. *Giles* had Issue *Reginald*, who

dy'd 11 Ed. 1. 1283, and left a Son *Reginald*: soon after which this House fail'd.

*Robt de Insula* bare or. a Fesse between 2 Chev. sab. *Richd. de Argenron* g. 3 cover'd Cups arg.

**IOYCE.** This very ancient Family was seated at Helmingham in Bosmere Hundred, and there continu'd many Descents. But at length . . . . . *Ioyce* dy'd without Issue male, and left *Edyth* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Lionell Talmache* of Bently, about 1 Hen. 7.

They bare arg. on a Chev. party p<sup>r</sup> pale, g. and az. 3 Escallops, arg.

**KEDINGTON.** This ancient Family liv'd at Kedington Hall in Risbridge Hundred Temp. *Ed.* 3 and *Rich* 2. Some have thought a younger Son of Barnardiston was then seated there, and . . . writt himself *de Kedington*; others, which is most probable, that they were only Tenants; because *Barnardiston* was certainly Lord of Kedington at that Time. Thus much is certain however viz. they had fair Possessions in Kedington, Withersfeild, Wickhambrook, Chevington, Chedber, Rede, and Stansfeild, where lives *Robt Kedington*, Gent. descended from *Robt Kedington* of Kedington Hall,

And bears ermyn upon a dexter Bend az. 3 Cross Curtelasses garnished or.

**KEMP.** This ancient Family was first seated at Gissing in Norfolk, but afterwards remov'd to Ubbeston in Blithing Hundred in Suffolk. *Sr Robert Kemp* was created Baronett March 14. 1641. 16 *Car.* 1

And bare 3 Garbs within a Border engrail'd or.

**KENTON.** *Nigillus de* was Lord of Kenton in Loes Hundred Temp. *Ed.* 2 and his Descendents continu'd there, tho' afterwards they assum'd the Name of *Ramsey*, till about 4 *Hen.* 6 and then *Ann*, the eldest Daughter and Coheir of that Family, was marry'd to *Piers Garneys*, by which Marriage he was seated at Kenton.

They bare g. 3 Rams Heads coupé arg.

**KING.** . . . left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Roger le Gryse* of Brokedish about 4 *Hen.* 6

And bare sab. on a Chev. arg. 3 Escallops sab.

**KNYTON.** This Family was anciently seated at Little Bradley in Risbridge Hundred, till . . . *Knyton* left *Ann* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Rich<sup>d</sup> le Hunt*.

They bare Barry of 8 arg. and az. on a Canton arg. a Tonne g.

**KNYVETT.** This Family was very ancient and of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree. Sir *Iohn Knyvett* was Lord Chancellor of England about 9 Ed. 3. His Son S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Knyvett* was seated at Mendlesham in Hertismere Hundred by Marriage with *Boutetort*. They were possesst of one K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Mendlesham 1 Ed. 3 and the Mannor afterwards by Marriage, the Mannors of Castlynes and Samford in Great and Little Waldingfeild, 6 Messuages, 300 acres of arable Land, 200 of Pasture, 40 of Meadow, and 60 acres of Wood, 13. Hen. 7. and the Mannors of Horham and Thorpe-Hall 5 Eliz.

They bare arg. a Bend and a Bordure engr. sab in Cheif on the Bend an Annulett of the Feild. vid. *Boutetort*.

**KYRKOT.** This Family is very ancient: they were Lords of Great Ashfeild, and had one Moiety of the Mannor of Ixworth, and also the Mannor of Owsden 3 Ed. 3;

And bare az. on a Cross arg. 5 Escallops g. vid. *Blonde*.

[S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Kirke tot, a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>, he bare, az. on a Cross arg. 5 Escallops. g.]

**KYTSO.** S<sup>r</sup> *Tho*: Son of S<sup>r</sup> *Tho*: Lord Mayor London, and one of the greatest Men of Estate in the County, was seated at Hengrave in Thingo Hundred, and left *Mary*, his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Tho*: Lord Darcy, Viscount Colchester, and Earl Rivers by whom she had 3 Daughters. *Eliz.* the eldest, marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Tho*: *Savage*, afterwards Earl Rivers; *Mary*, the 2<sup>d</sup>, to S<sup>r</sup> *Roger Manwood*; and *Penelope*, the youngest, first to S<sup>r</sup> *George Trenchard*, and afterwards to S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Gage*.

They bare sab. 3 Fishes hauriant arg. a Cheif or.

**LAMBORNE.** This most ancient Family were Lords of Polsted in Babergh Hundred Temp. Rich. 1. and continu'd there till about 35 Ed. 3 when *Will<sup>m</sup> Lamborne* left *Ioan* his Sister and Heir marry'd to *Will<sup>m</sup> Cheyneye*.

They bare arg. a Chev. sab.

**LAMPER.** This very ancient Family was possess'd of Brightwell-Hall in Carlford Hundred Temp Ed. 1. and had Lands in Great Waldingfeild and other Places, till *Will<sup>m</sup> Lamper* left *Catherine* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Lovyll*.

They bare arg. on a Bend engr. 3 Rams Heads cabosh'd of the 1<sup>st</sup>, arm'd or. vid. *Cavyle*.

[*Agnes* the D<sup>tr</sup> and Heir of the said *John Lovyll* and *Catharine* his wife married to *Philip Curson* of *Lethringset* in *Norfolk*.]

**LANEY.** This ancient Family was Seated at *Cratefeild* in *Blithing Hundred*,

And bare or on a Bend bet. 3 Flowers de Lys g. a Lyon pass<sup>t</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup> vid. *Cooke*.

**LANGETOT.** The Town of *Stow-Langetot* in *Blackburne Hundred* deriv'd its Name from this ancient Family, which was seated there, Temp. *Hen.* 1 and there continu'd very flourishing, till the latter end of *Hen.* 3<sup>d</sup> when *Rob<sup>t</sup> de Langetot* left *Matilda* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *S<sup>r</sup> Nich. Peachy*.

They bare or a Flower de Lys vert. vid. *LUVEL*.

**LANGHAM.** This very ancient Family was seated at *Langham* in *Blackbourn Hundred*, . . . *Langham* 4 Ed. 1 when the King march'd his Army into Scotland, paid for one K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in *Langham* 2 Marks for Scutage Mony. From him descended *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Langham* who, in the Reign of *Ed.* 3 marry'd *Iane* the sole Daughter of . . . *Roose* of *Radwinter*, by whom he had Issue *Will<sup>m</sup> Langham*, who marry'd *Iane* the Daughter and Heir of *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Warryll* of *Hemstead* in *Essex*, by whom he had Issue *John Langham* the Father of *George Langham* who marry'd *Catherine* the Daughter and Heir of . . . *Southcoat* of *Battlebridge*, by whom he had *Richard Langham*, who left *Alice* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Cotton* of *Panfeild*, in *Essex*.

They bare arg. a Fess g. a File in Cheif of 3 Points az.

**LEMAN.** This ancient Family is now seated at *Wenhaston* in *Blithing Hundred*,

And bear az. a Fess between 3 Dolphins embow'd arg.

LEGATT. This very ancient Family was seated at Pond-Hall in Hadleigh, where, and in the Neighbourhood, they had a very great Estate. *Helmyn Legatt* purchas'd it of *Rich<sup>d</sup> Kyslingburne* and *Cecily* his Wife sole Daughter and Heir of *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Gyfford* of Pond-Hall 33 *Ed.* 3. 1339, and marry'd *Alice* the sole Daughter and Heir of *S<sup>r</sup> Tho: Mandevill*, by whom he had one Son, *Tho.* who dy'd without Issue, and one Dau: *Ann*, who was his sole Heir, and marry'd *Edw<sup>d</sup> Doyle* of Staffordshire, by which Marriage he came to be possess'd of Pond-Hall. This *Helmyn* had so well acquitted himself in the Service of *Ed.* 3 that he rewarded him with, several particular Favours, as appears from the Grants yet extant. Per Breve de Privato Sigillo *Ed.* 3 concedit dilecto Valetto suo *Helmingo Legatt* Licentiam ad includendum Parcum, & liberam Warrenam in Dominicis suis de Hadley &c, dat. 28 Maii 1363. A.R. 38.

Pro bono et gratuito Servitio q<sup>d</sup> dilectus Armiger suus *Helmingus Legatt* Regi a longo Tempore impendit concedit eidem *Helmingo*, Officium Constabulari Castri Regis de Windsor una Cum Parco et Ballivatis infra Precinctum illum, durante Termino &c dat. 19 Feb. 1368. A.R. 43. *Ed.* 3 concedit dilecto Armigero & Servienti suo *H. Legatt* 2<sup>d</sup> ipse Mansum suum vocat le Pond-Hall muro de Petra and Calce sive de Palo firmare & kervillare &c dat. 3 Martii. 1370 A.R. 45.

Quæ omnia Rex approbat & concedit *Iohanni Doyle* Consanguineo and Hæredi *Helmingi Legatt* una cum Leta.

He bare arg. a Saltier engr. az. vid. *Gifford*.

[*Helming Legat* Esq. having obtained Licence of K. *Edw.* 3<sup>d</sup>. A.R. 49, gave at this time one tenement, with a cartelage or yard, thereto belonging, and a Garden with an entry leading thereto unto M<sup>r</sup> John Hariot Parson of Fen-church and to his Successors for ever, the house to be a parsonage-house and the garden to be a churchyard or burying-place for the parish. Barnes' Histo: of *Edw* 3<sup>d</sup>. p. 877.]

LOVAIN. This very ancient Family descended from *Geofry* Earl of Lovain, and Duke of Brabant. *Matthew* his Son was created Lord *Lovain* about 43 Hen. 3. *Matthew* Lord *Lovain* succeeded him, *Tho:* Lord *Lovain*

succeeded *Matthew*, *John* Lord *Lovain* succeeded *Tho*: and another *John* succeeded him, who left *Elionora* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup>. Bourcher* Temp Ed. 3 first Lord Cheif Justice of Ireland, after that Lord Chancellor of England, and at last Lord *Lovain* in Right of his Wife. They had Lands in *Drinkeston*, *Hopton*, and *Bildeston*, where their Cheif Seat in *Suffolk* was,

And bare g. billeted or. a Fess arg.

[*S<sup>r</sup> Thomas de Loveyne* a Knight in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he bare g. billetee or. a fess arg.]

**LOVELL.** This ancient Family was seated at *Brightwell-Hall* in *Carlford Hundred* by Marriage with *Lampet*, and there continu'd till *John Lovell* left *Agnes* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Philip Curson*. They were possess'd of the Mannor of *Aketon* 16 *Hen. 6* the Mannors of *Framsden*, *Boyland*, and *Cowston* 3. 12. 38 *Hen. 8*.

And bare arg. a Chev. az. betw 3 Squirrels sejant, g. vid *Lampet*.

**LOWDHAM.** This was a very ancient Family, of *Knts Degree*, and seated at *Lowdham-Hall*, till *John Lowdham* left *Iane* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Ralph Blennerhassett* of *Frens* in *Norfolk* about 22 *Ed. 4*.

They bare arg. 3 Escutcheons sab.

[*S<sup>r</sup> John de Lowdham*, a *Suffolk Knight* in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>*, he bare, arg. 3 escotcheons, sab.]

**LUKENOR.** This ancient Family was of *Knts Degree*, and seated at *Denham-Hall* in *Risbridge Hundred*, till a sole Daughter and Heir of *S<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup>. Lukenor* marry'd *S<sup>r</sup> Horatio Townsend* of *Rainham* in *Norfolk*. They were possess'd of the Mannor and Adv. of *Withersfeild*, 6 Messuages, 200 Acres of Land, 30 of Meadow, and 100 of Wood. 18 *Hen. 7*. the Mannor of *Denham*, with other Lands Temp. *Eliz*.

And bare az. 3 cheverons. arg.

**LUELLE.** This Family is of unknown Antiquity, and were Lords of *Stow-Hall* in *Blackbourn Hundred* till the Reign of *Hen. 1*. when *Hugo de Luvell*, the last of that Name, granted the Mannor of *Stow* in Fee to *Robt de*

*Langetot*, upon Condition that he shou'd never alienate it to any Religious Person, Religious House, or to the Jews. They bare g. a naked Man standing in pale proper, and covering his Privities with both his Hands.

**LYDSTON.** This ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Badingham in Hoxon Hundred by Marriage with *Carbonnell*. *Rob<sup>t</sup> de Lydston* left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Thomasine*, the eldest, marry'd to *John Goldingham*, and *Marg<sup>t</sup>* the youngest, to *Edw<sup>t</sup> Rowse* about H. 1. They bare vert 10 Bezants 4. 3. 2. and 1. vid. *Carbonnell*.

**MALLET** Robert was a Norman Baron, and Lord of Eye, where he founded a Monastery, and lyes buried in the Church.

**MANNOCK.** This ancient Family is now seated at Giffords-Hall in Stoke by Neyland in Babergh Hundred. *S<sup>r</sup> Francis Mannoek*, was created Baronett June 1. 1627. 2 Car. 1.

They bear Sab. a Cross formee flory arg.

**MANUEISME.** This very ancient Family was seated at Little Bradly in Risbridge Hundred, till *Manueisme* left *Ioane* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to . . *Harvy*. They bare g. 3 Bends arg.

[*S<sup>r</sup> Piers de Mardestone*, a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, az. 2 bars. arg. on a chief g. a Lyon passant or.]

**MARTIN.** This ancient Family is seated at Long Melford in Babergh Hundred, in which Church there are some fair Monuments of the Family. They were Lords of Overhall and Netherhall in Stansted 2 *Ed.* 6 with divers Lands in Melford,

And bare a Chev. bet. 3 Pheons sab.

[*Sir Roger Martin* was created Baronett Mart. 28. 1667. 19. Car. 2. and bare arg. a cheveron bet. 3 mascles. sab.]

**MELD** al. **MYLD.** This very ancient Family was first seated at Clare in Risbridge Hundred, and afterwards remov'd to Kentwell-Hall, where they continu'd till about 48 *Ed.* 3; when *Will<sup>m</sup> Meld* left *Mary* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Tho. Clopton Esq<sup>r</sup>* eldest Son of *S<sup>r</sup>*

*Walter Clopton* of Wickhambrook, the first *Clopton* who was seated at Kentwell-Hall.

This *Meld* bare arg. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. sab. a Fess componè or and az. vid. *Strabology*.

**METTINGHAM.** This very ancient Family was seated at Mettingham in Wangford Hundred,

And bare or a Chev. party p<sup>r</sup> pale az and g. coupè bet. 3 Mulletts sab.

**MOLINGTON.** This Family was very ancient and of Knts Degree till about 50 *Hen.* 3. when a sole Daughter and Heir marry'd *Richard Crane* of Stonham.

They bare arg. a Fess between 2 Chev. az.

[S<sup>r</sup>. John de Molington in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare arg. a fess bet. 2 Cheverons az.]

**MOUNTCHANSEY.** This most ancient and warlike Family was seated at Edwarston in Babergh Hundred. *Hubert de Montchansey* was Lord there in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, whose son *Waryne de Montchansey* succeeded him in that Lordship. *Hubert de Montchansey* son of *Waryne* marry'd *Muriell* the Daughter of *Peter de Valoignes*, and had Issue by her *Will<sup>m</sup>. de Montchansey*, who was a great soldier, and in high esteem, with *Ed.* 1 and the whole Kingdom, as appears from a Manuscript in *S<sup>r</sup> Symonds Dews's* Library, which gives this Account of his Death. D<sup>r</sup> *Will* de Montchansey obsidebat quoddam Castrum in Wallia, & dum ipse and Familia sua quendam Murum effodebant, ut in dictum Castrum pateretur Ingressus, cecidit Murus super ipsum et Familiam suam, et ita in Amaritudine Cordis, tamen Vultu incomposito, Tributum Mortis persolvebat. In cujus Casu tota Gens Anglicana condoluit, quia Miles strenuus & fortis, et in Bello circumspetus ab omnibus habebatur. Collect. Hist. D. Sym. *Dews.* 112. b. This *Willm de Montchansey* marry'd . . . the Daughter of *Dalbany* Earl of Arundel, by whom he had Issue 2 Sons *Waryne*, the eldest, who dy'd without Issue, and *Willm* who marry'd *Beatrix* the Daughter of *Will<sup>m</sup>. Beauchamp*, and Relict of *Tho: Fitzoates*, by whom he had Issue one son *Tho.* born 32 *Ed.* 3 who was the Father of *S<sup>r</sup> Tho. de Montchansey* who

marry'd *Beatrice* the Daughter of Sir *Edm<sup>d</sup> Vauncey*, and by her had *Iane* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Rich<sup>d</sup>. Waldegrave*. S<sup>r</sup> *Tho*: dy'd 29 Hen. 6.

And bare 12 Closetts arg. and az.

MONTCHANSEY WARYNE de was so vastly wealthy, that he was call'd the English Cræsus, and dy'd worth above 200,000 Marks, according to *Camden*.

MOORE. St. This very ancient Family was of Knts Degree, and seated near Ipswich, but fail'd about the Reign of Hen. 3.

They bare ermyn 2 Chev. g. and a Label az.

MOORE *John* was a Merchant and Portman of Ipswich and a wise and Religious Man. He dy'd 1587, and left 6 Daughters and Coheirs *Ann*, the eldest, marry'd to *Tho. Kemp* of Brisett, *Thomasine*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Roger Ofeild* Merchant of London: *Margaret*, the 3<sup>d</sup> to *Robt Flycke* of Creeting. *Eliz.* the 4<sup>th</sup> to *Walter* Merchant of London, *Mary* the 5 to S<sup>r</sup> *George Waldegrave* of Hitcham, and *Ioan*, the youngest, to . . . *Walker* of Westminster,

And bare arg. a Fess between 3 Mulletts az.

MONHALT. This very ancient Family was seated at Framsdén-Hall in Thredling Hundred, and there flourish'd a long Time; but at Length the Issue Male fail'd and 2 Daughters and Coheirs marry'd to *Ratcliff* and *Wythe*. *Robt de Montealto* was Lord of Framsdén 3. Ed. 1. by Marriage with the Heir General of *Albany*, who had been seated there for several Descents. He was Lord of Ashfeild and Wynston 9 Ed. 2

And bare az. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. arg.

[*Robt de Monhalt* was at the siege of Kaerleverock in Scotland with *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* in the 28th year of his reign A.D. 1300. he was in the first or advanced guard, he bare az. a Lyon rampant arg. This *Robt* was afterwards made a Knight Banaret by *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>*]

MORTIMER. This ancient Family descended from the Mortimers of Norfolk, and was seated at Preston in Babergh Hundred till the latter end of *Hen. 6* when an Heir General marry'd to *Ferrers* of Buers.

They bare az. florited arg.

**MORIEUX.** This very ancient Family was seated at Thorpe in Cosford Hundred, from whom the Town is call'd Thorpe-Morieux to this Day. S<sup>r</sup> *Hugo de Morieux* was Knt of the Shire 6. 7. Ed. 2. Tho<sup>s</sup>. de Morieux was Knt. of the Shire 28 Ed. 3. They had great Possessions at Thorpe, Brettenham, Felsham, and thereabouts till about 3 Rich. 2. but then, the male Line failing, S<sup>r</sup> *Tho Morieux* left *Alice* marry'd *Ann* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Lawrence Pell* Gent. by whom he had Issue 5 Sons and 5 Daughters, and dy'd An. 1635 *Robert Naunton* his eldest son succeeded him, but dying without Issue the Estate came to *Henry Naunton* 3<sup>d</sup> son of William, who marry'd *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Everard Ashby* Esq. and dy'd An. 1646. There are many fine Monuments of the Family in Letheringham Church. They were Lords of Alderton 9 Ed. 2 and possess'd of the Priory of Letheringham, the Rectorys of Letheringham, Chasefeild and Hoo, with a Portion of Tithes in Hachston, and other Lands in Parham, Hachston, and Framlingham, And bare sab. 3 Martlets arg. vid. *Wingville*.

**NASE.** Reynold sans was a brave soldier, and so call'd because he had lost his Nose with *William* the Conqueror in his Wars. For reward his Bravery the King granted him many and particular Favours, and, among the rest, the Lordship of Lidgate in Rishbridge Hundred. But he going a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem gave it to the Abby of Bury S<sup>t</sup> Edmunds.

**NEVILLE** Ralph was seated at Blithborough in Blithing Hundred by Marriage with *Euphemia* sole Daughter and Heir of S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn de Glevering* whose Family had been seated there many Descents. He obtain'd a Charter 4 Ed. 3 for a Market every Monday, and 2 Fairs every year, one on the Eve of the Annuntiation of our Lady and the Feast Day following, the other on the Eve and Day of her Nativity. This Family continu'd very flourishing for many Descents, And bare g. a Saltier arg. charg'd with an Annulett of the 1<sup>st</sup>

**NEEDHAM.** This ancient Family was seated at

Barking-Hall in Bosmere Hundred w<sup>th</sup> Mannor did belong to the Crown, till S<sup>r</sup> *Francis Needham* Knt bought it of King James 1. He left it to *Tho. Needham* Esq his eldest Son, who marry'd *Mary*, the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Iermey* of Brightwell, Knt. but sold the Estate to *Francis Theobald* Esq.

They bare az. a Bend engr. bet. 3 Bucks Heads caboss'd arg.

**NOONE.** This ancient Family was of Knts Degree, and seated at Martlesham in Carlford Hundred by Marriage with *Verdon*. They were originally of Shelfanger in Norfolk; but upon this Match remov'd, and continu'd very flourishing for several Descents.

They bare or a Cross engr. vert. vid *Verdon*.

**NORTH.** This ancient and Honourable Family descended from the Lord *North* of Catlidge in Cambridgeshire, and spread itself into several considerable Branches seated at Mildenhall in Lackford Hundred, at Finborough in Stow Hundred, and at Laxfeild in Hoxon Hundred. They were possess'd of the Mannor of South-Elmham with the Adv. of S<sup>t</sup>. Peters, S<sup>t</sup> James, S<sup>t</sup> Marg<sup>ta</sup>, S<sup>t</sup> Michaels, and All Saints there, the Adv. of the Church of Sumerfeild, the Mannor of Undeley, and 3 Messuages in Undeley and Lakenheath 32, 33 *Hen.* 8. the Mannors of Aspalls in Mildenhall 21 *Eliz*, and the Mannor of Finborough *Iac.* 1. with divers other Lands in Laxfeild, Wickhambrook &c.

And bear az. a Lyon passant bet. 3 Flower de Lys arg.

**NORWICH.** This very ancient Family is beleived by the most judicious Armourists to be descended from the *Bigods* Earls of Norfolk. About the Reign of *Rich.* 1. for the Distinction of Familys, Syrnames began to be us'd in England, and younger Brothers, knowing that the elder only kept their Fathers Name, assum'd to themselves Syrnames from the Places of their Birth, or from Mannors or Lands allotted to 'em. According to this Custom S<sup>r</sup> *John Norwich* assum'd for his Syrname the Place of his Birth (changing his Fathers Coat in some particular, but still bearing the same Partition and Charge) and seated

himself at Mettingham in Wangford Hundred, where he built the Castle Temp. *Ed.* 3. and founded the Collegiate Church St Marys, which he endow'd with the yearly Revenues of 202<sup>℥</sup> : 07<sup>s</sup> : 05<sup>d</sup> : Mettingham Castle was his Principal Seat ; but he had Lands in Yoxford, Theberton, Mellys, Bramford, Cokely, Ilketshall, Heringswell, Bradfeild and Dalham, and about 15 *Ed.* 3. left *Margaret* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Robert de Ufford* the first Earl of Suffolk.

He bare party p<sup>r</sup> pale az. and g. over all a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. ermyn.

**OAKE.** This very ancient Family was seated at Shribland-Hall in Barham in Bosmere Hundred, by Marriage with *Shribland*, and there continu'd very flourishing, till *Philip Oake* left *Katherine* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Tho. Booth*, who by this Match was seated at Shribland-Hall.

They bare sab. on a Fess arg. between 6 Acorns, or 3 Oak Leaves vert. vid. *Shribland*.

**OFEILD.** This Family was very ancient,  
And bare or on a Bend g. 3 Crosses patee fitchèe arg.

**PAKENHAM.** This very ancient Family was seated at Pakenham, in Thedwestry Hundred, where they continu'd about six Descents, and then *John de Pakenham* left *Margaret* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to St *William Bardwell*. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Pakenham, Bardwell, and a Moiety of Ixworth 3 *Ed.* 2. Walsham and a Moiety of Fakenham 26. 35. *Ed.* 3. and the Mannor of Ashfeild in Thredling Hundred 6 *Rich.* 2. And bare quarterly or and g. in the 1<sup>st</sup> an Eagle display'd vert. vid. *Valoignes*.

[Sir Edward de Pakenham in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, quarterly or. g. on the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter an Eagle, v.]

**PARKE.** This ancient Family was seated at Ilkelshall in Wangford Hundred, till a sole Daughter and Heir was marry'd to *John Duke* of Brampton, They were possess'd of the Chappel of St Parnells without the Southgate at Bury 1 and 2 *Phil.* and *Mar.* the Mannor of Stoake-Ash, a Close call'd Nabbe, with 18 Acres of Meadow, and 4 of Pasture in Barningham, with divers other Lands in Ilkelshall, And bare az an Eagle display'd arg. vid Ilkelshall.

**PARKER.** This Family was seated at Arwarton in Santford Hundred by Purchase of *S<sup>r</sup> Drue Drury*. *S<sup>r</sup> Philip Parker* was created Baronett July 16. 1661. 13 *Car.* 2. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Tydenhawberie 36 *Hen.* 8. Danerells 3. *Ed.* 6. Kettlebarston 1 and 2 *Phil.* and *Mar.* Arwarton with the Adv. and Rothenhall and Kingstones, 16 and 17 *Eliz.*

And bare arg. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. sab. crown'd or; but they have another Coat, viz. arg. a Lyon pass<sup>t</sup>. g. bet. 2 Bars sab. charg'd with 3 Bezants, in cheif 3 Bucks Heads, caboss'd of the 3<sup>d</sup>.

**PEACHY.** This most ancient Family was of Knts Degree, and first seated at Great Thurlowe in Risbridge Hundred, and afterwards at Stow-Langetot in Blackbourn Hundred. *S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Peachy* had Issue by his Wife *Matilda Langetot* 2 Sons, *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn* and *S<sup>r</sup> Reginald*. *Matilda*, who was the Heir of *Langetot*, enfeoff'd her Son *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn* of that Mannor During his Widowhood, as appears by her Deed yet extant: but he dy'd without Issue. *S<sup>r</sup> Reginald* had 2 Sons *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn* and *S<sup>r</sup> Ieffery* who dy'd without Issue. *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Peachey* had 3 Daughters *Amicia*, *Catherine*, and *Margaret*, who sold the Mannor to *Robert Davy de Ashfeild*; but to whom they marry'd does not appear. They were Lords of Great Thurlow, and Stow Langetot Temp. *Hen.* 3. and had 5 K<sup>nts</sup> Fees in Dalham, Little Bradly, Elvedon, Clopton, Bures, Hartest, Middleton, Botsham, Madewell, and Gestingthorpe 8 *Ed.* 2.

They bare arg. a Fess bet. 2 Chev. g. vid. *Langetot*.

[*S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Peche*. at the same time, he bare, arg. a fess bet. 2 cheverons. g. 3 labels. az.

*S<sup>r</sup> Robt Peche*, at the same time, he bare the same arms with the labels bezanted.

*S<sup>r</sup> . . . . . Pechey*, at the same time he bare arg. a chevron, g. a border sab. bezanted.

*S<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Peche* above mentioned was at ye tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of *Edw.* 2<sup>d</sup>.]

**PETTOUR BALDWIN LE** held the Mannor of Langhall and certain Lands in Hemingston by a very merry Tenure viz. every Christmas Day to appear before the King, and in his Presence to dance, to make his Cheeks cry Buc, and ut peditum emitteret. Ea fuit illorum Temporum aperta and lata Hilaritas, says *Camden*.

PETTUS. This ancient Family was seated at Cheston in Blithing Hundred, *Sr Iohn Pettus* was an honest and loyal Gentleman, and serv'd his King and Country faithfully against the Parliament in the first great Rebellion, and suffer'd for both, being forc'd to compound for his Estate with those Savages, who subsisted by Blood, and the Ruin of their Fellow Creatures.

They bare g. a Fess arg. bet. 3 annulets or.

PEYTON. This most ancient Family was seated first at Peyton-Hall in Ramsholt in Wilford Hundred. About 29 *Ed.* 3 saith Camden, they were seated at Peyton Hall in Boxford in Babergh Hundred by Marriage with *Gernoon*, from whence they removed to Isleham in Cambridgeshire by Marriage with *Bernard*, Temp. H. 6. Iohn de Peyton was K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire, 28. 29 *Ed.* 3.

They bare sab. a Cross engr. or. vid. *Garnoon*.

PHILIBERT St. This most ancient Family was seated at Lackford in Thingow Hundred. *Hugo de Sr Philibert* liv'd there Temp. Ed. 1. He left *Iohn* his Son and Heir, who obtain'd a Charter for a free Warren in his Mannor of Lackford 10 *Ed.* 2. They continu'd till about 10 *Rich.* 2, and then fail'd.

They bare Bendy of 6 arg. and az.

PHILIPS. *Sr William* marry'd *Ioan* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas* Lord *Bardolph*, and was by *Hen.* 5. created Lord *Bardolph* in Right of his Wife. His Seats were *Bardolchs* Hall in Ilkelshall, and *Dynnington*, where he founded a Charity for 2 Preists to celebrate Divine Service every Day, and to pray for the good Estate of himself and *Ioan* his Wife, during this Life, and for their Souls after their Departure, also for the Souls of *Hen.* 4 and *Hen.* 5. and all the faithfull deceas'd. He was K<sup>nt</sup> of the most noble order of the Garter, and left *Elizabeth* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Iohn* Lord Viscount *Beamond*,

And bare az. 3 Cinque foyles or. vid. *Beamond*.

PLAYTERS. This ancient Family is seated at Saterly-Hall in Wangford Hundred. *Sr Tho. Playters* was High

Sheriff An. 1607, his Estate was reckon'd 2000<sup>l</sup> a Year; he was a worthy Patriott, and the last Baronett created by King *James* 1.

They bare bendy wavy of 6 arg. and az. vid. *Dennys*.

POLEY. This very ancient Family of Knts Degree spread itself into several flourishing Branches seated at Boxted Hall in Babergh Hundred, Columbine-Hall, in Stowmarket, and at Badley in Bosmere Hundred, Boxted is the elder House, and they have been K<sup>nts</sup> successively for many Generations. S<sup>r</sup> *John Poley*, the last K<sup>nt</sup> of this Branch, was a Gentleman of a sound Understanding, a sincere Heart, and a plain, primitive, and open Behaviour, a loyal subject, and a true Lover of his Country. He was chosen Burgess of Sudbury without his Knowledge, and sat in the Convention against his Inclination; where, in that memorable Debate January 28, 1688 whether the Throne were vacant, he made the following short Speech, M<sup>r</sup> Speaker.

I am sent hither to do the Church and Cesar Right, to vindicate the Doctrines of one, and preserve the Majesty of the other: both which are in Danger from Gentlemens Arguments in the Debate of this Day. M<sup>r</sup> Speaker, here is an Affair of the greatest Weight before us, both as we are Christians and Englishmen; no less than the deposing a King, whom we have sworn Allegiance to. Will our Religion or our Laws, justify such a Proceeding? I know, they will not. Gentlemen indeed have laid a mighty Stress upon the Original Contract; and urg'd the Vacancy of the Throne from his Majestys Breach of that. But, I hope, we shall not proceed rashly in a matter of such Consequence to us and our Posterity. And therefore I move, that this Debate be adjourn'd, till the Original Contract be produc'd, and laid upon the Table for the Members to peruse, that we may see whether his Majesty has broke it, or no.

After the P—— and P——ss of O. were declar'd K—— and Q—— contrary to our known Laws, S<sup>r</sup> *John* retir'd to his Seat at Boxted, and never acted in a public Station

afterwards ; but liv'd and dy'd. enjoying the Comforts of a private Life and a good Conscience. belov'd and lamented by all, who had the Honour to know him. He left Issue one Son, *John Poley Esq.* now of Borted, and one Daughter, *Elizabeth*: both unmarried.

They bear or a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. sab.

**POOLE DE LA.** This most ancient and noble Family rais'd it self at first by Merchandise. *S<sup>t</sup>. Richard de la Poole* lent *Ed. 3.* a great Summ of Mony, when he was distress'd at Mortaigne in France. for which he was honour'd with the Girdle military and Bannerett, and endow'd with a 1000 Marks a year. He left *Michael de la Poole*, who marry'd *Elizabeth* the sole Daughter and Heir of *S<sup>t</sup>. Iohn Wingrille*, Steward to the Black Prince. He was the first Earl of Suffolk, and Lord Chancellor of England, but for his Pride was banish'd into France, and dy'd at Paris 13 *Rich. 2.* To him succeeded *Michael de la Poole*, who marry'd *Catherine* the Daughter of *Hugo* Earl of Stafford, and dy'd at the Seige of Harflew. 3 *Hen. 5.* He left 2 Sons, *Michael*, who was kill'd at the Battle of Agincourt, and *William*, the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl, created Marquess 22 *Hen. 6.* and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. He was banish'd the Realm, and beheaded on the Sea. 28 *Hen. 6.* To him succeeded *Iohn de la Poole*, the 2<sup>d</sup> Duke of Suffolk, who had 3 Sons, and dy'd for Sorrow after the Loss of Stoke-Feild, where *Iohn de la Poole*, Earl of Lincoln, his eldest Son was kill'd s.p. 2 *Hen. 7.* *Edmund de la Poole*, the 2<sup>d</sup> son, and Earl of Suffolk, was beheaded for Treason 5 *Hen. 8.*

*Richard de la Poole*, the 3<sup>d</sup> son was kill'd at the Battle of Pavy, after he had been banish'd the Realm: at whose Death this noble Family was extinguish'd, there being then only 2 sisters left, viz. *Ann* who marry'd the Duke of Rothsay in Scotland, and *Elizabeth* who marry'd *Henry Lovell*, who was kill'd at the Battle of Dixmude in Flanders 1489. They were possess'd of ye Castle, Village, Mannor and Honour of Eye in the Hundreds of Hertismere and Stow, 69 Acres of Land in Wingfeild, and

16<sup>s</sup> : 8<sup>d</sup> : yearly out of the Mannor of Combs 3. 7. *Hen.* 5. the Mannor, Park, and Adv. of Wiberston, the Mannors and Adv. of Thorndon, and Watsfeild, and Stratford near Benall 1 Rich. 3.

And bear az. a Fess bet. 3 Leopards Faces or. Their Seat and Burying-Place was at Wingfeild, vid. *Wingville*.

**POOLE.** The Father of *Rich. de la Poole* was Mayor of Kingston upon Hull, and a Merchant. *Michael de la Poole* was succeeded by his 2<sup>d</sup> son *William*, his eldest Brother being kill'd at Agincourt. This *William* was really a great and deserving Man. He lost a Father and 3 Brothers in the French War, he himself was in that Service 34 years, for 17 of which he never saw his native Country, he was once taken Prisoner, and paid 20,000<sup>l</sup> for his Ransom. These Services and Sufferings drew upon him the Favour of his Prince, and the Envy of the People, and at last, after he had been a Privy Councillor 15 Years, K<sup>nt</sup> of the Garter 30, and a Soldier 34, (*Camd. Brit. p. 341*) he was banish'd for a Trifle, and as he was going over into France, was intercepted by his Enemys, and by them beheaded at Sea. *John de la Poole*, his son, marry'd the Sister of *Edw.* 4 by whom he had Issue *John* Earl of Lincoln, who was declar'd Heir of the Crown by *Rich.* 3<sup>d</sup>. which occasion'd the Ruin of the Family. For they took up Arms against *Hen.* 7. and were routed at Stoke Feild; where the Earl of Lincoln was killed, and the old Duke afterwards dy'd of Greif, and the whole Family was ruin'd at once.

**PRESTON.** This most ancient Family was seated at Barking, in Bosmere Hundred, but fail'd about 20 Ed. 3. They bare ermyn on a Cheif sab. 3 Cresets. or.

**PRETTIMAN.** This Family is ancient and of Knts Degree. S<sup>r</sup> *John Prettiman* liv'd at Bacton in Hertismere Hundred Temp *Iac.* 1. but afterwards remov'd into Gloucestershire. There are other Branches still left at Wetherden, Bacton, and Gislingham.

They bare g. a Lyon passant bet. 2 barulets and 3 mullets. or.

**PURPETT.** This very ancient Family was seated at

Newborne in Carlford Hundred, till *Edward Purpett* sold the Estate to *Sr Richard Broke* of Nacton.

They bare party pr pale or and sab. a Fess engr. counter-chang'd, upon the 1<sup>st</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> a Horse Head eras'd counter colour'd as the Feild.

PYPARDE. This most ancient Family was of Knts Degree, and seated at Hintlesham in Santford Hundred, till *Sr William Pyparde* left 2 Daughters, and coheirs, . . . . the eldest marry'd to *Waryne* Lord Lysle, Rhoisia, the youngest, to *Sr Edmund Pakenham*, about 2 Rich. 2. They were possess'd of one Moiety of the Village of Hintlesham with the Adv. 6 *Hen.* 3. the whole Mannor 13 Ed. 1. the Mannor of Finberge 3 Ed. 2.

And bare arg. 2 Barrs az. a Cinquefoyle or in a Canton of the 2<sup>d</sup>.

QUAMFORD was the Name of a very ancient Family, tho' it was afterwards changed, and better known by the Name of *Wentworth*. *Sr John Wentworth*, marry'd . . . the Daughter of *Robert Southwell* of Barham, by whom he had Issue *Sr John Wentworth*, who was High Sheriff 1619. He marry'd *Ann* the Daughter of *Sr Stephen Soame* of Little Thurlow; but having no Children laid out Abundance of Mony in Water-workes, Groves &c, and made Somerly Hall, where he was seated, one of the most charming Places in England. *Sr John* was a Man of a generous Temper, a great Patron of Religion, and Honesty, and had an Estate of 3000<sup>l</sup> a Year, which he left to *John Garneys*,

And bare az. a Saltier erm. bet. 4 Spread Eagles arg.

QUAPLODE was a very ancient Family, but when extinct is uncertain.

They bare Barry of 6 or and az. over all a Bend g.

QUINEY. When this ancient Family was extinct is uncertain;

But they bare g. 7 Mascles or.

REDDISHAM. This ancient Family was of Knts Degree, and seated at Reddisham in Wangford Hundred, till *Sr John Reddisham* left *Elizabeth* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Sr Heveningham*.

They bare arg. florited g.

REAVE. *George* was Lord of Monewden in Loes Hundred 20 *Eliz.* and died 1601 leaving *William Reve* his Son and Heir about 16 years of Age,

And bare g. a Chev. vary or and az bet. 3 Roses arg.

RIVETT. This Family is very ancient, and was first seated at Rushangles in Hertismere Hundred, and afterwards at Bildeston by Purchase. *William of Wickham* Bishop of Winchester gave a fine Cup to this Family, and also a Privelege in Winchester Schooll, that if any Son descended from it goes hither, he is from the Time of his Admission to have Victum, Vestitum, & omnia necessaria, and then to be preferr'd in New College in Oxford, which was founded by the Bishop. This Privelege was challeng'd and enjoy'd not many years since. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Ribost and Brandston 5 *Hen.* 7. Brome-feild and Cretingham, 4. 12. *Eliz.*

And bare arg. 3 Barrs in Cheif, so many Trivetts sab.

ROKETT. This most ancient Family was seated at Ringshall in Bosmere Hundred. *John de la Rokett* about 20 Ed. 3. had Lands in Stoke, and at Colekirk, Retingham, and Gately in Norfolk. His Issue male failing, he left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Bruyn*, the ancestor of *S<sup>r</sup> Maurice Bruyn*, whose Daughter and Heir marry'd *S<sup>r</sup> William Brandon* Father of *Charles Brandon* Duke of Suffolk.

They bare Lozengée g. and erm.

[Richard Rokel was at the Assault of Kaerleverock in Scotland the 28<sup>th</sup> of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> A.D. 1300, he bare, masculy g. er. *S<sup>r</sup> Richard de la Rokele* in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare masculy g. er.

ROOKWOOD. This very ancient Family was seated at Coldham-Hall in Stanningfeild in Thedwestry Hundred by Marriage with, *Swinburne*. *Rookwood* built Euston, which was reckon'd one of the largest Houses in the County, and afterwards was sold to *George Feilding* Earl of Desmond. They were possess'd of the Mannor of Aketon call'd Rookwoods, and Coldham 15. 20. Rich. 2 Rigmores Grange 35 *Hen.* 8 Mannor of Knatshall, and

Mannor and Grange of Livermere 4 and 5 *Phil.* and *Mar.* and the Mannor of Stantons 19 *Eliz.*

And bare arg. 3 Chess Rooks 2 and 1. under a Cheif sab. vid. *Swinburn. Burygate.*

ROOSE. That this Family was not only most ancient but also very great appears from their several Inter marriages with ye best Familys in the County. They were seated at Roose al. Roshall in Beccles Temp. *H.* 3. The last Time we meet with this Name, is among the Benefactors to Trinity College Library in Cambridge, where *Roose* of Mildenhall is mention'd. They were Lords of Sibton, 1660, 12. *Car.* 2.

They bear sab. a Fess indent, or. between 3 Crescents arg. vid. *Clouting. Hobert. Wafre.*

[W<sup>m</sup> de Roos was at the siege of Kaerleverock in Scotland, with Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> in the 28<sup>th</sup> year of his reign A.D. 1300, he was in the second guard, he bare g. 3 water-bougets ar. This W<sup>m</sup> de Roos was afterwards made a Knight Banaret by Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>]

ROYDON. This most ancient Family was seated at Roydon in Santford Hundred. *Thomas Roydon* was Lord there 8. *Ed.* 2. S<sup>r</sup> *Robert Roydon* dy'd 1479, leaving 2 sons *Walter* and *Ralph*. *Walter* left *Alice* his sole D. and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Andrew Buers*. *Ralph* settl'd at Ramsey in Essex, where, after 6 Descents, a sole Daughter and Heir marry'd *Lucas*.

They bare chequée arg. and g. a Cross az.

RYSBY. This Family were originally Clothiers, and liv'd first at Naunton, afterwards at Lavenham, and at last at Thorpe-Morieux in Cosford Hundred. They were possess'd of the Manors of Thorpe-Morieux and Gorges with the Adv. of Thorpe, 6 Messuages, 400 Acres of Land there, and in Brettenham, Hitcham, Kettlebaston, Cockfield, and Preston, the Mannors of Brockshall and Maidenhall with the Adv. of Felsham, 4 Mess. 500 Acres of Land, and 40<sup>l</sup> yearly Rent in Felsham, Drinkeston, Monks-Bradfield, and Rattlesden. 7 *Ed.* 6.

And bear g. on a Bend arg. 3 Cross Crossletts sab.

RYSHBROOKE. This Family is of unknown Antiquity, seated at Ryshbrooke in Thedwestry Hundred, and went

by the Name of *Scotland* de Ryshbrooke Temp *Hen. 2*  
*Michael Scotland* de Ryshbrooke left *Agnes* his sole  
 Daughter and Heir marry'd to *S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Iermyn. 1 Ioh.*

They bare sab. a Fess bet. 3 Roses or.

[*S<sup>r</sup> Andrew de Sagevyle*, a Suffolk Knight in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he bare, quarterly or. g. a bend, wavy.]

**SAMPSON.** This Family was very ancient, of Knts Degree, and seated first at Brettenham in Cosford Hundred, and afterwards at Playford by Marriage with *Fellbridge*: where, after 3 Descents, *S<sup>r</sup> Tho: Sampson* left *Margery* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Robert Felton* of Shottely about 15. *Hen. 7.*

They bare g. a plain Cross arg. billeted sab. vid. *Fellbridge.*

**SAXHAM.** This most ancient Family was seated at Thurston in Thedwestry Hundred, till *S<sup>r</sup> Simon Saxham* left Ioan his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Nicholas Drury.* They were Lords of Thurston, Saxham, Ixworth, *Walsham*, and *Rede* 20 *Ed. 3.*

And bare arg. 6 Cross Crossletts g. a Cheif indent. az.

[*S<sup>r</sup> . . . de Saye*, a Suffolk Knight in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he bare, quarterly, or. g. a Lyon passant on the first quarter. az.

**SCALES.** This ancient Family descended from the Lord *Scales* of Norfolk, and was seated at Wetherden in Stow Hundred, till about 38. *Hen. 6.* when *S<sup>r</sup> Robert Scales* remov'd out of Wetherden; soon after which the Family fail'd.

They bare g. 6 Escallops arg. a Crescent for Difference.

**SECKFORD.** This ancient Family was seated at Seckford-Hall in Woodbridge from *Ed. 2* to *Car. 1.* and then Captain *Seckford*, the last of that Name, dying without Issue, left Seckford Hall to *Dorothy* his Wife, who was Daughter of *S<sup>r</sup> Henry North.*

They bare erm. on a Fess g. 3 Escallops arg.

[*S<sup>r</sup> de Scelton* in the time of *Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>* he bare az. a Cross. or.]

**SHELTON.** This most ancient Family was seated at Brent-illighe in Babergh Hundred by Marriage with *Illighe* Temp. *Ed. 1.* which Estate they afterwards sold, and remov'd to Barningham in Blackbourn Hundred. They

were Lords of Brent-illighe 34 *Ed.* 1. and had Lands in Cheston, Southelmam, Pakenham, and Thurston 31. *Hen.* 8. They bear az. a Cross or. vid. *Illighe.*

**SHERDILOWE.** This most ancient Family was seated about Brandon-ferry in Lackford Hundred Temp *Hen.* 3. *John de Sherdilowe* was K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire 35, 46. *Ed.* 3. 4 *Rich.* 2. S<sup>t</sup>. *Eudo Sherdilowe* left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Alice*, the eldest, marry'd to *Richard de Brewse*, the 2<sup>d</sup>. to *Warner* of Parham. They had Lands at Brandon, Downham, Barton, Coddendam, Wangford, and Stansfeild,

And bare arg. a Chev. between 3 Cross Crossletts az.

**SHORELAND.** This Family was seated for many Generations at Wells hall at Milding in Babergh Hundred, but, at length, *Shoreland* sold the Estate to *Paul Dews Esq<sup>r</sup>*. now sold to Colman of Brent illighe.

They bare az. 6 Lionells ramp<sup>t</sup>. arg. a Cant<sup>n</sup>. erm.

**SHRIBLAND al. CODMANSTON.** This very ancient Family was seated at Shribland-Hall in Barham in Bosmere Hundred, till a sole Daughter and Heir marry'd *Oake*.

They bare arg. a spread Eagle, g. beak'd and peded or.

**SINGLETON.** This very ancient Family was seated at Wingfeild in Hoxon Hundred till about 1 *Rich.* 3. and then *Singleton* left *Sibylla* his sole D. and Heir marry'd to *William le Gryse*.

They bare arg. 3 Chev. g.

**SMITH.** This very ancient Family was seated at Padbrooke House in Cavendish in Babergh Hundred, and from hence most of the Familys of that name are descended. Here they continu'd several Generations, and had Lands in Cavendish, Clare, Little Bradly and Owsden. But, at length, *John Smith* left *Alice* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Thomas Cavendish* of Cavendish, Keeper of the Rolls in the Pipe Office.

They bare arg. a Chev. between 3 Cross Crossletts sab.

**SOAME.** This ancient Family is seated at Little Thurlow in Risbridge Hundred, in which there is a fine

Monument for S<sup>r</sup>\* *Peter Soame* (\*Stephen in margin)  
Knt. Lord Mayor of London.

They bear g. a Chev. between 3 Malletts or.

**SALTER.** This Family was seated at Bishops-Hall in Batisford in Bosmere Hundred by Purchase of S<sup>r</sup> *Robert Barker*. *Martin Salter*, whose Father was Rector of Monks-illighe, was High Sheriff 1655. and marry'd *Elizabeth* sister of S<sup>r</sup> *Thomas Bowes* of much Bromely in Essex, by whom he had Issue 3 Sons. *Tho: Martin* and *George* and one Daughter *Elizabeth*. *Tho:* the eldest Son marry'd *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *John Bright* of Talmache-Hall in Brisett, by whom he had Issue 3 Sons and one Daughter, viz. *John*, *Edward*, *Thomas*, and *Elizabeth*, And bare . . . .

[Batisford was formerly Part of the Estate of S<sup>r</sup> *Thomas Gressham*, who built the Royal Exchange in London. The Frame of which was made upon the Tye there, a large Common of about 200 Acres, and most of the Timber, which was made use of in that Work, was taken off his Mannor there: The sawing Pits remain to this Day.]

**SOUTHWELL.** This Family was seated at Barham in Bosmere Hundred Temp *Hen.* 8 and had a fine Estate there, but, by Degrees, it was all sold.

They bare arg. 3 Cinque foys g. each charg'd with 6 Annulets of the 1<sup>st</sup>

**SOTTERLY.** This most ancient Family was seated at Sotterly in Wangford Hundred. They were Lords of Sotterly, Stoke, and Hach 6 *Ed.* 2 for which they were to find a Horse for the Kings Service 40 Days. *Edmund Sotterly* was K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire 4. 6. *Ed.* 3. but after 7 *Ed.* 4. we find no mention of them.

They bare g. a Fess bet. 3 round Buckles arg. the Points upwards.

**SPARROW** is an ancient Name, and the Family is divided into many Branches. D<sup>r</sup> Sparrow, who was Rector of Hawkedon, Master of Queens College in Cambridge, and at last Bishop of Norwich, was of this Family.

They bear arg. 3 Roses purple peire'd or. a Cheif the 24.

**SPRING.** This Family was anciently seated at Lavenham in Babergh Hundred, where *John Spring* Gent. commonly call'd the rich Clothier, built the fine Steeple.

He died 1510, and left a Son who was *S<sup>r</sup> William Spring* K<sup>t</sup> his Son *John Spring* Esq<sup>r</sup> his son *S<sup>r</sup> William Spring* K<sup>t</sup> his son *S<sup>r</sup> William Spring* was created Baronett Aug. 11. 1628, 3 *Car.* 1. They were possess'd of the Mannor, Rectory, Adv. and all the Woods in Pakenham containing by Estimation 98 Acres 37 *Hen.* 8. Mannor and adv. of Icklingham S<sup>t</sup> James. Mannor of Masters in Preston, and the Mannor and Rectory of Preston 3 *Ed.* 6 and the Mannors of Brent-illighe, Cockfield, and Fenhall 1 and 2 *Phil.* and *Mar.* In short, when this Family remov'd to Pakenham in Thedwestry Hundred, where their Seat now is, their Estate was reckon'd £3000 a year.

They bear arg. on a Chev. bet. 3 Mascles g. as many Cinquefoyles of the Feild.

**STANHOPE.** This Family was seated at Sudburne in Plomesgate Hundred. *S<sup>r</sup> Michael Stanhope* K<sup>t</sup> liv'd there Temp. *Iac.* 1. He had no Issue male, and left an Estate of £4000 a year to 2 Daughters and coheirs, the eldest marry'd first the Lord *Fitzwalter* eldest son of the Earl of Sussex, and after that *S<sup>r</sup> William Wythypoll*, *Elizabeth* the youngest, marry'd *George* Lord *Berkely*. He being then 13 years of Age, she 9.

They bare quarterly ermyn and g.

**STONHAM.** This very ancient Family was seated at Stonham in Bosmere Hundred; where and in Brampfeild and Bromefeild, they had fair Possessions 20 *Ed.* 3 *Robert Stonham* marry'd *Mary* the Daughter of *S<sup>r</sup> John Bernack*, by whom he had Issue *Robert*, who marry'd *Catherine* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *S<sup>r</sup> William Burgate*, by whom he had Issue *Elizabeth*, his sole Daughter and Heir, who, about 2 *Rich.* 2 was marry'd to *John Broughton*. There was another Branch of this Family, seated at Heggessett in Thedwestry Hundred, where *S<sup>r</sup> Peter Stonham*, the last of that Name, left 2 Daughters and Coheirs but to whom marry'd does not appear.

They bare arg. on a Cross az. 5 Escallops arg.

**STRABOLGY.** This most ancient Family was seated at Linton-Hall, afterwards call'd Kentwell-Hall, by Marriage

with *Luton*. *David de Strabolgy* Earl of Athell was possess'd of the Mannors of Kentwell and Westlee, with one K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Melford, and the Adv. 20 *Ed.* 3 and left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *William Meld*.

STRATTON. This most ancient Family was seated at Stratton-Hall in Trimely in Colnes Hundred, till S<sup>r</sup> *John Stratton* left *Elizabeth* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Andrews* of Bayleham. They had lands in Trimely and Yaxely Temp. *Ed.* 1. in Assington, Bryseworth, Gyslingham, and Thrandeston. 20 *Ed.* 3.

They bare arg. on a Cross sab. 5 Bezants.

STURMYN anciently *Esturmy*. S<sup>r</sup> Roger was Lord of Buxhall in Stow Hundred 38 *Hen.* 3. There were 5 Knts successively in this Family. S<sup>r</sup> *William*, S<sup>r</sup> *Robert* his son, S<sup>r</sup> *Roger* his son, S<sup>r</sup> *William*, his son, who liv'd 2. *Ed.* 2 and S<sup>r</sup> *William* his son, who about 40 *Ed.* 3 left *Rhoisia* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *William Clements* of Stow, by whom he had Issue *Emma* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Cakestreet*, who left *Alice* his Sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Sorrell*, whose sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Coppinger*.

They bare quarterly g. and or. upon a Bend az. 3 Plates.

[S<sup>r</sup> Roger Stormyne, a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, quarterly or. g. a bend. az. bezanted.]

STUTVILE, formerly *Estotvile*, was reckon'd one of the most ancient Familys in the County. They were seated at Dalham-Hall in Risbridge Hundred, and had the Mannor and Adv. with Lands there, and in Gayesly, Moulton, Ashly and Lidgate, till about . . . . . D<sup>r</sup> *Simon Patrick*, who, upon the Deprivation of D<sup>r</sup> *Turner*, Bishop of Ely for adhering to his Duty to God and the King, at the Revolution, intruded into that See, purchas'd the Estate, and left it to *Simon Patrick* his Son, whose Executors sold it to *John Affleck*, a Dane by Birth, who is now seated there.

They bare party p<sup>r</sup> pale arg. and sab. a Saltier counter-chang'd ermynes and ermy. vid. *Underhill*.

SUDBURY *Simon* of was so call'd from the Place of

his Birth, but his paternal Name was *Theobold*, or *Tibold*, an ancient Family in that Town. He was first Bishop of London, and then built the upper End of *S<sup>t</sup> Gregory's Church*, where he lyes buried. In the Place where his Father's House stood he built a College, which he furnish'd with secular Clercks and other Ministers, and gave 'em a handsome Maintenance. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury 3 Rich. 2 and Lord Chancellor soon after; but was beheaded on Tower Hill by *Iack Straw* and his Crew of Rebels.

He bare az. a Hound sitting on his hinder Leggs arg. within a Border engr. arg.

**SWILLINGTON.** This most ancient Family was seated at Yoxford in Blithing Hundred: they were Lords of Yoxford, Darsham, and Middleton, 8 *Ed.* 2 but soon after remov'd into Yorkshire.

They bare arg. a Chev. az. vid. *Rosse*.

**SWINBURNE.** This most ancient Family was seated at Coldham-Hall in Stanningfeild till *S<sup>r</sup> Robert Swinburne* left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *John Rookwood* about 11 *Rich.* 2. They were Lords of Coldham-Hall and Weston 20 *Ed.* 2.

And bare g. Crusulee arg. 3 Boars Heads coupè.

**SWINEFORD.** This ancient Family was seated at Burgate in Hertismere Hundred, till a sole Daughter and Heir marry'd . . . *Baldwine*.

They bare arg. a Chev. bet. 3 Boars Heads coupe g.

**SYLLIARD.** This ancient Family was of *K<sup>nts</sup>* Degree, and seated at Wetherden in Stow Hundred, till *S<sup>r</sup> John Sylliard* built Haughley Park, and then they remov'd thither. They had Lands in Wetherden, Haughely, Stow, and Stratford to the Value of 1200<sup>£</sup> a year. *S<sup>r</sup> John Sylliard* was created Baronett *Car.* 2.

And bare arg. a Chev. g. bet. 3 Pheons sab. the Points upwards, vid. *Good*.

**TALMACHE.** This most ancient and Honourable Family was first seated at Bentley in Santford Hundred, afterwards at Helmingham in Bosmere Hundred by Marriage with *Ioyce*, where, tis probable they built the

Steeple, their Arms being in so many Places upon it. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Bently and Aketon 25 *Ed.* 1. Helmingham 1. *Hen.* 7. Wickham, Gelham, Binghall, and the Demeans belonging to the Monastery of Thetford in Norfolk and Suffolk, Burghall, Willowes, Overhall, Doneyshe, Charles, Rumborough, Thorney, Leysmes, and Hintlesham 30. 36. *Hen.* 8. 6 *Ed.* 6. Framsdén, with divers Lands in Pettaughe, Sohams, Thorpe, Ashfeild, Monewden, Ottely, Combs, Cretingham, Depingham, Winston, besides a fine Estate in Scotland. *Lionell Talmache* of Bentley, who marry'd *Ioyce*, was a Judge. His Son *Lionell Talmach* was twice High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and marry'd a Daughter of the Lord *Wentworth*, by whom he had Issue *Lionell*, who marry'd *Susan*, the Daughter of *S<sup>r</sup> Ambrose Iermyn*, whose Son *S<sup>r</sup> Lionell Talmache* was created Baronett May 22. 1611, 9 *Iac.* 1. He marry'd *Catherine* the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell* of Elmham in Norfolk, was twice High Sheriff of this County in 16 years, and dy'd 1620, leaving an Estate of £4000 a year to his Son *S<sup>r</sup> Lionell Talmache*, who marry'd the Daughter of . . . *Murray* of the Kings Privy Chamber, afterwards Countess of Dysert. The Right Honourable *Lionell*, now, Earl of Dysert

Bears arg. a Frett sab. his Crest, a Pegasus Head eras'd bet. 2 Wings or. his Supporters are 2 Antilopes. vide *Ioyce*.

*Sir Hugh Tolmache* in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare arg. fretty. sab.

*S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Tolmache* at the same time, he bare the same arms with a label g.]

**TASBOROUGH.** This ancient Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree is seated at Flixton in Colnes Hundred, where and at Southelmham, they were Lords Temp *Iac.* 1. *S<sup>r</sup> John Tasborough* marry'd the sole Daughter and Heir of *Bataman* Gent. by whom he had Lands of good Value in and near Flixton. His Estate was reckon'd 1400<sup>£</sup> a year, And he bare arg. a cheveron bet. 3 palmers scrips pendant on 3 palmers staves sab.

**TAYE.** This ancient Family came from Old-Holt in Essex and was seated at Brightwell-Hall in Carlford Hundred by Marriage with *Curson*. *S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Taye*

2 *Rich.* 2. left 4 Daughters and Coheirs, *Frances*, the eldest marry'd to *S<sup>r</sup> John Iermy, Mary*, the 2<sup>d</sup> to *S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Nevyll*, 2<sup>d</sup> son of *John Lord Latimer*, *Elizabeth*, the 3<sup>d</sup> to *Marmaduke Nevyll* 3<sup>d</sup> son of the Lord *Latimer*, and *Margaret*, the youngest, to *William Bonham*, of Ipswich,

And bare arg. a Fess with a Chev. beneath, and 3 Martlets in Cheif az. vid. *Curson*.

**TENDRING.** This most ancient Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at Brokedish-Hall in Barston in Norfolk; but afterwards remov'd to Tendring-Hall in Stoke by Neyland in Babergh Hundred: where about 10 *Hen.* 5. *S<sup>r</sup> William* Tendring left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Alice*, the eldest, marry'd to *S<sup>r</sup> John Haward*, and *Elizabeth* the youngest, to *Simon Fincham*.

They bare arg. a Fess az. bet. 2 Chev. az.

[*S<sup>r</sup> John Tendring* in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, az. a fess bet. 2 cheverons, or, 3 labels florettee, arg.]

**THELNETHAM.** This very ancient Family was seated at Thelnetham in Blackbourn Hundred, and there continu'd very flourishing till about 23 *R.* 2. when *Peter de Thelnetham* left *Iuliana* his sole Daughter and Heir marri'd to *Hugo de Bokenham*. They were Lords of Thelnetham 8 *Ed.* 2

And bare or 2 Barrs sab. vid. *Burgate*.

**THEOBALD.** This Family was seated at Barking-Hall in Bosmere Hundred by Purchase of *Needham*. *Francis Theobald* Esqr. marry'd a sister of *S<sup>r</sup> Robert Crompton*, by whom he had Issue *Francis*, who marry'd *Ann* the Daughter of . . . *Nightingale* Esqr. and was Knighted by King *Charles* 2. He was a Man of great Learning and so knowing in the Oriental Languages, that *D<sup>r</sup> Castle*, in his *Polyglot Lexicon*, mentions him, as harum Linguarum callentissimus.

They bare sab. a Fess embattl'd bet. 3 Owls arg. vid. *Needham*.

[*S<sup>r</sup> Piers de Todington* a Knight in Suffolk in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare sab. a Cross cercelee or.]

**TOPPESFEILD,** This ancient Family was seated at

Redisham in Wangford Hundred, till *William Toppesfeild* left *Elizabeth* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Richard le Garneys*.

They bare g. upon a Chev. erm. 3 Martlets sab.

**TUDDENHAM.** This very ancient Family was seated at . . . . . near Ipswich, and of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree for several Generations successively. S<sup>r</sup> *Robert Tuddenham* marry'd *Margery* the Daughter and Heir of S<sup>r</sup> *Tho: Ienny*, by whom he had Issue S<sup>r</sup> *Robert Tuddenham* Father of S<sup>r</sup> *Robert Tuddenham*, who marry'd *Margaret* the Daughter of *Nicholas Wichingham* by whom he had Issue S<sup>r</sup> *Thomas Tuddenham* who remov'd to Oxborough in Norfolk, and, dying without Issue male, left 3 Daughters and Heirs, *Ioan*, the eldest, a nun at Showldam, *Margery*, the 2<sup>d</sup> a Nun at Carrewe, and *Margaret*, the youngest, who marry'd *Edmund Bedingfeild* of Norfolk. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Ereswell, Grundisborough, and Bealings 3 *Ed.* 2. *Newton* 5 *Hen.* 5. and *Brandeston* 5 *Hen.* 6.

And bare Lozengée arg. and g.

**TYHE.** This very ancient Family was seated at Kenton in Loes Hundred Temp. *Hen.* 3. where, and at Kettleburgh, they had fair Possessions, till S<sup>r</sup> *Robert de la Tyhe* left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to . . . . *Braham*. They bare arg. a Bend sab. bet. 6 Cross Crossletts fitchée of the 2<sup>d</sup>.

**TYLNEY.** This was one of the most eminent and ancient Familys of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree in England, and seated at Shelley in Santford Hundred. There were 16 K<sup>nts</sup> of this Family successively one after another at Boston in Lincolnshire. The last seated at Shelley sold the Estate to *Thomas Kerridge* a Sea Captain.

They bare arg. a Chev. g. bet. 3 Griffons Heads eras'd, beak'd or. vid. *Jeffery*.

**TYMPERLY.** This ancient Family was seated at Hintlesham in Santford Hundred. They were Lords of Hintlesham 36 *Hen.* 8. and had divers Lands there and in the Neighbourhood. S<sup>r</sup> *Thomas Tymperly* liv'd there Temp. *Car.* 1.

And bare \* g. a Lyon rampt, ermyn. (\* a note quarterly g. arg. on the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter an escallop. or.)

**TYRRELL.** This ancient Family descended from S<sup>r</sup> *James Tyrrell* of Gipping in Stow Hundred, who liv'd some Hundred Years since, and is now seated there. *Edmund Tyrrell* was a Justice of the Peace 1655. under the then rebellious Government: his Estate reckon'd 600<sup>s</sup> a Year.

They bear arg. a Chev. az. within a Bord. engr. g.

**TYPTOFT.** This ancient Family was seated at Nettlested in Bosmere Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *John Typtoft*, 2<sup>d</sup> Son of *John* Lord *Typtoft*, left 3 Daughters and Coheirs, *Margaret*, the eldest, marry'd to *John* L<sup>d</sup> *Scroop* of Bolton, *Ellen*, the 2<sup>d</sup> first to *William Scroop* Earl of Wiltshire, and afterwards to S<sup>r</sup> *Philip* Spencer K<sup>nt</sup> by whom he had Issue *Margaret*, marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *John Wentworth* of Yorkshire, by which Marriage with *Spencer* Nettlested came to the *Wentworths*, and they were afterwards created Barons of Nettlested; *Millecent*, the youngest, to *Steph.* 2<sup>d</sup> Brother of the Lord *Scroop*.

They bare arg. a Saltier engr. g. a Crescent arg. for Difference, vid.

**TYPTOFT.** This ancient Family was first seated at Bramford in Bosmere Hundred. *Robert de Typtoft*, was Lord there 26 Ed. 1. and left *Pain de Typtoft* his Son and Heir 10 years of age, and 2 Daughters *Hawise* the eldest marry'd *Robt. Fitzroger*. *Eva Rob. de Tatshull*. *Pain* was kill'd at the Battle of Striveling 1314. 7. Ed. 2. [Payne de Typtoft was a Knight Banaret in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, ar. a Saltier engrailed g. S<sup>r</sup> Payne was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2<sup>d</sup>.]

**UFFORD.** It is much disputed by Antiquarys whether this most ancient Family descended from *John de Peyton* of Peyton-Hall in Ramsholt, or from *Walter de Mallett* 2<sup>d</sup> son of *William de Mallett* a Noble Man of Normandy, who came into England with the Conqueror. It is certain *Robert de Ufford* was seated at Ufford in Wilford Hundred about 2 *Steph.* S<sup>r</sup> *Robt de Ufford* was Lord Cheif Justice of Ireland 53 H. 3. 4. Ed. 1. He marry'd *Mary* the Widow of *William de Say*, and dy'd 26 Ed. 1. leaving

one Son *Robert*, who marry'd *Cecily* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Robert de Valoignes*, by whom he had Issue 3 Sons, *Robert*, *Ralph*, and *Edmund*, and dy'd 10 *Ed.* 2. *Robert de Ufford*, his eldest Son was Steward of the Household to *Ed.* 2. and created Earl of Suffolk by *Ed.* 3. He was seated at Parham in Plomesgate Hundred, and marry'd *Margaret*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *S<sup>r</sup> John Norwich* of Mettingham by whom he had Issue 2 sons *Robert* and *William*, and 3 Daughters *Cecily*, *Catherine*, and *Margaret*, and dy'd 43 *Ed.* 3. *Robert*, the eldest Son, dying in his Fathers Life, *William* succeeded in Honour and Estate, and marry'd twice, 1<sup>st</sup> *Isabella*\* (\**Isabella* 2 wife) Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of Warwick, 2<sup>ndly</sup> *Ioan*\* (\**Ioan* 1 wife) the Daughter of *Edward de Montecute*; but dy'd without Issue 5 *Rich.* 2 leaving his 3 sisters Coheirs. *Cecily*, the eldest, marry'd *William* Lord *Willoughby* of Eresby, by whom he had the Estate at Parham, and the Town and Castle of Orford. Afterwards a Lord *Willoughby* sold Orford, and some Lands adjoining to *S<sup>r</sup> Michael Stanhope* of Sudburne, who gave it to his Daughter, first marry'd to the Lord *Fitzwalter*, and afterwards to *S<sup>r</sup> William Withypol*, by whom he had a Daughter marry'd to the Lord Viscount Hereford, whose Heir is now owner of it. *Catherine*, the 2<sup>d</sup> Daughter, marry'd *Robert* Lord *Scales*, and *Margaret*, the youngest, *William* Lord *Ferrers* of Groby. They were Lords of Ufford 8 *Step.* the Town and Castle of Orford 27 *Ed.* 1. the Mannors of Bawdesey, Haughley, Hove, Petistree, Melton, Parham, Combs, a certain Peice of Ground in Wyke near Ipswich, and a Tenement call'd Kettleburgh for which they paid yearly to the Crown a Pair of guilt Spurs, 9 *Ed.* 2. Mettingham Castle and Great Belstead 30 *Ed.* 3 and Thorndon, Haglie, Soginhoe, and Winterville 3 *Rich.* 2.

And bare sab. a Cross engr. or. vid. *Norwich*, *Valoignes*, *Vesey*.

*Sir Robt D'Ufford* in the time of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup>, he bare, sab. a Cross engrailed, or.

*S<sup>r</sup> Thomas D'Ufford* at the same time, he bare the same arms with a bend, arg.

S<sup>r</sup> Robert D'Ufford was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2<sup>d</sup>.

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas D'Ufford was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2<sup>d</sup>.]

UNDERHILL. This ancient Family was seated at Little Bradly in Risbridge Hundred, and continu'd there very flourishing, till *Thomas Underhill* left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Thomasine*, the eldest, marry'd to *Tho: Stutville* of Dalham, and *Ann*, the youngest, to *Tho: Knighton*.

They bare g. 6 Annuletts or. vid. *Harrye*.

VALOIGNES PETER DE was Lord of Orford and the Castle, where he was seated Temp. *William* the Conqueror. *Robert de Valoignes* marry'd *Rhoisia* the 2<sup>d</sup> Daughter of *William de Blonde*, by whom he had Issue *Robert de Valoignes*, who marry'd *Eva* the Daughter of . . *Kyrktot*, by whom he had Issue 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Cecily*, the eldest, marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Robert de Ufford*, and *Rhoisia*, the youngest, to S<sup>r</sup> *Edmund Pakenham* Temp. *Ed.* 1. They were possess'd of divers Lordships in the several Countys of England, 6 whereof were in Suffolk,

And bare 3 Pales waveè g. vid. *Blonde. Creeke. Kyrktot*.

VERDON. This most ancient Family was seated at Martlesham in Carlford Hundred, and had Lands in Stoven, Watsfeild, Bradfeild combust, Chedber, and Framlingham, till about 20 *Ed.* 3. and then, the Male Line failing, *Iohn Verdon* left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Imber Noon* of Norfolk.

They bare sab. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. arg.

VESEY WILLIAM DE was of very ancient and flourishing Family in Ireland, but left his native Country, and was seated at Butler in Loes Hundred by Marriage with *Glanville*, and, as some Historians say, created Earl of Suffolk by *Ed.* 2. But the name did not continue long, he dying without Issue male, and leaving *Sarah* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> . . . *Ufford*.

He bare or a plain Cross sab.

I find another Family of this name possess'd of the Mannor\* (\* Priory) of Hintlesham, where they were seated, 36 *Hen.* 8. 100 Acres of Land, 20 of Meadow, 30 of Wood in the same 3 *Ed.* 6 the Mannor of Campsey 2 and 3 *Phil.* and *Mar.* with Lands in Wessleton, Thorington, Bramfeild, Blibro &c. 16 *Eliz.*

They bare ermyn on a Cross sab. 5 Martletts or.

[S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> de Vescye was a Knight Banaret in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, or. a Cross. sab.]

**VICEDELI EW.** This most ancient Family was seated at Shottely in Santford Hundred, and there continued very flourishing about 7 Descents, and then S<sup>r</sup> *Thomas Vicedeliew* left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Margaret*, the eldest, marry'd to *Iohn Curson*, and . . . the 2<sup>d</sup> to *Thomas Mosell*. They were Lords of Shottely Temp. *Wil.* . . . the Conqueror, Trimly S<sup>t</sup> Martin, and Stutton 8. *Ed.* 2: with divers others Lands,

And bare arg. 3 Wolves Heads coupè g.

**WACHESHAM.** This very ancient Family was seated at Wattesham in Cosford Hundred, and there continu'd for several Descents. But, at length S<sup>r</sup> *Robert Wachesham*, dying without Issue male, left *Elizabeth*, his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Barry*. They were Lords of Wattesham, and had one Knts Fee in Flowton, with divers Lands in Culphor, Worsted, Woortham and Stansted, 8 *Ed.* 2.

And bare arg. a Fess g. 3 Crescents in Cheif of the same vid. *Hetterset.* [S<sup>r</sup> Gerrard de Wachsham in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, arg. a fess and 3 Crescents in Chief, g.]

S<sup>r</sup> John de Wachsham at the same time, he bare the same arms with a baton, az.]

**WAFRE.** This Family was ancient, and seated at Dinnington in Hoxon Hundred, till *Walter le Wafre* left *Catherine* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *William le Ruse*.

They bare g. a Fess neb. bet. 3 Plates arg. *Roger* and *Hamon*. They continued several Descents.

**WANTON.** This most ancient Family was seated at

Denston-Hall in Risbridge Hundred, till a Sole D. and H. marry'd S<sup>r</sup> *Nicholas Weylond*.

They bare arg. on a Chev. sab. a Cross Crosslett of the 1<sup>st</sup>

**WARNER.** This Family was ancient, of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Parham in Plomesgate Hundred. They had a very great Estate. S<sup>r</sup> *John Warner* was created Baronett, 16<sup>th</sup> July 1660, 12<sup>th</sup> Car. 2.

And bare or a Bend engr. bet. 6 Roses g. seeded of the 1<sup>st</sup> vid. *Sherdiloue*.

**WELLESHAM.** This very ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated about Kettlebarston in Cosford Hundred, till S<sup>r</sup> *Roger Wellesham* left *Alice* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Ralph Ramsey* of Kenton.

They bare sab. 2 barrs and 3 Cinque foils in Cheif or.

**WEST.** This Family was anciently seated at Graies in Cornard in Babergh Hundred, and there continu'd to about 1 *Eliz.* when *Edmund West* left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, *Elizabeth*, the eldest, marry'd first to *John Bokenham*, afterwards to *William Golding* of Belchamp S<sup>t</sup> Pauls in Essex, and *Margaret*, the youngest, to *Edmund Daniell* of Acton. They were possess'd of the Mannor of Fakenham aspes 28 *Hen.* 6 the Mannor of Graies, 200 Acres of arable Land, 20 Acres of Pasture, 30 Acres of Wood, 10 Acres of Marsh, and 3<sup>£</sup> a year Rent in Great Cornerd, Newton, Assington, Chilton, and Sudbury,

And bare sab. a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup>. g. collar'd or.

**WESTHORPE.** This most ancient Family of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree was seated at Westhorpe in Hertismere Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *William Westhorpe* obtain'd a Grant of a Market, Fair, and Free Warren there 46 *Ed.* 3. He marry'd *Elizabeth* the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *John Ingoldesthorpe*, and was Lord of Ingoldesthorpe, Frenge, and Bouthorpe in Norfolk, and dy'd 4 *Hen.* 4. 1403. He left the Mannor of Westhorpe to his Wife, and bequeath'd his Body to be buried in the Abby of Bury, which was accordingly done in the Conventual Church, in a Chappel at the lower end of the Shrine of S<sup>t</sup> Edmund. She marry'd again to *Thomas*

*Caterton*, whom she also buried, and by her Will dated Westhorpe, December 1. 1419. 7 *Hen.* 5 bequeath'd her Body to be buried by her first Husband, and gave to every Monk of the Monastery, being a Priest, a Noble to pray for her soul on the Day of her Interment, and to every other Monk, not being a Priest, 3<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. She gave also to the Abbott xl Markes and a Gold Cup with a Cover, to the Prior a c<sup>s</sup>, to the Sacristane a c<sup>s</sup>, and to the Church, xl Marks.

WEYLOND. Of this Name were several ancient Familys in the County. S<sup>r</sup> *Thomas Weylond* Lord Cheif Justice of the Kings Bench 18 Ed. 1. was banish'd the Realm, and his Goods confiscated. There was also S<sup>r</sup> *Robert Weylond*, who left *Catherine* his Sole D. and Heir marry'd to *Iohn Boutetort*. But the Cheif of this Family was *Weylond* of Denston in Risbridge Hundred, who was seated there by Marriage with *Wanton* Temp. Ed. 1. They were Lords there, and had Lands at Wickhambrook, Bayleham, Burgate, Charlesfeild, Mellys, and Ringshall, till S<sup>r</sup> *Nicholas Weylond*, left 2 Daughters and Coheirs, the eldest marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> *Denardston*, the youngest to . . . . . *Clopton*, by which Marriage the *Cloptons* were seated at Wickhambrook, and there continu'd, till they remov'd to Kentwell-Hall.

They bare arg. on a Cross g. 5 Escallops or. vid. *Wanton. Burnaville*.

[S<sup>r</sup>. *Nicholas de Weyland* in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, arg. on a Cross. g. 5 escallops. or.

S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> de Weyland at the same time, he bare the same arms with 3 labels, az.

S<sup>r</sup> John de Weylond at the same time, he bare az. a Lyon rampant arg. a baton, g.

S<sup>r</sup> Richard de Weyland at the same time, he bare az. a Lyon rampant arg. a baton, or.

S<sup>r</sup> John de Weyland above mentioned, was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2<sup>d</sup>.]

WHELNETHAM, or WHELTHAM. This most ancient Family was of K<sup>nts</sup> Degree, and seated at Great Wheltham in Thedwestry Hundred. S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn de Whelnetham* was seated there 49 *Hen.* 3. To him succeeded S<sup>r</sup> *Edmund*

*de Whelnetham* 10 Ed. 1. Iohn de Whelnetham his Son was K<sup>nt</sup> of the Shire 12. 15. 17. Ed. 2. 14. 15. Ed. 3. S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn de Whelnetham* his Son left his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Edm<sup>d</sup> Brokesborne*, Son and Heir of S<sup>r</sup> *Iohn Brokesborne*, by whom he had Issue *Elianora* his sole Daughter and Heir, marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *William Rainsforth*. They were Lords of Great Wheltham 49 Hen. 3. Alpheton 9. Ed. 2. and had divers Lands in Lawshall,

And bare or on a Fess az. 3 Plates.

[S<sup>r</sup> John de Welnetham; a Suffolk Knight in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup>, he bare, or, on a fess az. 3 plates.]

**WILLINGTON.** This most ancient Family was seated at Barsham in Wangford Hundred; but when it fail'd is uncertain. They were possess'd of a 3<sup>d</sup> Part of the Mannor of Barsham 9. Ed. 2. Mannor of Blithworth 10 Hen. 5. Wysett and Roose 5. Hen. 6.

And bare sab. on a Bend engr. arg. cotiz'd or, a Mullett of the 1<sup>st</sup>

[S<sup>r</sup> John de Willington was a Knight Banaret in the time of Edw. 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, g. a Saltier vary, ar. az. This S<sup>r</sup> John was at the tournament in the town of Dunstable the 2<sup>d</sup> year of Edw. 2<sup>d</sup>.]

**WILLOUGHBY.** This most ancient and Honourable Family was seated at Parham in Plomesgate Hundred by Marriage with *Ufford*. They were possess'd of the Town, Castle, and Mannor of Orford, the Mannor of Parham, and a third Part of the Mannor of Bradfeild 5. 20. Rich. 2, the mannors of Wykes and Combs 11. Hen. 4. Segenhoe and Woodbridge. 5. Ed. 4. Windervile, and Kettlebergh, and the Scite of the Monastery of Campsey, and all the demean Lands, belonging to it. 7. 35. Hen. 8. The Title of Lord *Willoughby* of Eresby continu'd in this Family from Ed. 3. to Hen. 8. and then *William* Lord *Willoughby* of Eresby left *Catherine* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *Cha. Brandon*, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had no Issue: afterwards to *Richard Bertie* of Barested in Kent, by whom she had Issue *Peregrine Bertie*, who, after her Death, was call'd to Parliament, in Right of his Mother, by the Title of Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and was Father of *Robert* first Earl of Lindsey. But tho' the

*Willoughbys* lost this Title, yet they were not long without another, which was design'd for them by Hen. 8. and at length conferr'd by *Ed.* 6 A.R. 1. upon *S<sup>r</sup> William Willoughby*, Son of *Christopher*, a younger Son of *Christopher* Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Father of *William* the last L<sup>d</sup> with that Title, who was created Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*; that Estate still continuing in the Name, and was sold about 1655 to *Barnabas Bowtell Esq<sup>r</sup>*.

They bear or Frettie az. vid. *Ufford*.

[Robert de Willoughby was at the Assault of Kaerleverock in Scotland the 28<sup>th</sup> of *Edw.* 1<sup>st</sup> he bare, or. fretty, az.]

WINGVILLE. al. WINGFEILD. This most ancient Family was seated at Wingfeild in Hoxon Hundred Temp. *Hen.* 1. afterwards at Dinnington about 50 *Hen.* 3. and last of all at Letheringham in Loes Hundred about 11 *Ed.* 3. *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Wingville* was Steward of the Household to the Black Prince. His Brother *S<sup>r</sup> William Wingville* of Dinnington had one Son who was *S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Wingville*, and marry'd the sole Daughter and Heir of *Boville*, by whom he had Issue 2 Sons and one Daughter, *Rich<sup>d</sup>*. *William*, and *Anne*. *Richard* dy'd young, *S<sup>r</sup> William* succeeded his Father, and dy'd 1398 1. *Hen.* 4 leaving one Son *S<sup>r</sup> Robert* who marry'd *Elizabeth* the D. of . . . . . *Russell*, by whom he had Issue *S<sup>r</sup> Robert* and dy'd 1409, 10 *Hen.* 4 *S<sup>r</sup> Robert* marry'd *Elizabeth* the Daughter of . . . . . *Gosivall*, by whom he had Issue *Richard* and *William*. *Richard* was the Father of *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Wingville*, who marry'd *Margaret* the Daughter of . . . . . *Hastings*, and by her had Issue *S<sup>r</sup> Iohn* who left *W<sup>m</sup> Wingville. Esq.* and dy'd 1481. 21 *Ed.* 4. *William Wingville Esqr.* was Father of *S<sup>r</sup> Anthony Wingville*, and Server to *Hen.* 8. *S<sup>r</sup> Anthony* was Knt of the Garter, Vice chamberlain, Comptroller of the Household, and Captain of the Guards to *Ed.* 6. He marry'd Dame *Elizabeth* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Iohn de Vere*, Earl of Oxford, by whom he had Issue *S<sup>r</sup> Robert Wingville* who marry'd *Cicely* the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, by whom he had Issue 2 Sons, *S<sup>r</sup> Anthony*, and *S<sup>r</sup> Thomas*, and

dy'd 1596. 38 Eliz. S<sup>r</sup> Anthony marry'd *Ann* the Daughter of *William Bird* of Denston Esq. by whom he had Issue S<sup>r</sup> *Anthony Wingville*, and dy'd 1605, 4 Jac. 1. Sir *Anthony Wingville* son of S<sup>r</sup> *Anthony* was the 13<sup>th</sup> High Sheriff, and 1<sup>st</sup> Baronett of his Family: created May 17. 1627, 2 Car. 1. and dy'd 1638, when he was High Sheriff. He marry'd *Ann* the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *John Denne*, by whom he had Issue 7 Children, 2 of which dy'd in their Infancy, the other 5 were *Richard*, *Anthony*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, and *Ann*. They held 7 Knts Fees in Letheringham, Thorpe, Hachston, and Shadness, one in Iken, and one in Newton 47 Ed. 3. Mannor of Iken 10. Hen. 4. Hintlesham with the Adv. 6 Hen. 5. the Mannors of Nauton, Weresden, Brendiston, Clopton, Willingham, Scole, Livermere, Naketon, and Brandfeild. Temp Hen. 7. the Scite of the Monastery of Woodbridge, with the Mannors and Lands belonging to it, the Mannors of Brantham and Creping in Stutton with Lands call'd Brokes and Mariners 33. 37. Hen. 8. the Mannors of Gelham, Wickham-market, and Bingham. 5. Ed. 6 the Mannors of Shelton and Colston 1 Mar. the Mannors of Brokehall and Leyham, a Moiety of the Mannor of Walsham-Hall, a Moiety of Holbrooke Park, a Moiety of the Mannor of Chelsworth with the Adv. and a Moiety of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Preston 1. Eliz.

They bear arg. on a Bend g. cotis'd, sab. 3 Pair of Wings of the first. vid. *Naunton Boville*.

WINNIEFF. This ancient Family is seated at Brettenham in Cosford Hundred. *Edward Winnieff* was High Sheriff Part of 1652, S<sup>r</sup> *Robt Coke* then dying, S<sup>r</sup> *George Winnieff* succeeded him, as did *George*\* (\*John) *Winnieff* Esq. S<sup>r</sup> *George*, and is now Lord there.

WOODHOUSE. This very ancient Family of Knts Degree was seated at Crofeild-Hall, a Hamlet belonging to Coddtenham in Bosmere Hundred, till they sold the Estate to *John Harbottle*, and then they remov'd into Norfolk, where they have a fine Estate now. They were possess'd

of the Mannor of Crofeild-Hall. 10. *Ed.* 4. the Mannors of Rotherhall and Kessingland 36 *Hen.* 8. The Mannors of Tostock, and Easton with Lands in Hackston and Framlingham 3. *Ed.* 6.

WOOLVERSTON. This very ancient Family was seated at Freeston in Plomesgate Hundred, and there continu'd for several Generations. But, at length *Thomas Woolverston* left *Elizabeth*, his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to *William Latimer*. They held a K<sup>nts</sup> Fee in Culphor 1. *Ed.* 1. were Lords of Freeston, and had Lands in Chelmington, and other Places.

They bare sab. a Fess undée bet. 3 Wolves Heads Coupè or. vid. *Freston*.

WRIGHT. This Family was seated at Sutton Hall in Wilford Hundred, till *Edm<sup>d</sup>. Wright* sold it to S<sup>r</sup> *William Spring*. They were possess'd of the Mannors of Sutton-Hall, Walsham, and Limborne, with other Lands in Cockfeild and Sapston,

And bare Sab. a Chev. bet. 3 Flower de Lucés or. upon a Cheif of the 2<sup>d</sup>, 3 Spear Heads az.

WYTHERTON. This Family was anciently seated at Hitcham in Cosford Hundred, and there continu'd till *Richard Wytherton Esq<sup>r</sup>* left *Elizabeth* his sole Daughter and Heir marry'd to S<sup>r</sup> *Fienns*.

They bare arg. a Chev. g. between 3 Lyons Paws eras'd sab. ungu'd or. the Paws upwards.

WYTHYPOLL. This very ancient Family came out of Italy, and was seated at Christs Church in Ipswich. *Edmund Wythypoll Esq<sup>r</sup>*. was High Sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk. 1571. S<sup>r</sup> *Edmund Wythypoll* 1601. He marry'd the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *William Cornwallis*, and had Issue by her S<sup>r</sup> *W<sup>m</sup>. Wythypoll*, who marry'd the Daughter of S<sup>r</sup> *Michael Stanhope*, Relict of *Henry* Lord *Fitzwalter* eldest Son of the Earl of Sussex, and had Issue by her a sole Daughter and Heir, who marry'd *Leicester Devereux* Lord Viscount Hereford.

They bare party p<sup>r</sup> pale or and g. 3 Lyonceaux passt guard<sup>t</sup>. counter colour'd. vid. *Stanhope. Ufford*.

**YAXELY.** This Family was seated at Woodhall in Yaxeley in Hertismere Hundred, where, and at Eye, Brysworth, and Thorndon, they had fair Possessions, And bare ermyu a Cher. sub. between 3 Mulletts g.

**FINIS.**

**N.B.** The Account of Mannors and Lands was taken from the Inquisitions made in several Reigns of the Kings and Queens of this Land, and preserv'd in the Court of Exchequer, where they are now to be seen.

This note is found at the beginning of the Index of Names; "Copied this into my 28 Vol. Jul. 3. 1757. W<sup>m</sup> Cole."

The Addenda in the Original have been inserted in their proper places in the text.

Brackets [ ] indicate marginal notes, and italics red letters, in original.

ON A BRONZE STRIGIL FOUND AT COVEHITHE.

BY REV. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.,

Vicar of Fressingfield with Withersdale,  
and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

About twenty years ago, as I am informed by the Rev. Philip S. Gooch, rector of Benacre, a labourer at Covehithe brought him the little implement of the bath-room and the gladiator's gymnasium, which is here engraved.



The centuriation of the district, traces of which still seem visible in the regular and symmetrical fields and roads of that part of the parish wherein this *strigil* was found, that is to say, near the ruins of the grand old church of Northales or Covehithe, has been recently treated of by Mr. J. E. Grubbe in the records of our Society. The discovery ought not to remain without record, in connection

with Mr. Grubbe's paper; and the history and usages of the word may here appropriately receive a brief notice.

The Latin *Strigil* has its counterpart in the Greek *στλεγγίς*, both referable doubtless to a common root, which, like many others belonging to familiar matters, appears to exist in Semitic language, as well as in that great group of tongues now designated by the name Aryan. The spheroid, great or small, assumed by bodies under the law of gravitation, seems to be the base of a great number of cognate ideas, framing themselves into words of the radical letters *s t r*, or *s t l*. The grammarian Festus, who represents the views of the great Augustan etymologist Verrius Flaccus, and of the older M. Porcius Cato, in treating of the word *stiricidium* (a fall of snow flakes), names *stillicidium* (the fall of drops frozen by the cold), as another form. For *Stiria*, he adds, is the root, and *stilla* the diminutive. Our *Strigil*, then, distilling the precious drops of *sudor* from the body of some brawny legionary, goes in company with *στλεγγίς*, *στρεγγίς*, *στελγίς*, *στελεγγίς*, of the same significance, to join *stella*, *astrum*, our old friend *Shethar-boznai* (shining star) who withstood Ezra (Ezra v. 3) and another brilliant luminary, long extinct, whose name only remains in Esther i. 14. And curiously enough, just as we get *stellio*, the spotted lizard, as a derivative from *stella*, so the eruption of hæmorrhoids on the men of Ashdod (1 Sam. v. 9) is described by a verb of the same root.

To come to the uses of the word *στλεγγίς*. The first thing we find is a constant and humble companion of the flesh-scraper, the oil-bottle, *λήκυθος*. Whatever may be the date of the quasi-Platonic dialogue called the *Hippias Minor*, it represents with tolerable fidelity the Athenian talk of the 5th century before the Christian era. Here we have Socrates congratulating Hippias on his various accomplishments as displayed in his belongings—a signet-ring of his own engraving and another seal, and a flesh-scraper and an oil-bottle (*καὶ στλεγγίδα καὶ λήκυθον*), with shoes and garments, all his own handiwork. A proverbial adage, *οὐδέστιν αὐτῷ στλεγγίς οὐδέ λήκυθος*, equivalent to saying

that a man has not a pot or pan of his own, and a passage in which the flesh-scraper is coupled with the σφαῖρα (a padded ball used by boxers), are quoted from the fragments of Aristophanes, a contemporary of Socrates. That great philosopher's pupil Xenophon mentions στλεγγίδες made of gold, and given as prizes by Cyrus when he held athletic sports for his army at Peltæ, τὰ δὲ ἄθλα ἦσαν στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ. It is true that the word had other significations, but they seem to have arisen out of the flesh-scraper. Some sort of female head-piece undoubtedly was called by this name,\* as well as a pipe for straining wine,† but that Cyrus's prizes were flesh-scrappers seems reasonable enough. The articles were in common use. They would be most serviceable to a soldier. Though gold seems too precious a metal for such mean purposes, it must be remembered that the productiveness of Thrace in that respect, and the falling off of silver from Laurium had brought gold to be then only ten times the value of silver.‡ Another passage throws light on this use of στλεγγίς. In the *Knights* of Aristophanes, the Chorus of Athenian gentlemen expresses a hope that when peace comes no one will grudge their possession of hair brush, and being ἀπεστλεγγισμένοι.

This word the grammarian Herodian, a contemporary of the Emperor M. Aurelius, explains by being cleansed from ointment (τὸ ἀνευ ἀλείμματος λούσασθαι), giving ξύστρα as an equivalent for στλεγγίς, with Archippus the comic poet as authority for it. Phrynichus, another of the great school of second-century grammarians, who is always most particular in keeping his disciples to the best forms of expression, like the old lady of Aberdeen, who deplored the vulgarity of one of her acquaintance in saying *snib* the door, instead of *sneck* the door, lays it down that στλεγγίς is more genteel.

Ξύστραν μὴ λέγε, ἀλλὰ στλεγγίδα.

The objectionable term may have been as ancient as the other, as its derivation would suggest, but inadmissible in

\* Suidas in στλεγγίς. † Aristoph. *Thesm.*, 556.

‡ Blakesley on Herodotus iii., 96.

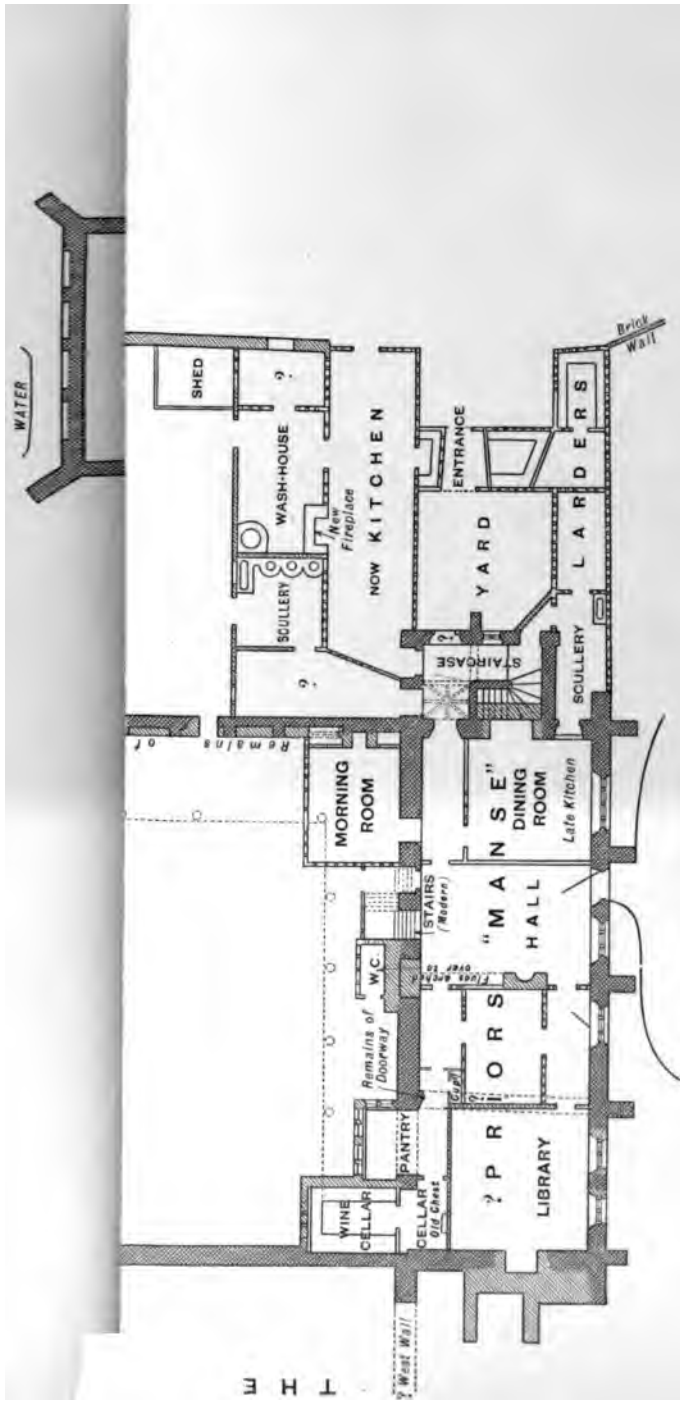
polite discourse, as savouring of low life. On the whole, I venture to plead before the learned editor of Phrynichus, Dr. Rutherford, Head-Master of Westminster School, for the admission of *στλεγγίς* as signifying a flesh-scrapers among Attic words.

No such doubt hangs over the Latin word *Strigil*, which is used in the flesh-scrapers sense from Plautus to Priscian. The grammarians derive it from *stringo*, which seems to lead up to the origin already pointed out.

It is enough to quote one passage, which is clearly on the same lines as the flesh-scrapers and oil-bottle companionship. Cicero (*de Finibus* iv., 12), speaking of trifles, ridicules the Stoics for saying that if a *strigil* or an *ampulla* were added to a virtuous life, a wise man would prefer a life with the addition of these things to a life without them, and yet would be none the happier.

Another strigil of a different type has been found at Great Thurlow, and has been kindly lent to me by the owner, Mr. W. Wootten of that parish, through the Rev. Hugh Fleming. It is nicely lacquered, and is constructed, as usual, with an open handle, for the purpose of suspension, like that found by Gage in the Bartlow Hills, and figured in *Archæologia*, xxvi., 300.

This Thurlow strigil seems to have been used laterally, whereas our present specimen would be applied in a plane perpendicular to the surface of the flesh, the apex being first in contact, and thus by a gradual depression of the other end there would be a steady flow through the tube, the drops finding their resting place on the bath-room floor. It is a pleasing subject for contemplation.





1

## ANNUAL EXCURSION

## CLARE, POSLINGFORD, CAVENDISH.

The Annual Excursion took place on Thursday, June 22nd, 1893. A pleasant and profitable day was spent in the old churches and manor houses round about Clare, a delightful country rich in scenery, and in objects of antiquarian interest. The party, graced by the presence of a considerable number of ladies, left Ipswich, Bury S. Edmund's, Saffron Walden, and other places in East and West Suffolk, in the morning, in time to meet at Clare Railway Station shortly after twelve o'clock. Upon the arrival of the train the archaeologists and their friends were conducted along the train line as being the nearest cut to the Priory.

## CLARE PRIORY

Was the first place named on the day's programme. John Rand, Esq., kindly threw open the Priory to the members, who assembled on the lawn in front of the old historical building, when the Rev. Henry Jarvis, M.A., gave a description of the Priory, being a resumé of his paper formerly read before the Society, and printed in the Proceedings (Vol. VI., p. 73). Though the ruins have been frequently explored and described, no plan of Clare Priory had existed until Mr. A. A. G. Colpoys, A.R.I.B.A., of Hastings, carefully examined and measured the remains of the ruins. Our thanks are due to him for an excellent ground plan.

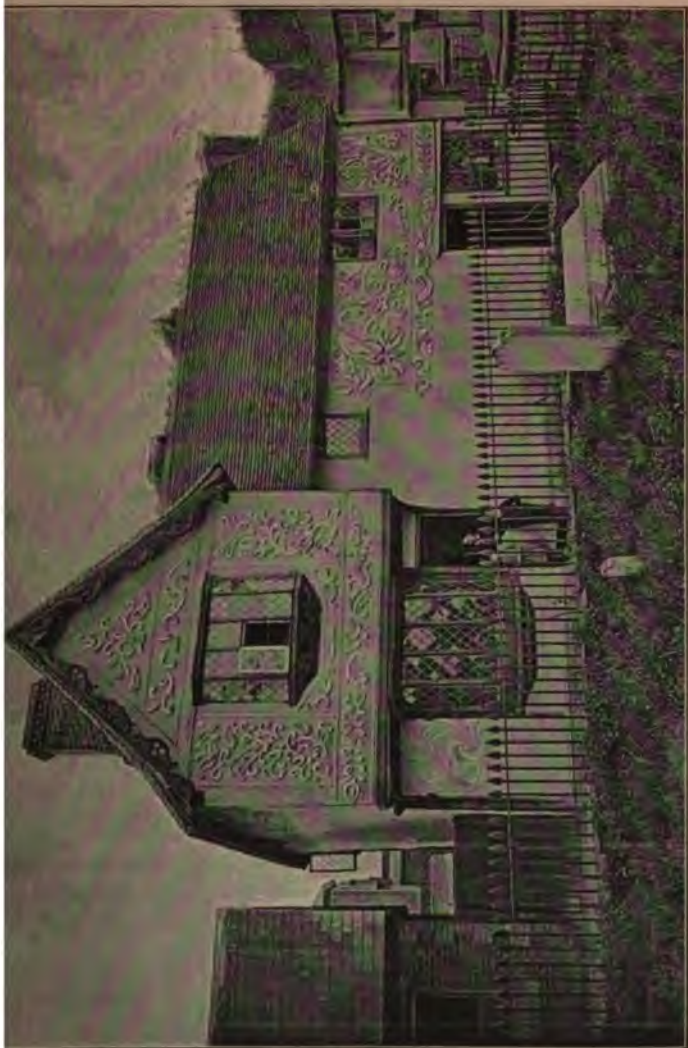
Mr. Jarvis at the conclusion of his address conducted the party through the Priory and its grounds, and at various points delivered a series of lectures to groups of interested listeners. The party then left the Priory grounds for Clare Church.

On the way thither attention was directed to heraldic carvings over the Post Office and Swan Inn. Davy thus describes the latter (19, 102. I.) "On the front of the Swan public house is a carving of some antiquity. A white swan ducally gorged and chained to a tree, which is before it, behind it a vine. On the dexter side France and England, quarterly, with a label of three points, sinister side Mortimer, quarterly 1 and 4 Mortimer, 2 and 3 Burgh, or. a cross gu. also a crescent surmounted by a star:—two suns, &c."

Both these specimens of quaint carving received a good deal of notice. A remarkable gabled house, with richly pargeted walls, moulded tie beams and open fire-place, over-looking the churchyard, next claimed attention. The Vicar, the Rev. R. Sorsbie, being unwell, the Rev. J. Harrison, the Curate, received the party at the Church, saying, "I am desired by my rector to give you a hearty welcome to the Church of Clare, Royal in its associations with the past, Royal in its beauty and nobility." When the members were seated the Honorary Secretary read the following paper:—



SWAN INN, CLARE.



PARGETED HOUSE, CLARE.

## CLARE CHURCH.

This is the third time members of the Institute have met in the ancient town of Clare. In regard to its etymology, it is believed to be derived from the Latin "Clarus," or French "Clair," as having respect to the beauty of the situation, or the clearness of the stream on which it stands, called by some "Clare flumen."

This place gave the title to the Earls of Clare, and also name to that county in Ireland. From the same source are also borrowed the title of Duke of Clarence, and that of Clarenceux Herald, whilst Clare College, Cambridge, was so named because re-built and endowed by Lady Elizabeth de Clare.

That a church existed here at the time of the conquest appears from the Survey of Domesday. We look, however, in vain for any traces of Norman work.

The present church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is large and handsome. Tradition assigns its erection to Richard, Earl of Clare, in the middle of the 13th century.

It consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a square embattled tower at the west end. There are porches on the north and south sides, with a chapel on the south, and a vestry on the north sides.

The Nave appears to have been re-built in Perpendicular times, on an extended plan, as it encroaches on the porches, which, with the southern chapel, are of older date.

The lower portion of the tower, and the lancet windows are Early English, but the upper part is later, of Perpendicular character.

The west doorway is good. There is a stair turret on each side of the chancel arch, terminating in a spire. These were probably the rood turrets, the doorways remain on either side of the chancel arch.

The priory Chapel, as also the porches, are Decorated.

The Chancel, which had fallen down, was re-built by diverse benefactors in the years 1617 and 1618, and the glass then inserted in the windows contained their names.

A few years afterwards the fabric suffered sorely at the hands of the iconoclast Dowsing, as recorded in his journal of 1643 (Vol. vi., p. 248).

The pillars dividing the nave from the aisles are very lofty, and embattled at the capitals. The string course beneath the six large clerestory windows is richly carved with heads and foliage, the whole being embattled at the top.

The Font is Perpendicular, octagon in form, with good panelling.

Eight bells hang in the tower, the oldest is dated 1579.

There is a good brass eagle lectern, said to have been presented to the church by Queen Elizabeth, as was also the remarkable chalice.

The choir stalls are deserving of attention, also fragments of an old coffin lid, which may have been brought from the Priory. The Cross and general form suggest that it formerly covered the grave of one of the Priors. On the floor of the nave is a stone thus inscribed :—*"Quondam Prior ordinis nostri,"* &c. Some have considered that this church was also a Priory Church of a different order to the one just visited. Possibly other coffins were brought to Clare Church for interment on the dissolution of the Priory.

Notes on Clare Church, taken Nov. 9, 1805, by H. I. and D. E. Davy.

The Chancel is separated from the Nave by a wooden screen, which also crosses the aisles. The pillars dividing the Nave from the aisles are very lofty, and clustered, 4 in each. The roofs are all leaded.

IN THE CHANCEL. In the East Window are the following coats of Arms, and over them the sun and moon.

1. Vert. a Saltire, or. Crest on a Wreath, a lion sejant, arg. langued, gu. Beneath, Sir George Le Hunt Knt. a good Benefactor to this church 1617.

2. Sa. a fess chequée or. and az. bet. 3 horses heads erased, arg. Crest, on a wreath, a horse's head erased, arg. Inscription beneath, Sir John Higham Knight, a good benefactor to this church 1617.

## 224 ANNUAL EXCURSION—NOTES ON CLARE CHURCH.

3. Az. a fesse dancettée erm. bet. 6 cross crosslets fitchée, arg. Crest, on a wreath, a bittern or. in bullrushes, legd. and beaked, gu. Ins. Sir Thos. Barnardiston Knt., a good benefactor to this Church 1618.

4. Gu. a chev. bet. 3 mallets, or, a crescent for diffce. Crest broken. Ins. Sir Stephen Soames Knt and Alderman of London, a good benefactor to this Church.

5. Sa. a bend arg. bet. 2 cotises indented, or. Crest broken. Inscrip. William Clopton Knt., a good benefactor to this church. 1617.

6. Barry nebulée of 6 arg. and az. on a bend gu. a lion pas. guard. or. Crest. a man's head prop. Insc. . . . Haberdasher . . . to this church. In a square. The windows of this church were repaired A.D. 1690. Daniel Har . . . . John Raymond ch. wardens.

In the N. window.

1. Or. 2 lions rampant, gu. addorsed. Ins. . . . de Cordes Widow of Erasmus de la Foun . . . glazed this win . . . own costs and charges 1618.

In a Window in the S. aisle : A shield, the arms nearly gone, beneath inscribed Clopton and Barnardiston. Clopton sinister side, a small part remaining.

In another Window in same aisle : Arms, Barnardiston impaled, a coat which is gone. Ins. beneath, Giles Barnardiston glazed this Window cost and charges.

In a third window, is a shield, the arms gone, data beneath, 1618.

In a fourth do. Barnardiston impales Clopton. Ins. . . . Knight glasse . . . this window at his own cost and charges 1618.

In a Window in the Nave, on N. side. Sa. 3 acorns or.

The Chancel rebuilt by diverse benefactions, about 1617.

Further Notes taken 1831.

The Church consists of a Nave, Chancel, Side Aisles, Chapel and Vestry.

The Chancel is 20 ft. 8 in. long, and 23 ft. 8 in. wide covered with lead. The Communion table is raised 2 small steps, and railed round : over it, are the commandments, Lord's Prayer and Belief. In the S. wall, near the E. end, is a cinquefoil-headed Piscina.

Another portion of the Church is considered as part of Chancel, extending to 32 ft. 4 in. which communicates with the aisles on each side by 2 lofty pointed arches, on quatrefoil pillars, over which are 2 clerestory windows, on either side.

The Nave is 73 ft. long, and 23 ft. 7 in. wide, covered with lead. It is separated from the aisles on each side by 7 pointed arches, supported by quatrefoil pillars, and lighted above by 7 clerestory windows on either part.

The Pulpit stands in the N. E. angle, of oak, octagon, modern. The seats are of deal, not painted, regular : in front of the reading desk stands a large brass eagle. There is a Gallery at the W. end, on which is a small organ ; and on the front a clock. The Gallery was erected 1822. On the front of this gallery were carvings of figures roses &c. collected from other parts of the Church.

The S. aisle may be considered as consisting of 2 parts; that part wch adjoins the Nave, and that part which adjoins the chancel.

The former part is 74 ft. 5 in. long, and 13 ft. 10 wide, covered with lead, between this part, and the latter is a low wooden screen. A pew near the E. end, is surrounded by a carved oak screen.

At the centre of this part of the aisle, is a chapel, with a raised floor, under wch is a Vault, entered by a trap door in the floor: above is a Pew which appears to belong to the Priory: a small gallery projects in front.

The dimensions of the Chapel E. and W. 14 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 6. Adjoining the W. side of this chapel is a Porch 9 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. 9 in.

The aisle to the chancel, S. side is 34 ft. long, and 13 ft. 10 wide, covered with lead.

The N. Aisle may be considered as divided into 2 parts, as the S. is: that part adjoining the Nave is 74 ft. 5 in. long, and 13 ft. 10 in. wide, covered with lead.

On the N. side of this is another Porch, dimensions 7 ft. 3 in. N. and S. by 8 ft. 9 in.

The aisle to the Chancel is 32 ft. 9 in. long, and 13 ft. 9 in. wide, between this part, and the Isle to the Nave there is a low wooden screen.

The Font stands in the N. W. corner of the S. aisle.

The Steeple is a square embattled Tower of flints, with 8 bells; the dimensions within are 16 ft. 10 in. N. and S. by 14 ft. 2 in. E. and W.

The W. door is a good specimen of the Early English style: having the nail-headed ornament; the pillars supporting the door, round; a band above with 4 foils, and 3 blank shields.

The windows throughout the Church are alike.

The outside of the Church has been repaired in numerous places with red bricks by which the outside has a dull and mottled appearance.

## MONUMENTS.

*In the Chancel.*

In memoriam

ELIZABETHÆ,

Filiæ dignissimi illius generosi HENRICI POULETT Armigeri,  
fratris prænobilis IOHANNIS Dñi POULETT, Baronis de HINTON S<sup>ti</sup>  
GEORGIJ, eiusdem nominis primi: Nec non ELIZABETHÆ,  
vinicæ filiæ & hæredis GOWEN MALETT de PRESTON Torles,  
in agro Somerset Armigeri.

Quæ, dum laboravit Gemellis, die Iovis XIV Ianuarij, A<sup>o</sup>  
Salutis MDCLXIII, et ætatis suæ XXXIV, obiit.

RICHARDUS CUTTS Armiger, maritus eius vere dolens, posuit hanc tabulam  
Quorum proles (post sex annos & amplius sterilitatis) fuerunt,  
POULETT, natus in parochia sancti Clementis dacorum, in Comitatu Midd,  
paulo post mediam noctem die sabbati VIII Septemb, MDCLX.

**ELIZABETHA**, in hac villa nata, inter primam & secundā  
horas, mane die veneris xxvii decemb, mdcxli.

**RICHARDUS**, vnus Gemellorum, quem gemens mater, inter  
quartam et quintam horas mane die obitus sui, peperit :  
et Anonimus, alter Gemellorum, qui in vitæ officina a  
vita recessit, hunc modo mortuum, moriens mater, in  
ipso mortis ictu parturivit : et quamvis non in vtero,  
attamen in tumulto ad huc gaudet.

**Ignarus & invidus**, qui virtutem laudare nesciunt, hanc vituperent.

On the north side of this church  
are interred the remains of  
the Rev<sup>d</sup> **JOHN CHARLES COLEMAN**, B.A.  
fourteen years vicar of this parish,  
he died December 22nd 1868, aged 63 years.  
to the memory of a faithful pastor and friend  
this tablet is erected by his parishioners and friends.

In a Vault under  
this stone lies interred y<sup>e</sup>  
Body of **SUSANNA** wife of **EDW**  
**JOHNSON** of Clare in y<sup>e</sup> county of  
Suff Gent, who died May y<sup>e</sup> 8 1707  
And near Adjoyning lies y<sup>e</sup> Bodies of  
**BARNARDISTON EDWARD & KEZIA** their  
Children who died young.  
when y<sup>e</sup> All conq'ing Prince who treads down Death  
At y<sup>e</sup> Last Trumpets Sound return<sup>s</sup> our breath  
Cloaths these dead clodds with Imortality  
To make them subjects for Eternity  
May we be rank<sup>d</sup> amongst y<sup>e</sup> saints in Rest  
And hear y<sup>e</sup> Joyfull Sound of Come ye bless'<sup>t</sup>

In Memory of	Here lye interred, y <sup>e</sup> bodies,
<b>TIMOTHY KEY</b> : Gent:	of <b>ELIZABETH</b> , <b>POVLETT CVTTS</b>
who died 5 <sup>th</sup> June 1782 Aged 62 Years.	his mother, & her infant
Also of <b>OBADIAH KEY</b> Gent:	twiunnes, <b>RICHARD</b> ,
who died 30 <sup>th</sup> Sep <sup>br</sup> 1786 Aged 61 Years.	& <b>ANONIMUS CVTTS</b> .
And <b>MARY</b> his Wife who died	Hic Jacet <b>JOHANNES POULTER</b> , Gen.
the 27 <sup>th</sup> of June 1811 Aged 85 Years.	Vixit Annos LXXIV: Obijt MDCXCIV.

Here are Deposited  
The Remains of **WILLIAM LAWS** Esqr.  
Rear Admiral of his Majesties Fleet  
an Intrepid Officer : a good Seaman.  
after more than 40 Years constant Service, In the Royal navy,  
The latter part of His Life was spent  
in this Parish, y<sup>e</sup> Place of His nativity,  
He died in y<sup>e</sup> Year 1758 Aged 68 Years.

Near this place are deposited  
the mortal remains of MARY,  
the beloved wife of JOHN SAYER esquire,  
of Wick-house near Worcester,  
and daughter of JOHN TAYLOR esquire, of Bordesley,  
in the county of Warwick, deceased.  
In the affectionate, endearing relations  
of wife, daughter, sister, friend,  
she was preeminent; a kind, generous, indulgent, mistress  
to her domestics; religious, pious, benevolent,  
charitable, humane, in manners gentle;  
mild, amiable, forbearing, unassuming,  
condescending, never preferring herself to others,  
in faith and practice, a sincere and true christian;  
she lived beloved, and died lamented,  
on the fourth day of July A.D. 1823, aged 72 years.  
also in the same vault, with MARY his wife,  
lies interred the body of JOHN SAYER, esquire,  
barrister at law of Lincoln's Inn;  
and formerly of Caius College,  
in the university of Cambridge.  
for many years a deputy lieutenant,  
and an acting magistrate, for the county of Worcester.  
he was a native of this town,  
son of JOSEPH SAYER, esquire, sergeant at law,  
and LYDIA his wife;  
who both lie buried, with others of his family, in this chancel.  
he died on the sixth day of July, A.D. 1831, aged 78 years.

Here lyeth the Body of  
MARY the Wife of JAMES YOUNG Gent<sup>n</sup>;  
and one of the Dau<sup>rs</sup> of JOSHUA & ELIZ<sup>th</sup> BRISE  
who died 20<sup>th</sup> September 1768  
in the 39<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age.  
FRANCES BRISE  
another Daughter of JOSHUA & ELIZ<sup>th</sup> BRISE  
who died 18<sup>th</sup> October 1769 in the 47<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age.  
ELIZABETH, Second Daughter of  
JOSHUA & ELIZABETH BRISE  
who departed this life in June 1793 Ætat: 75.  
Widow of EDWARD COLDHAM Esq:  
Formerly of Bury St. Edmunds.  
SAMUEL BRISE Esq: Youngest Son of  
JOSHUA & ELIZABETH BRISE  
who departed this life 13<sup>th</sup> July 1827 Ætat 94

In Memory of  
FRANCES Youngest Daug<sup>r</sup>. of

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

BECKFORD CATER Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Broxted  
 in y<sup>e</sup> County of Essex and Wife of  
 SHADRACH BRISE Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
 who died y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1765  
 In y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age. Also of  
 SHADRACH BRISE Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
 son of JOSHUA and ELIZABETH BRISE  
 who died 18<sup>th</sup> April 1783  
 Aged 58 Years. Also of  
 HENRY THOMAS, the Eldest Son of  
 THOMAS RUGGLES Esq : & of JANE his Wife  
 who departed this life in May 1786  
 Aged 5 Years. Also of  
 EDWARD COLDHAM Esq.  
 Formerly of Bury St Edmunds,  
 who departed this life in Oct<sup>r</sup> 1786.

*Here lies the Body of*  
 JOSHUA BRISE late of this Place Gent<sup>man</sup>  
 who died 23<sup>d</sup> May 1750 Aged 74 Years.  
 Also y<sup>e</sup> Bodies of JOSHUA SHADRACH & JOANNA  
 three of his Children who died Young.  
 And also of ANN RUGGLES his eldest Daut<sup>r</sup>  
 who died 23<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1748, Aged 32 Years.  
 And two of her Children.  
 Likewise THOMAS RUGGLES her Husband  
*Here also lies Interred*  
 The Body of ELIZABETH BRISE Widow  
 Relict of the said JOSHUA,  
 who died 20<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1764, Aged 72 Years.

M.S. ELISABETHÆ RUGGLES  
 Diem quæ clausit supremum  
 28 :<sup>vo</sup> Novemb : 1776 Ætat : 28.  
 Marmor hoc Maritus posuit ;  
 debitâ spargens lacrymâ favillam.

<i>Hic Jacent Fratres amicissimi</i>	Beneath this Stone are deposited
<i>Joseph et Sachseverell Barker</i>	the Remains of
Hic vixit Annos xxxi. Ob MDCCXII.	M <sup>rs</sup> . MARY ANN BANSON Spinster
Ille vixit Annos L. Ob : MDCCCL	who died October 24 <sup>th</sup> 1813
	Aged 58 years.

*In the Nave.*

In Fraternal Memory of  
 His Royal Highness Prince Leopold  
 Duke of Albany Earl of Clarence &c  
 Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire,  
 Past Grand Junior Warden of England,

Grand third Principal of  
Royal Arch Masons of England.  
Fourth Son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria  
who was born 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1853.  
and died 28<sup>th</sup> March, 1884.  
H.R.H being at the time  
Worshipful Master  
of the  
Royal Clarence Lodge  
of freemasons in this town.  
No. 1823.

This Tablet is erected by the Officers and Members of the above Lodge,  
and other Brethren in the Province of Suffolk.

In the nave of this church  
are interred the remains of  
ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of  
the revd. GEORGE WIGHTMAN, M.A. vicar of this parish :  
she died Wednesday the 15<sup>th</sup> March 1837.  
she was the only sister of Sir FRA<sup>s</sup>. WASKETT-MYERS, K.C.S.  
by whose desire this tablet is placed  
in testimony of his remembrance of her unvarying affection.

In the nave of this church lie the remains of  
The revd. GEORGE WIGHTMAN. D.D.  
who departed this life on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 1854.  
In affectionate remembrance of one who faithfully laboured amongst  
them ; first as curate, and afterwards as vicar, for thirty years ; the  
parishioners of Clare have raised this tablet, recording thereon, the words  
which he himself suggested for his epitaph : " A sinner saved by grace."

Here lies the Body of  
ELIZABETH, the Beloved Wife of  
The Rev<sup>d</sup>. GEORGE WIGHTMAN. M.A. Vicar of this Parish who died  
the fifteenth of March, 1837,  
beneath also, are the remains,  
of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. GEORGE WIGHTMAN, D.D.  
who died on the 3<sup>d</sup>. day of August 1854, aged 57 years.  
having had the spiritual charge of this parish,  
first as curate, and afterwards as vicar, for thirty years.  
" A sinner saved by grace."

Here are Deposited the Remains of  
JAMES HUBBARD, (Late of this Place)  
who departed this Life Novr. 11<sup>th</sup> 1796. Aged 56 Years.  
A truly Valuable and Sincere Friend, to the Widow & Orphan.  
Also of ANN his Wife who died Aug<sup>t</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1806.

Beneath are deposited  
the Remains of ANNE,  
the Daughter of  
JAMES and ANNE RAY :  
who died 23<sup>d</sup>. March 1817,  
Aged 45 Years.

Also of the said JAMES RAY,  
who died January 25<sup>th</sup> 1827,  
Aged 81 Years.  
And ANNE his Wife,  
who died January 21<sup>st</sup> 1828,  
Aged 82 Years.

This tablet is erected in memory of  
WALTER G. B. GUNTON, esq<sup>r</sup>  
founder, vice-president and treasurer of the  
commercial travellers' benevolent institution,  
by the members of the board of management,  
who desire in this way to show  
their affectionate respect for what was  
excellent and worthy in the man,  
of his disinterested benevolence  
little mention is needed here.  
the institution had in death, as in life, the benefit of  
his bounty and paternal care. his last acts evinced his  
noble christian charity and goodness. may he rest in peace.  
died at South-Hall, Guildford, 18<sup>th</sup> January 1864, aged 64.

Near this Place are deposited the Remains  
of JAMES HARRINGTON Gent. late of this Parish  
He died Sept. 16<sup>th</sup> 1788, Aged 66.  
of SARAH his Wife

Daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Will<sup>m</sup>. GREENWOOD  
Rector of Darfield in Yorkshire and  
Relict of JOHN DALE Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
of Chesterfield in Derbyshire by whom  
She had Issue, one Daughter, SARAH.  
She died June 5<sup>th</sup> 1797, Aged 78.

To the Memory of their much esteemed Parents  
their surviving Children JOSEPH & JANE HARRINGTON  
in Conjunction with their Sister SARAH STEBBING inscribe this Stone

Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of  
BENJAMIN PRATT,

37 years master of the free school,  
and vestry clerk of this parish.  
he died March 7<sup>th</sup> 1841, aged 68 years.  
he was a man of considerable abilities,  
which were employed more for the  
benefit of others, than of himself.  
this tablet was erected by his son  
BENJAMIN PRATT of Sudbury,  
in memory of his affectionate parent.

THOS. CLUBBE Gent : JANE his Wife died  
died 9<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1802 Aged 50 Years. 19<sup>th</sup> March 1802. Aged 48 Years.  
(Note Mrs. Clubbe was da. of Mr. Jas. Harrington.)

In memory of JOHN ISAACSON  
of Clare born 6<sup>th</sup> July 1784 :  
died 16<sup>th</sup> July 1870

also of BETSY ISAACSON his wife  
born 19<sup>th</sup> January 1799 :  
died 13<sup>th</sup> September 1883

*North Aisle.*

No one can be recall'd by tears.

Underneath this Monument are deposited the remains of  
HARRIETT, & ANN WALLETT,  
Daugh<sup>rs</sup> of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. ABRA<sup>m</sup>. WALLETT, and MARY his Wife.  
HARRIETT, died 9<sup>th</sup> July 1786, Aged 12 Years.  
ANN, died 26<sup>th</sup> May 1788, Aged 18 Years.  
Rev<sup>d</sup>. ABRA<sup>m</sup>. WALLETT, Vicar of Clare,  
Died 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1790, Aged 46 Years.

Infra jacet CHARLOTTA  
Uxor pulchra pudica, pia SAMUELIS STEVENS.  
Multis illa admodum flebilis occidit  
Unico præsertim Fratri amantissimo  
GEORGIO CLUBBE PARSONS de Hadleigh,  
Orbato maxime omnium Marito,  
Qui eo, quo par est, Desiderio  
Tam chari Capitis  
Hoc Marmor debitum dicavit Defunctæ 8<sup>to</sup> Id : Jan :  
Anno } Salutis 1808.  
} Ætatis 33.  
Resurgemus.

*South Aisle.*

In the vault beneath  
are deposited the remains of  
CHARLOTTE, daughter of JOHN CONYERS Esq<sup>re</sup>  
of Copped-Hall Essex ;  
and of the lady HARRIET CONYERS his wife ;  
ob<sup>t</sup>. October 10<sup>th</sup> 1839, ætat 81.

To the glory of God ✠ In pious memory of  
John Barker of Clare Priory ; died 20<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1837  
and his wife Georgiana daughter of Col. Weston of Shadowbush ; died  
3<sup>rd</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1873 also of  
Col George Barker 16<sup>th</sup> Queen's Lancs, died 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1859  
and his wife Caroline Julia daughter of Col. Barker of Clare Priory died  
20<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1873

This window is erected by their children 1885.

In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of  
JOHN BARKER, esq<sup>re</sup>  
son of the late JOHN BARKER, esq<sup>re</sup> of Clare Priory,  
and CAROLINE his wife ; ob<sup>t</sup>. August 20<sup>th</sup> 1837, Ætat 37.  
he married GEORGINA, daughter of Col WESTON  
of Shadowbush in this county,

by whom this tablet is inscribed  
and whose consolation it is to believe,  
that thro' the riches of divine grace,  
his redeemed and glorified spirit  
is rejoicing in the presence of that Saviour  
whom while yet "having not seen he loved."

In the Vault beneath are deposited the Remains  
of JOHN BARKER Esq<sup>r</sup>.

of Clare Priory in Suffolk,  
who departed this life Nov<sup>r</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup> 1804 *Ætat* 54.  
He Married CAROLINE Daughter of  
JOHN CONYERS Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Copped Hall Essex  
by whom this Tablet is inscribed.

Not to record Virtues which  
have raised a lasting Monument in the Hearts  
of all who knew him : but to remind  
his Infant Children that the Dutiful Son,  
the Kind Brother, the Tenderly Affectionate  
Husband, the Fond Parent, the Brave Soldier,  
& the pious humble Christian, here lies :  
Buried : not Forgotten.

In the same Vault are deposited  
the Remains of CAROLINE, Widow of JOHN BARKER Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
youngest daughter of JOHN CONYERS Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
and of the Lady Harriet CONYERS his Wife.

Devoted to her maternal duties,  
and to the exemplary discharge of  
every other Christian relation.

She survived her beloved Husband  
during a period of 43 years. Passed at Clare Priory ;  
Where, esteemed and respected by all, and  
deeply lamented by her poorer neighbours,  
She entered into her rest. January 8<sup>th</sup> 1848,  
In the 80<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age.

In the Vault beneath  
are deposited the Remains of  
WILLIAM SHRIVE Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Clare Priory  
who departed this Life

February the 25 : 1803, Aged 61 Years.

This Stone is erected to his memory as a tribute  
of gratitude and affection, by His near Relation JOHN BARKER Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Here are Deposited the Remains of  
The Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. TITUS STEBBING, Clerk  
Rector of Woodbridge Hasketon and Tattingston,  
In this County,  
who died y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>. of August 1772 Aged 38 Years.

In Memory of ROBERT POTTLE      Parish, and by strict  
 who departed this Life      attention to the Duties of his Office was  
 August 29<sup>th</sup> 1812 Aged 60 Years.      universally respected.  
 Upwards of thirty years      Also of Amy his wife,  
 Church Clerk of this      who died June 30, 1821, aged 73 years.

Sacred to the Memory of      Also of SUSAN his Wife  
 JAMES YOUNG Esq who died      who died the 15<sup>th</sup> March 1803  
 the 25<sup>th</sup> of Sep<sup>r</sup>: 1792 aged 55.      Aged 71.

In Memory of  
 MARY NUNN (Spinster) who departed this Life  
 the 27<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1779 Aged 61 Years.

Here lie the Bodies of Joseph Sayer  
 Serjeant at Law, and Lydia his wife.  
 He died 18 January 1786, aged 71 years  
 She died 2<sup>d</sup> April 1766, aged 47 years.  
 Also the Body of Mary their daughter  
 who died March 19 1766, aged 21 years.  
 also the Body of Joseph their son  
 who died Jan<sup>y</sup>. 23<sup>d</sup>. 1763, aged 11 years.  
 Also the Bodies of Edmund their Son,  
 Ann their daughter, Sarah their daughter  
 and a second Anne, their daughter, who all died very young.

## PARISH REGISTERS.

A booke of Regester bought by Willyam Weekes beinge Churchwardone in the yeare of Our Lorde God 1599 a regina Elizabeath 41. written by Ambros Hollybreade Clarke under M<sup>r</sup> Coult Vicare of Clare in the yeare of our Lord God 1600 William Netherstret and Gilles Bambricke beinge then Church Wardens. An. Dom. 1600.

*Baptisms.*

- 1602 *Willims Coulte Filius Mr William Minester* die 9 Jan.  
 1605 *Griszalle Colte filia Mr. Wylliam Colte Minnester* 20 Octob.  
 1607 *Sarai Coulte filia to M<sup>r</sup> William Colt minister* die 15 Dec.  
 1610 *Jane Coult filia M<sup>r</sup> William Colte Mynester* 4 Dec.  
 1613 *Framcese Covlt filia M<sup>r</sup> William Coulte minister of Clare* xxiiij  
     day of Maij.  
 1618 *Anne Joyner filia Isaaci Joyner vickar of Clare Bapt mense*  
     Septembris die 23, Anno 1618.  
 1620 *Cisly Joyner dagter of master Isaac Joyner* the xvij August.  
 1622 *Abagall Joyner daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Joyner* 29 March.  
 1623 *Nathaniell wilmot sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Robart wilmot vicar of Clare* the  
     xviiij day of March.  
 1626 *Eleazar wilmot sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Robart wilmot vicar of Clare* the  
     14<sup>th</sup> May.

- 1632 Anna Colt daughter of William 22 April.  
 Roger Cooke sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Roger Cooke vicar of Clare 5 November.  
 1634 Mary Coke daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Roger Cooke vicar of Clare 28 October.  
 1635 John Cooke sonne of M<sup>r</sup>. Roger Cooke of Clare 1 March.  
 1637 Robart Cooke sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Roger Cooke vicar of Clare 2 July.  
 1638 M<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Phillip Haves who kept a barn conventicle in this town  
 did baptize very many in private houses; and therefore their  
 names are not here registered.

## BURIALS.

- 1563 Johānus Vicarius sepult fuit die 9 August.  
 1567 Thomas ROGERS sepulta fuit die 7 December.  
 Elyzabeth uxor Thomas Rogers sepulta fuit die 2 March.  
 1568 Johannus Whitakers vicar sepulta fuit die 24 May.  
 1598 Jacobo Resolde vicario sepultus est die 22 January.  
 1616 Master Willielm<sup>o</sup> Colt vicario de Clare sepultus est die the  
 eleauenth daye of Decemberis 11 1616.  
 1625 Simond Wilmot sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Wilmot Vicar of Clare was  
 buried 25 September.  
 1626 Master Robert Wilmot vicar of Clare was buried at Scrinkfild in  
 Essex 22 June.  
 1626 Eleazer Wilmot sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Robert Wilmot buried 4 Octr.  
 1703 John Kenyon Clerke buried Oct. 18.  
 1750 Re<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Matthew Bell Vicar 9 July.  
 1784 The Rev<sup>d</sup> John Bell (the Vicar) 17 April.  
 1790 Rev<sup>d</sup> Abr<sup>m</sup> Wallett Vicar December 17.  
 1854 George Wightman D D Vicar of Clare August. 10<sup>th</sup> set. 57.  
 1868 John Charles Coleman, Vicar of Clare Dec. 29. 63.

Memorandum that on December 6. 1653 Thomas Milles of Clare did then come before me S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Barnardiston Kt one of the Justices of peace for Suffolk and did then take his oath to execute the office of Register for the towne of Clare, he the said Thomas Milles being chosen thereunto by the inhabitants according to a late Act.

## VICARS OF CLARE.

The following list has been compiled from the Institution Books at Norwich. Though Dr. Tanner's Abstract (fol. 1228) proved useful, reference has been made to the original Registers; other sources of information have also been examined.

- 1307 JOHN DE STEBBYNG, instituted, 3 Non. Maij, ad præs. Pr. and  
 Conv. de Stoke. Resigned. (Reg. i., 23.)  
 RICHARD DE SCORDICH, 17 Kal. Apr. ad præs. eorund. (f. 26.)  
 1343 GILBERT DE KARLIOLO, May 30, ad præs. dñi R<sup>x</sup> raðne p. emp.  
 Pr. de Stoke. (III., 70.)

- 44 JOHN DE HOUGHTON de pua Adyngton Oct. 19, ad præ. dñi Rx. (iv. 47.)
- 48 JOHN JOYE (pmut cum S. Mart Orgar, Lond.), July 31. (69.)  
Was parson of S. Martin Orgar, Lond. On July 18 exchanged same with John Adyngton for Clare. J. Joy was afterwards of G. Bealings, and in Sep. 1352 exchanged for V. of Felsted, Essex. Last of all Joy was presented to S. Mary Monthaw, Lond., Dec. 3, 1361. (Newcourt Rep. i., 418.)
- 50 NICHOLAS DE LYDGATE May 3 (pmut. cum M. Belyng) vacant by res. of Joye. (122.)
- 61 THOMAS PORTER, Jan. 4, ad præ. Prioris et Conv. de Stoke non est ad damnum si Rx conc. Thomæ de Triskeny, et Joi Lens Cler quod ipsi. (v. 57.)
- 88 RICHARD CLERK, Feb. 12, ad præ. dñi Rx rāone temp. de Stoke. (vi., 135.)
- 90 WILLIAM HALL, May 3, vac. by resig. of R. Clerk (pmut. cum Hintlesham) ad præ. dñi Rx. (146.)
- 94 WALTER COVE, Dec. 14 (pmut. cum Newton juxta Sudb.) ad præ. Dni Rx. vac. by res. of W. Hall. (196.)
- 98 WILLIAM REED, Nov. 19 (vac. by res. of Cove pmut. cum Tichewell) ad præ. Prioris et Conv. de Stoke test ejus prob. et dat. 1404. Hart. 316. (240.)
- 04 THOMAS CUSTEN, Jan. 12, de Cavenham, ad præ. eorund. (313.)
- 32 RICHARD PUMPY als. TYLNEY, Nov. 5, Test<sup>m</sup> ejus extat Brosian 286, sepeliend in Cancelllo ubi legitur Legenda in introitu chori: ad præ. Decani et Coll. de Stoke juxta Clare. (ix. 58.)  
It is noted by Tanner that Mr. Pompy was a great Benefactor to this church in Copes, Books, &c., among other things ad fabricationem novæ vultæ ante crucifixum xx marc. ad fabricam novam de le Eelys (fleur de lis) ecclie de Clare xx marc. lego unum pratum jacens in villa prædcā juxta.
- 62 THOMAS ASTY, Oct. 14, vac. by death of R. Pumpy: ad præ. eorund. (xi., 134.)  
JOHN MOTTON.
- 67 JOHN KNIGHT, Aug. 21, vac. by res. of John Motton. (163.)
- 68 WILLIAM WELLYS, M.A., Dec. 3, vac. by res. of J. Knight. (168.)
- ROBERT COLINGHAM, Feb. 18, vac. by res. of W. Wellys. (169.)
- 76 JOHN WYLLYS, Sep. 4, vac. by res. of R. Colingham. (xii., 50.)
- 77 REGINALD ANNYSOY, Oct. 6, vac. by res. of J. Wyllys. (57.)
- 82 THOMAS SUTTON, Doctor, Feb. 11, vac. by death of R. Annysoy. (96.)
- 02 JOHN HALYMAN, Jan. 30, vac. by death of T. Sutton. (xiii., 19.)
- 05 RICHARD TURNER, M.A., Mar. 19, vac. by death of J. Halyman. (63.)
- 16 JOHN REISTON, S.T.B., Nov. 10, vac. by death of R. Turner. (xiv., 132.) Bu. here.
- 62 ROBERT PARKER, Dec. 17, vac. by death, ad præ. dnæ Rx. (xix., 76.)  
JOHN METTON.
- 65 THOMAS ROGERS, Dec. 16, vac. by death of J. Metton: ad præ. dnæ Rx rāone duc. Lancast. (121.) Bu. here.

- 1566 NICHOLAS WHITFILDE, Jan. 5, vac. by death of T. Rog  
præs. dnæ Rx duc. Lanc. (133.) Resigned.  
FRANCIS WATSONKE, 5 Feb. (Div. xi., 23, f. 8. Record Off
- 1569 RADULPH LEYVER, B.A., Jun. 14, vac. by res. of F. Watson  
præs. dnæ K. Coll. Regali. (152.)
- 1582 ROBERT BALLARD, B.A., Nov. 27, vac. p' liberam resignaco  
Lever ult. incumb. ad præs. dnæ R. Lanc. 1583. (xx.,  
"Robert Ballard, A.B., Rector of Clare," is mentioned  
the ministers suspended. Lives of Puritans by B. Brook
- 1591 JAMES RESOUL, M.A., Feb. 18, ad præs. dnæ Res. (f.  
Bu. here Jan. 22, 1598.
- 1598 WILLIAM COLT, M.A., Feb. 8, vac. p. mortem J. Resould i  
Ducatus Lancastriæ ltime spectan. (f. 274.) Bu. Dec. 11
- 1617 DANIEL BOOTH, M.A., May 2, vac. per mort. ult. incumb. ad  
dnæ Lanc. (xxii., 60.) Lib. Inst. A. iii. 19 Record Off
- 1617 ISAAC JOYNER, M.A., Jan. 9, vac. per resig. ult. incumb. ad  
dnæ Rx Lanc. 1618. Consignation Book, p. 88, Isaacus.  
artm bach vic. 24 Sep., 1605. (f. 73.)
- 1623 ROBERT WILMOT, M.A., was minister of Clare. Had a chil  
in 1623.  
Funeral sermon by T. H. says, he was of an hol  
sincere heart, and unspotted conversation. Cole's Ath  
ms. 5,883, 23. b. M.A. 1619, married and left college (f.  
Bu. June 22, 1626, at Scrinkfilde.  
ROGER COOK, M.A., Oct. 1, ad præs. dnæ Alicia Peyton.  
signation Bk. (f. 75). Priest by Thos. Peterbor' 1 June,  
instituted by Sam. Bp. of Norw. 1 Oct., 1623.
- 1627 WILLIAM GOOD, M.A., Jun. 22, vac. per res. ult. incumb. ad  
dnæ Rx. Lanc. (xxii., 25.) A. iii. 19 Record Office.  
WILLIAM PRIME.
- 1663 JOHN OCKLEY, M.A., Feb. 25, vac. by cession Gulielmi Prin  
vic: ad præs. dni Rx. (xxvi., 2.) Presentations Du  
Lancaster fr. Eliz. to Geo. ii. No. 584, Vol. 16, 6  
Record Office.
- 1690 JOHN KENYON, Nov. 11, vac. per mort. of J. Ockley ult  
præs. Gul. and Mariam Angliæ reg. et Reginam. (xxvii  
Bu. Oct. 18, 1703.
- 1703 OLIVER COBB, M.A., Feb. 12, vac. per mort. J. Kenyon ult  
pat. Queen Anne. B.A. 1688, M.A. 1692. (f. 194.)
- 1727 MATTHEW BELL, B.A., Jan. 24, vac. per mort O. Cobb, pat.  
Duc. Lanc.; Jes. B.A. 1711. (xxx., 7.) Also R. of G  
thorp and Poslingford, 1733 (Morant's Essex, ii., 309)  
July 9, 1750.
- 1750 JOHN BELL, B.A., Sep. 18, son of Matthew, pat. Geo. ii. (f.  
Also rector of Gestingthorp. Lond. Mag., Sep. 1750  
477. D. 10, b. 17 Ap., 1784; Gent. Mag. 54, 317.

- 4 WILLIAM LENS, Ap. 28, pat. Geo. III. Mem. This Institution is voided by virtue of His Majesty's Writ. (xxxI., 182.) Formerly of Thurlow; Gent. Mag. 54, 319.
- 5 ABRAHAM WALLETT, Mar. 26 (f. 191); void by death of J. Bell. Pat. Geo. III. W<sup>m</sup> Lens lately admitted being amoved by virtue of H.M. Writ. Formerly of Stowmarket. Author: Sermon on Thanksgiving for recovery of H.M., Ap. 23, 1789, pp. 16. D. Dec. 1, 1790, æt. 46. M.I.
- 1 WILLIAM BROOK JONES, B.A., Jan. 7; Linc. Oxf. B.A. 1784. Pat., Geo. III. (f. 242). Chap. H.M.S. Monarch. M. June 23, 1791, Elizabeth Winter, Gent. Mag. 61, 583. Wrote Visitation Sermon, Faith by Hearing, preached at Newmarket, 1794; also Sermon at Chelmsford, 1797.
- 4 WILLIAM SADLER, M.A., June 12; also held Poslingford, vac. by d. of W. B. Jones. Pat., Geo. III. (Reg. xxxII., 92.) Of Great Horksley, Gent. Mag. 74, 686. M. 1789, Sarah, da. of Rev. Titus Stebbing, rector of Woodbridge, Hasketon, and Vic. of Tattingstone.
- 9 HENRY BLUNT, B.A., Dec. 30, vac. by res. of W. Sadler. Pat., Geo. III. (f. 250.) Son of Henry and Mary Blunt, b. Aug. 12, 1794, ed. at Merchant Taylor's sch., ent. Pemb. Coll. Cam., 1813; B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820; D. and P. 1818; appointed to Clare 1819. Mar. Dec. 21, 1820, at Chelsea, Julia Ann Nailer, Gent. Mag. 563. In 1830 incumb. of Trin. ch., Sloan St. Presented in 1833 to Streatham, where he d. July 20, 1843, æt. 48 (Gent. Mag. 549). Author of "Lectures on Jacob; S. Peter; Abraham; S. Paul; Elisha; Life of Xt.; Articles of Ch. of Eng.; Sermons; Exposition of Pentateuch," 3 vols.; pub. the first Par. Mag. Brit. Mag. 1836, 228; Ch. Mag. III., 289-90; Dic. of Biography by Leslie Stephen, v., 1886.

## TABLET IN STREATHAM PARISH CHURCH.

Pastor in pace

Sacred

to the memory of

THE REV<sup>d</sup>. HENRY BLUNT, A.M.

Rector of Streatham.

"Whose faith follow, considering the end of his conversation,  
Jesus Christ the same yesterday and to day and for ever."

This devoted minister and servant of God

after a lingering illness which he bore with that christian resignation  
in which he was sustained to the end by those blessed promises

he had preached to others, entered into

the rest that remaineth for the people of God

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of July 1843 aged 48 years.

This tablet is erected

by her whom he has left widowed and a mourner

but comforted by the certain hope that

"them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

- 1833 GEORGE WIGHTMAN, D.D., Jan. 24; Pat., Wm. iv. (xxxiii., 158). Native of Framlingham. S. Joh. Coll. Cam., B.A. 1823; M.A. 1826; D.D. 1835. Came to Clare in 1824 as C. to Rev. H. Blunt, upon whose resig. he suc. him. D. Aug. 3, 1854, æt. 57, bu. here. M.I. Gent. Mag. xlii., 313, 1854.
- 1854 JOHN CHARLES COLEMAN, B.A.; Trin. Coll. Dub., B.A. 1836; Deac. 1837; Pr. 1838; formerly P.C. of S. James, Nottingham; d. 22, bu. 29 Dec, 1868. M.I. Was author of Tracts.

In Churchyard.

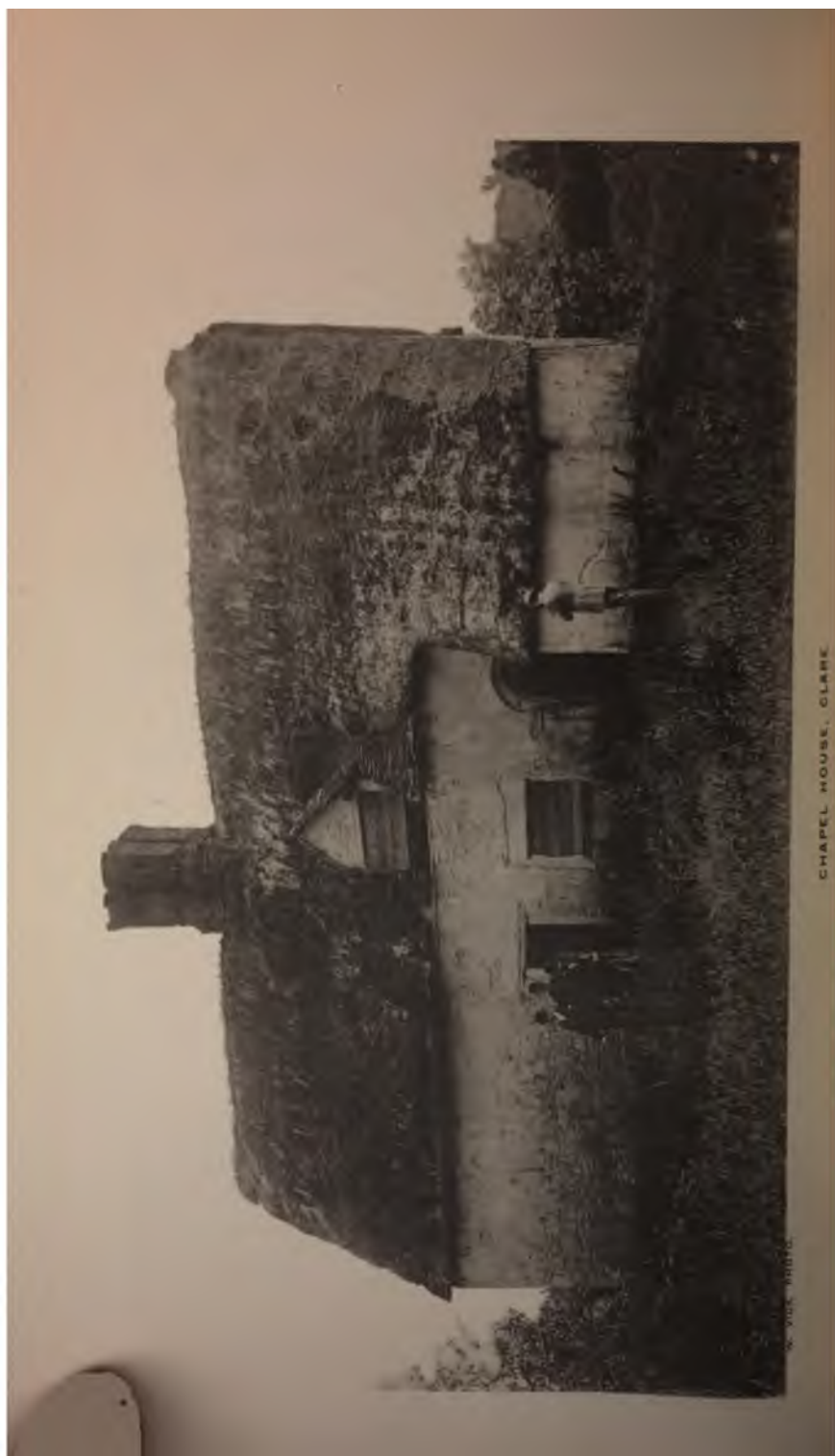
The Rev<sup>d</sup> John Charles Coleman, B.A.,  
late vicar of this parish,  
died December 22nd 1868, aged 63 years.  
Anne, the beloved wife of  
The Rev<sup>d</sup> J. C. Coleman, B.A.,  
died December 9<sup>th</sup> 1871, aged 64 years.

- 1869 THOMAS PARKINSON, D. 1864; P. 1865; C. of Bardsey, 1864-67; Clapham, Yorks, 1867-69; V. of N. Otterington, 1871; Author: Lays and Leaves of the Forest; Yorkshire Legends and Traditions.
- 1871 FREDERIC SAMUEL PIERPOINT SEALE, B.A., Trin. Coll. Ox., B.A. 1859; D. 1860; P. 1861; V. of Waterperry, 1863-66; N. Otterington, 1866-71; Eastover, 1876-84; V. of Pitminster, 1884.
- 1876 JOSEPH WILLIAM COLLINS, B.A., T.C.D.; B.A. 1859; Deac. 1860; Pr. 1861; formerly C. of Stogursey, 1860-67; V. of S. John, Eastover, 1867-76; R. of H. Trin., Ramsgate, 1882. In the churchyard is a cross to "Alice Collins fell asleep 17 January 1881."
- 1882 ROBERT SORSBIE, M.A.; B.A. 1847; M.A. 1850; D. 1849; P. 1850; Fell. Univ., Dur., 1849-56; Min. Can. of Roch., 1856-66; C. of Whickham, 1850-53; Oakham, 1853-56; V. of Sutton Valence, 1866-76; R. H. Trin., Ramsgate, 1876-82.

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Members having thoroughly examined Clare Church, adjourned to the "Half-Moon," itself an ancient balconied hostel, where dinner was served. On emerging from the hotel, the company found wagonettes in readiness to take them through the country mapped out for visitation, the first line lying in the direction of Poslingford, but shortly after leaving Clare a halt was made at the Chapel House, which the Honorary Secretary thus described :—

1



CHAPEL HOUSE, CLAME

N. YORK PHOTO.

## CHAPEL HOUSE.

This small, and now ruined Chapel, is about a mile from Clare. It was formerly one of those wayside chapels which were by no means uncommon in pre-Reformation times. They were often, like this one, built at the junction of roads for the convenience of pilgrims on their way to



NORMAN DOOR, CHAPEL HOUSE, CLARE.

some shrine. No records have yet been found relating to this particular oratory, nor is it known to what saint it was dedicated. We must look to the building itself to tell its own story; and the tongue of its architecture tells us that it was built about 1190, because it is in the Transition

style, between the Norman and Early English orders. The materials employed are flint, with free-stone dressings. Its length externally is 50 ft., and width 20 ft. 6 in. There are two Norman windows on the East side, and one Early English on the North side. This gives us evidence of its Transitional character. Its chief object of interest is a Norman door on the North side, where again we observe the two styles of architecture gracefully blended. This is probably the building thus referred to by Dr. Tanner (ms. at Norwich, f. 1228):—"S<sup>r</sup> Rob. Wincop sometime Priest of ye Free Chapel in Clare lately dissolved 1555, W. M. 36. had a pension of 24<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>."

Another feature is a fine block of octagonal chimneys. After its desecration it was converted into a private residence, and according to tradition served as a powder magazine during the Civil wars.

Until quite recently it was occupied as a cottage, but being deemed too dilapidated for a dwelling, it has been further desecrated by being used as a tool house. It was a satisfaction to members to explore the building before the hand of time makes further ravages.

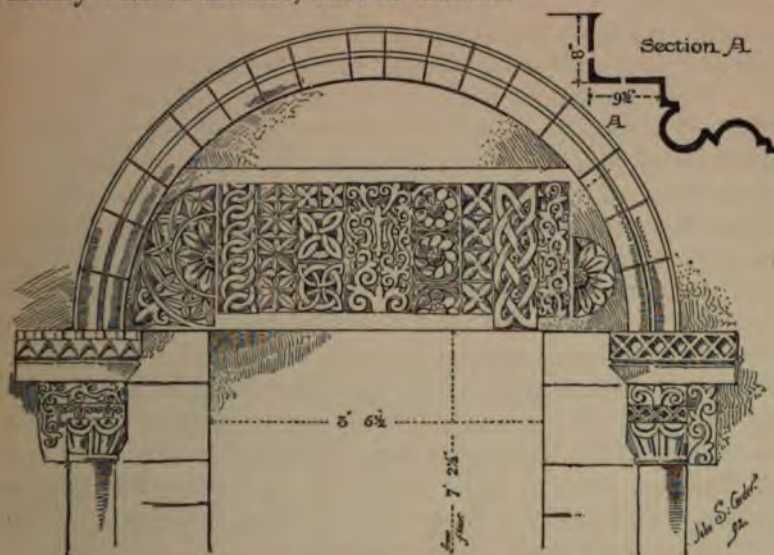
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Upon leaving Chapel House the journey by road was renewed along the high table-land to Poslingford Church, which was described by the Vicar.

# POSILINGFORD CHURCH.

BY THE REV. HENRY JARVIS, M.A., Vicar.

In Domesday Book the parish of Poslingford, or Poslingworth, as it was then written, is mentioned as one of the numerous lordships holden by Ralph Baynard. Juga, his widow, founded the Priory of Little Dunmow in Essex, and to that Monastery the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage belonged, and were granted by Henry VIII. to Robert, Earl of Sussex.



SOUTH DOOR, POSILINGFORD CHURCH.

The Church is dedicated to Saint Mary, and contains several different styles of architecture proceeding from the Norman foundation. Of its actual date there is no record, but the fine Norman doorway, and small Norman window, deeply splayed, in the northern wall of the Nave, point to the twelfth century as its presumable date. Of the Founder all that can be said is, that his effigy, as it is believed, is portrayed in the fresco on the Chancel wall,

with a square in his hand, and a gabled building on his shoulder. His name is unknown.

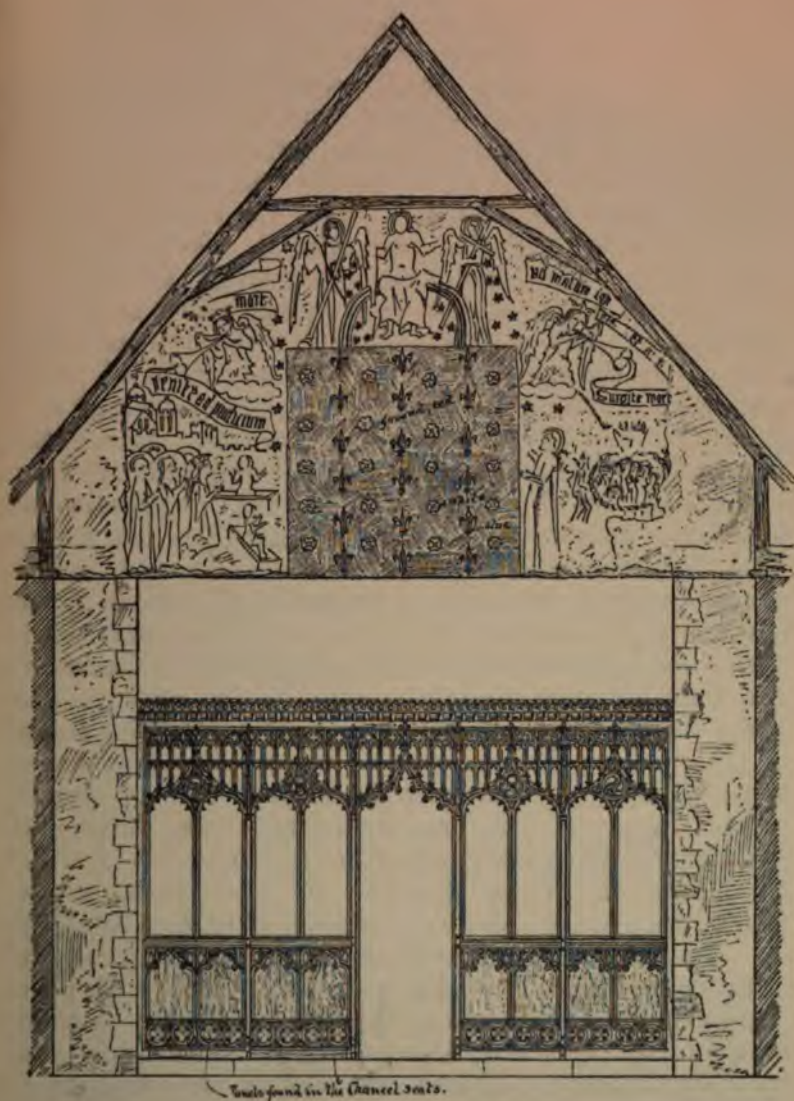
The South Porch is an interesting specimen of pre-Reformation brick-work, rare in the neighbourhood. The Stoup, which bears the marks of the destroyer, occupies a place outside the Porch. With the mutilation of the Stoup, we may probably associate the removal of the figures from the niches in the front; the centre one of the Virgin and Child, and the four Evangelists, two on either side.

The amount of pains bestowed by the Anglo-Normans in enriching and adorning the capitals and mouldings of their door-ways is well-known. In this case the moulding of the *Norman door-way* is plain, but the capitals are carved.

The tympanum with which the head of the arch is filled, is especially rare and interesting. These tympana, which were not unfrequently used in Norman portals, were sometimes rudely carved with scripture subjects. Sometimes the subjects were legendary, and at others a wreath formed of the cable and other mouldings, but all betokening the early execution of the work. It is remarkable in this case to observe the want of symmetry in the ends of the stone. Panels one, two, three, and four are Norman work. The next is a double scroll, on the same principle as the single scroll at the right hand end. Then follow two Norman panels. The next is pre-Norman in type, but cut in Norman times. It is two bands, not one—the Anglo-Saxon would probably have made it all of one band. The last panel is an early classical scroll.

The *Norman window* before alluded to, is evidently the style in which the Nave of the Church was originally built, followed by the lancet window in the chancel, and the other windows, which are mostly of the Decorated English style.

The *Screen*, which is a good specimen of a fifteenth century Screen, is so far imperfect, that it has lost the figures on each side, which originally stood on the bases still remaining, and must have largely contributed to the richness and beauty of the design.



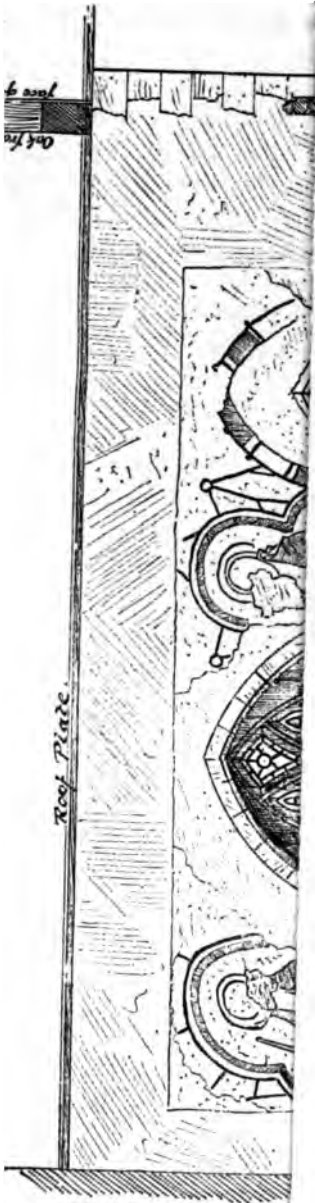
*Tracery found in the Chancel seats.*

EAST END OF NAVE, POSLINGFORD CHURCH.

Over it was the rood-loft, the entrance to which was obtained by two staircases discovered in the process of restoration; one through the doorway, the jambs of which are seen under the north-eastern window in the Nave, and the other from the ancient Sacristy, which was discovered outside the northern wall of the Chancel, and the foundations of which still remain. Above the screen the arch was filled in with plaster, and upon it was an elaborate fresco of the Last Judgment, representing the Saviour sitting upon a sphere, and an Angel on either side, with trumpets to their mouths, summoning the dead to Judgment. On the right were seen the righteous dead rising from their graves; and on the left the wicked, chained, and being led away by the devil and his angels. Among the latter it was instructive to observe, not only ordinary men and women, but also the crown of a king and the mitre of a bishop. It was intended to preserve this interesting work, but the ends of the rood-beam were decayed, and on a man going up to remove a tarpaulin, with which it was covered, the beam and fresco and man also, came down with a crash, destroying everything in its way. The screen had happily been previously removed for repair. The fresco was executed in red and yellow outline, with traces of other colours in the robes of the saints. The diaper work which occupied a square space below, was on a ground of red white and blue, ornamented with fleur de lis, and probably formed a background for the rood.

There are traces of colour in other parts of the Church indicating a complete scheme of subject painting.

The subjects on the south side of the Chancel (probably 13th century) are executed in a dark-red colour. We have surmised already that one of these represents the Founder of the Church. The other was perhaps S. Paul, with the sword in his hand. Opposite the western-most figure, but on the northern wall, were traces—but faint—of the Virgin and Child, and beneath each of the three figures a dedication cross and circle lightly carved in the plaster of the wall. These mural paintings were discovered in 1881,



and drawing  
architect.

The *F*<sup>l</sup> Vestry, all  
Norman Fo  
middle of t<sup>l</sup>om<sup>a</sup>. table  
of bricks a<sup>me</sup> remains  
the capitals<sup>rved</sup> screen  
were discov<sup>d</sup> and on the  
bowl had bid, as is also  
for the co<sup>he</sup> centre of  
The corner<sup>ward</sup> of the  
Font restor<sup>ch</sup> of brick  
is circular.

The *B*<sup>l</sup> containing  
of which is  
Abbey of *Q* 12 ft. 6 in.  
relegated to  
Priory has  
Conventual  
1818. Ma:  
which is n<sup>on</sup> July ye 8  
nothing no<sup>r</sup>  
one above on Sunday  
stocked wit

is wife born

The Gold  
considerable in

Thomas *q* of Suffolk  
one of the d<sup>ec</sup>ording to  
Halstead (A<sup>g</sup> ye wife of  
of Earl's Coln  
Halstead, one

Sir Thor<sup>f</sup> Goadby in  
the charity la<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. and  
and coheirs a<sup>me</sup> month.  
William Twised Jan. 18.

is unknown; l  
from him. T<sup>r</sup>  
of Edmund W<sup>l</sup> July 31.  
Dorothy. M<sup>t</sup>  
Earl of Oxfor.  
Essex, 11., 328

Over igs of them were carefully made by Mr. Colpoys, obtained by restoration; *ont*, now restored to its original shape as a are seen un~~nt~~, had been sadly mutilated, and stood in the the other frhe aisle—the bowl placed on a massive pedestal outside the id mortar. On removing and turning it up, tions of wh~~s~~ of the five pillars upon which it now rests was filled i~~ered~~, and it was found that the corners of the fresco of then cut off, thus rendering the shape octagonal, sitting uponvenience of persons passing it in the aisle. trumpets to~~s~~ were replaced, new pillars provided, and the ment. On ed to its original place at the south door. from their *gelfry* is furnished with five good bells, the tenor being led a~~s~~ said to be all that now remains of the ancient latter it was~~hipley~~, about half a mile distant, which was and women,<sup>3</sup> the College of Stoke by Clare in 1468. This a bishop. now been converted into a farm-house, and the work, but th Church was entirely demolished in the year a man goin~~y~~ human bones, and some stone coffins (one of covered, thow in the churchyard) were brought here; and with a crash~~w~~ remains but the three fish-ponds—ascending had happily another—one of which is said still to be well-fresco was eh fish.

of other col  
work which

#### FAMILY OF GOLDING.

of red whit~~ting~~ family of New-House in this parish, were for a while probably for~~n~~ the parish of Belchamp St. Paul, in Essex.

There Golding of Cavendish, in Suffolk, Gent., married Elizabeth, Church ind~~nes~~, the other daughter, being the wife of John Sparrow, The sul~~e~~), and had by her John Golding of Paul's Belchamp and 13th century of the auditors of the Exchequer.

surmised al~~as~~ Golding, was one of the Commissioners for certifying nds in Essex. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the Church of Thomas Roydon of East Peckham, Kent, widow of sword in his~~ten~~ (Berry's Kent Peds., 310). What issue he had by her on the nor~~ut~~ George Golding of Poslingford was probably descended Virgin and he other son William Golding married Elizabeth, daughter dedication Vest of Cornard in Suffolk, by whom he had Edmund and the wall. T~~argaret~~ their eldest sister, was wife of John de Vere, 16th T~~d~~, and had by him Edward, 17th Earl of Oxford (Morant's

## CHURCH NOTES. BY DAVY, 1831.

The Church consists of a Nave, Chancel, Porch, and Vestry, all covered with tiles.

The Chancel is 23 ft. long, and 18 ft. 3 in. wide. The Com<sup>n</sup>. table is raised 1 step and railed round. In the N. window are some remains of stained glass. Between the Nave and Chancel is a carved screen painted green. Over it in the centre are the arms of James, and on the sides the commandments.

The Nave is 40 ft. 6 in. long, by 23 ft. 5 in. wide, ceiled, as is also the Chancel. The Pulpit is of oak, plain, and stands near the centre of the S. wall. The Font is placed in the middle, a little westward of the door, of stone, octagon, plain. On the S. side is a porch of brick 11 ft. 2 in. N. and E. by 9 ft. 4 in. The arch into the Nave is circular.

The Steeple is a low square embattled Tower of Flints, containing 5 bells: dimensions within 9 ft. 2 in. square.

On the North side of the Chancel is a modern Vestry 12 ft. 6 in. long, by 8 ft. wide. The walls cast over.

## PARISH REGISTERS.

*Baptisms.*

- 1683 William ye 3<sup>d</sup> son of John and Grace *Kenyon* born July ye 8 bap<sup>t</sup>. July 18.  
 1685 Eliz. ye 3<sup>d</sup> daughter of John and Grace *Kenyon* born on Sunday ye 12<sup>th</sup> of July and baptiz'd ye 21<sup>st</sup>  
 1687 John son of Robert and Sarah *Rash* Jun. 1.  
 Edward ye son of John *Kenyon* Clerk and of Grace his wife born June ye 27 and bap<sup>t</sup>. July ye 12.

*Burials.*

- 1681 *Robert Rash* late Vicar of Poslingford in ye County of Suffolk was buried in Woollen only Aug<sup>t</sup>. ye 23<sup>d</sup> 1681 according to an Act &c. as appeareth by ye Affidavitt of Ann ye wife of Thom Coppinge ye 23<sup>d</sup> of Aug<sup>t</sup>.  
 1684 Eliz. the widdow of Mr. *Rash* buried Ap. 16.  
 1697 The Ladie Mary *Villers* ye Relict of Sr G. Vyllrs of Goadby in Leices<sup>t</sup>. Bart. died suddainly at London ye 14 of Nov<sup>r</sup>. and was interr'd at Poslingford on tuesday the 23 of ye same month.  
 1721 Mr. *Richd. Webster* (late Vicar of Poslingford) was buried Jan. 18. Sarah *Rash* was buried 4<sup>th</sup> Feb.  
 1871 Catherine Rebecca Suttaby. æt. 67. Oct. 21.  
 1875 Rev<sup>d</sup>. William Leonard Suttaby Vicar of this Parish July 31. aged 72.  
 1880 Mary Georgiana Jarvis May 7. æt. 49.

## MONUMENTS.

*In the Churchyard. North Side.*

Sacred to the Memory  
 of the Honourable M<sup>rs</sup> ANNABELLA GOLDING  
 Wife of GEORGE GOLDING Esq<sup>r</sup>:  
 Daughter of S<sup>r</sup>: SCROOP, afterward Lord Visc<sup>t</sup>. HOWE,  
 and the Lady ANNE his Wife,  
 Sixth Daughter of the R<sup>t</sup>. Honourable the Earl of RUTLAND  
 who departed this Life,  
 In Stedfast hope and full assurance  
 of a Blessed Resurrection  
 Thro' the alone Merits of Jesus Christ her Saviour  
 In Life admir'd in Death lamented,  
 Having been Pious Meek Humble,  
 Compassionate Charitable Generous  
 And in all things worthy imitation  
 In an accomplish'd Lady, Exemplary,  
 An Obedient Daughter Affectionate Wife and Sincere Friend.  
 Born 1674. Buried 1720.

Hic THOMÆ GOLDING Armigeri Conjuncti jacent  
 juxta Conjugis dilectissimæ Cineres Obijt xi<sup>mo</sup> die Aug<sup>ti</sup> An. Dom. 1702.  
 Ut in Vitâ, sic in morte

Ad Pedes hujus Venerandi Altaris Jacent Reliquiæ  
 Illustrissimæ Dom<sup>ni</sup> Dom<sup>ni</sup> MARIE VYLLERS  
 Coniugis charissimæ honorando Viro  
 GEORGE VYLLERS de GOADBY  
 In Agro Leicestræ Bar<sup>on</sup><sup>is</sup>  
 Obijt xiv<sup>to</sup> die Nou<sup>br</sup> Ann. Dom. 1699

Hic a dextra Primogeniti sacræ vetat etiam hoc Marmore  
 Requiescunt cineres pientissimæ dominæ charissimus conjux  
 IODOCÆ GOLDING ; THO: GOLDING Armig.  
 Matronæ adeo memorabilis hinc demigravit iv: Id: Jul:  
 Ut quam virtus vetet mori An: Dom: MDCLXXXII:

My corps that We shall arise and  
 here doth rest goe to ovr father  
 shall soon be THOMAS GOLDING and  
 fvlly blest FRANCES his wife  
 THOMAS GOLDING an<sup>o</sup>: dom: 1652  
 aged 17 buried  
 y<sup>e</sup> 7 of September An<sup>o</sup>. Dom: 1676.

Sacred to the Memory of two of his Children  
 THOMAS COLEMAN, who died in their Infancy.  
 who died June 4, 1828, Aged 52 Years. Also of MARY ANN his wife  
 Also near this Stone lies who died Decr. 29<sup>th</sup> 1831, Aged 67 Years.  
 HELEN-MARY, and SAMUEL,

In Memory of  
CAROLINE, Daughter of  
THOMAS and MARY ANN COLEMAN,  
who died Nov. 6<sup>th</sup> 1839, Aged 14 Years.

Sacred to the Memory of	
THOMAS BROWN	SARAH the Wife of
late of Buly Green in this Parish ;	THO <sup>s</sup> . BROWN, of Poslingford,
who died Nov <sup>r</sup> 24 <sup>th</sup> 1842,	who died
Aged 73 Years.	April 13 <sup>th</sup> 1811, Aged 44 Years.
	Leaving a Husband and ten Children
	to lament her loss.

*East of the Church.*

Here rests in the hope  
of a joyful resurrection the body of  
HENRY LONG, who died November 28th, 1889, aged 75.  
He was for many years a faithful and respected servant in the family of  
M<sup>rs</sup> SEVERNE, and the late S. A. SEVERNE, Esq:  
of Poslingford House, Suffolk.

Sacred to the memory of	In Memory of
ROBERT DEEKS,	EAGLE ATKINSON,
who died after a very short illness	who died April 6 <sup>th</sup> 1818,
July 21st 1884, aged 64 years.	Aged 46 Years.

In memory of CHARLES GREEN PRICE late of  
Kennington in the County of Surrey  
Son of MATTHEW and ELIZ<sup>th</sup> PRICE  
who are interred near this Place  
He died the 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1825, Aged 55 Years.

In Memory Of	who departed this Life
ELIZABETH, the Wife of	on the 30 <sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1802 Aged 31 Years.
GEORGE TURNER of this Parish	Also of SARAH their Infant Daugh.

In Memory Of	
MATT <sup>w</sup> PRICE Senr.	ELIZ <sup>th</sup> his Wife
who died Aug <sup>st</sup> 31 <sup>st</sup>	who died July 26 <sup>th</sup>
1795 Aged 65 Years.	1790 Aged 54 Years.

In Memory Of	
ROB <sup>t</sup> . GREEN PRICE	MATT <sup>w</sup> PRICE Junr.
who died May 18 <sup>th</sup> 1794	who died Oct. 3 <sup>d</sup> . 1788
Aged 20 Years.	Aged 21 Years.

In Memory Of	1 <sup>st</sup> of June 1751, Aged 67 Years
ELIZ <sup>th</sup> Wife of WILL <sup>ms</sup> EAGLE	Also ELIZ <sup>th</sup> their Daughter
late of Hunden who died	died 30 <sup>th</sup> Sep <sup>r</sup> . 1724 Aged 6 Y <sup>rs</sup>

Sacred to the memory of  
SARAH Wife of WILLIAM FREEBORN  
of Aldham Hall in this County,

And Dau<sup>r</sup>. of The late JOHN EAGLE  
of the Hall-Farm in this Parish ;  
She departed this Life Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> 1818. aged 53 years.  
Also of SAMUEL their Son  
who died March 30<sup>th</sup> 1807 aged 3 years and 8 months.

To the memory of MARY ANNE,  
Daughter of WILLIAM and SARAH FREEBORN.  
who departed this Life June 12<sup>th</sup> 1822, In her 17<sup>th</sup> Year.  
Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL EAGLE late of Hundon  
who departed this life June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1850, Aged 35 Years.

Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL EAGLE  
Late of Hundon in this County,  
who died April 1<sup>st</sup> 1845, aged 78 years.

To the memory of  
SUSAN widow of the late SAMUEL EAGLE of Hundon  
who departed this life Feb<sup>y</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1851, aged 74 years.

In loving memory of  
SIMON QUYE VIALI,  
who died January 11th 1885,  
in the 66th year of his age.

In Loving Memory of SARAH  
the Beloved Wife of REUBEN TAYLOR  
Who Departed this Life May 17th  
1885 Aged 21 Years.

In loving Memory of  
GEORGE BETTS Aged 32 Years who fell asleep July xvii, 1885

In Memory of JOHN LEVELL who departed this Life Agu <sup>st</sup> 19 <sup>th</sup> 1881 Aged 78 years.	Sacred to the Memory of SUSANNA the Daugh <sup>r</sup> . of JOHN EAGLE and of ELEANOR his Wife who died Jan <sup>y</sup> 12 <sup>th</sup> 1794 Aged 66 Years.
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*South of Church.*

In loving Memory of SUSAN, the beloved wife of JOHN READ,  
who died June 22nd 1885, Aged 63 years.

JULIA ELIZABETH, their third daughter,  
who died May 4th 1864, Aged 3 years.

In memory of JAMES PRIER,  
who died Sep<sup>tr</sup> 8th 1833, Aged 42 Years.  
Also of WILLIAM his Child who died an Infant.

Beneath are interred the bodies of JOHN SNELL, whodied March 19 <sup>th</sup> 1857, Aged 84 Years. And of MARY his Wife whodied Jan: 14 <sup>th</sup> 1854 Aged 82 Years. FREDERICK JAMES SNELL who died Dec: 21 <sup>st</sup> 1821 Aged 6 Years.	Sacred to the Memory of JOSEPH HUNT, who died Nov <sup>r</sup> . 29 <sup>th</sup> 1842 Aged 78 Years. FRANCES HUNT who died April 6: 1830.
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In loving memory of  
GEORGE DEEKS, of Sturmer Hall, who departed this life  
February 8th 1892, in the 39th year of his age.

In loving memory of  
SARAH LOUISA, the beloved wife of GEORGE DEEKS,  
of Sturmer Hall, Suffolk, who died May 24th 1890, aged 34 years.

In Loving Memory of  
JAMES HENRY FISHER of  
Clopton Hall (for 24 years churchwarden of this Parish),  
Died March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1881, aged 66 years.

In loving memory of  
JAMES AMBROSE,  
of Poslingford New House,  
who died February 8th 1892, aged 65 years.

Here lyeth the Body of JOHN SIMPSON  
Who departed this  
life October the 20 1700

In Memory of  
MARY the Dau<sup>r</sup> of  
Fran<sup>s</sup> and J . . . BOWYER  
who died . . Nov 1777 Aged . . Years.  
(Bu. Nov. 15.)

In Memory of RICHARD MORTLOCK      Also of ANN MORTLOCK  
who died Sep<sup>t</sup>. 1784 Aged 53 Years.      who died Sep<sup>t</sup>. 1784 aged 43 years.  
(bu. 19)      (bu. 11<sup>th</sup>)

Sacred to the memory of  
PHIL<sup>s</sup> HIBBLE      ELIZ<sup>th</sup> his Wife  
Died 10 Dec 1808 Aged 70 Years      Died 18<sup>th</sup> June 1809 Aged 66 Years

In memory of  
Mary Georgiana,  
the dearly loved Wife of Henry Garbis, M.A.,  
Vicar of this Parish.  
who entered into rest April 30<sup>th</sup> 1880.  
With Christ which is far better. In pace.

In loving memory of      JAMES AMBROSE,  
AMY, the beloved wife of      who died April 27th 1888, aged 68 years.

In memory of      In affectionate remembrance of  
SAMUEL ye Son of      ELIZABETH,  
SAM<sup>l</sup>. and SUSANNA HILLS,      the beloved wife of  
who died 11<sup>th</sup> March 1754 Aged 12 Years.      DAVID RICHARDSON,  
Nil præter Ætatem Puerile fuit.      who departed this life  
June 2nd 1882, aged 60 years.

In affectionate remembrance of  
ANN, wife of FREEMAN MUNNINGS,  
who died May. 13<sup>th</sup> 1880, aged 54 years.

In Memory of      who died June 10th 1853, Aged 73 Years.  
ELIZABETH, Wife of      THOMAS WADE,  
THOMAS WADE,      died June 24th 1859 Aged 77 Years.

*In Memory of*

JOHN WADE

who died May 20<sup>th</sup> 1837 Aged 58 Years.JOHN WADE  
who died July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1798,  
Aged 74 Years.MARY, his Wife  
who died Jan<sup>y</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>. 1820,  
Aged 85 Years.*In memory of*BETT. wife of the late THO<sup>s</sup>. AMBROSE.  
of Blacklands Hall Cavendish  
who died Sept. 19<sup>th</sup> 1844, aged 67 years.*Scitib to the Memory of*  
JOHN WADE AMBROSE.who departed this life,  
April 15<sup>th</sup> 1848, Aged 30 Years.*In memory of*MARY wife of JAMES AMBROSE, of Poslingford,  
who died March 2nd 1858, aged 42 years.*In loving memory of*THOMAS BASHAM,  
who died March 7th 1885, aged 73 years.  
KEZIA, his beloved wife  
who died March 16 1885, aged 75 years.*In memory of*THOMAS FITCH, of this parish  
who died Oct: 10<sup>th</sup> 1856, aged 64 years.  
For all flesh is as grass.  
also of his mother  
ANN FITCH, of Depden  
who died Dec: 10<sup>th</sup> 1854, aged 87 years.*In memory of*JOHN WILLIAM BENNETT,  
who died March 29th, 1875, aged 57 years.  
FANNY MARIA, his wife,  
who died June 30th, 1864, aged 41 years.

## INSIDE THE CHURCH.

*Chancel. North Window.*To the glory of God and in memory of MARY GEORGIANA  
wife of HENRY JARVIN M: A: vicar of this parish.  
and only daughter of the late JOHN BARKER esq:  
of Clare Priory, born January 15<sup>th</sup> 1831, died April 30<sup>th</sup> 1880*South Side, Window.*In memory of THOMAS WESTON BARKER who died abroad 13<sup>th</sup>  
April 1871 aged 36

IN THE NAVE.

*Over Door.*

H.S.E. Quod mortale fuit  
 Viri admodum reverendi CAROLI ANSON TISDALL  
 In Comitatu Eboracensi nati  
 Linguae Græcorum peritissimi atque Romanorum  
 Scholæ Grammaticis Wrexham in Comitatu Denbigh  
 Et Oswestry in Comitatu Salop per annos xx præfuit  
 Diem clausit supremum apud Clare A.D. 1811 Ætat. 73

*On West Wall.*

Vnder the stones beneath this Monyment  
 in expectation of a joyfvll resvrrection  
 doe rest the bodies of FRANCES the wife  
 of THOMAS GOLDING of Newhovse in  
 Poslingford Esq who dyed and was here  
 bvried in the yeare of ovr Lord 1641  
 and the said THOMAS GOLDING Esq who  
 afterwards dyed and was here bvried  
 in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord 1652 Leaveing  
 behind them THOMAS GOLDING Esq their son  
 and heir now liveing with several other

Sonns and daughters :  
 and likewise THOMAS GOLDING the first  
 borne son of y<sup>e</sup> said THOM : GOLDING Esq  
 now liveing by Joyce his beloved wife

In affectionate remembrance of  
 CATHERINE REBECCA,  
 the beloved wife of  
 WILLIAM LEONARD SUTTABY,  
 vicar of this parish ;  
 died October 16. 1871, aged 67 years.  
 also of the above named  
 WILLIAM LEONARD SUTTABY,  
 during a ministry of 27 years in this parish ;  
 he walked with God  
 and fell asleep in perfect peace July 25th, 1875,  
 in the 73rd year of his age.

In the vault in this chancel are  
 deposited the remains of colonel  
 THOMAS WESTON  
 late of the 14<sup>th</sup> royal veteran battalion,  
 Shadowbush in this county. he died Nov<sup>r</sup>. the 27<sup>th</sup> 1843 aged 80.  
 A tablet is erected by his daughters as a tribute of affection to his memory.

In the vault in this chancel are  
deposited the remains of

MARY WESTON,  
who died March the 5<sup>th</sup> 1839, aged 64.  
she was the beloved wife of  
col. WESTON, of Shadowbush in this county,  
by whom this tablet is erected  
as a tribute of affection to her memory.

Sacred to the memory of

MARY SOPHIA  
the beloved wife of JAMES RAYMOND esq<sup>r</sup>  
of Baythorn Park Essex,  
and 2<sup>nd</sup> daughter of the late Col. WESTON  
of Shadowbush in this county.  
died Aug<sup>t</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 1845 aged 35.

*Window.*

In memory of SAM<sup>l</sup>. A. SEVERNE. of Poslingford  
who entered into his rest Jan<sup>y</sup>. 25. 1865

In Memory of  
THOMAS Son of

JOHN and ELIZ<sup>a</sup>. EAGLE,  
who died 19<sup>th</sup> April 1788 Aged 25 Years.

In Memory of

JOHN EAGLE	ELIZ <sup>th</sup> his Wife
Died July 21 <sup>st</sup> 1806. Aged 80 Years.	Died April 5 <sup>th</sup> 1803. Aged 75 Years.

In Memory of

ELEANOR and SAM<sup>l</sup>. FENNER two Children of  
WILL<sup>m</sup>. and ELEANOR FENNER  
who died in their Infancy

In Memory of  
MARY Daughter of  
JOHN and HANNAH EAGLE,  
who died 11 April 1789  
in his Infancy

JAMES the Infant Son . . .  
of W<sup>m</sup> and ELEANOR FENNER  
died 1792. . . . .

In Memory of JOHN EAGLE the son of John and Eliz. Eagle who died 3 <sup>rd</sup> of June 1792 Aged 37 years.	In Memory of ELIZ <sup>th</sup> POOLE Widow daughter of John and Eliz <sup>th</sup> Eagle She left three children Geo . . . and Sarah to lament her loss.
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John Eagle Gent formerly of this Parish  
late of Chilton, died 14<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1757 aged 53.  
Eleanor wife of John Eagle Gent died May 6. 1766

## VICARS OF POSLINGFORD.

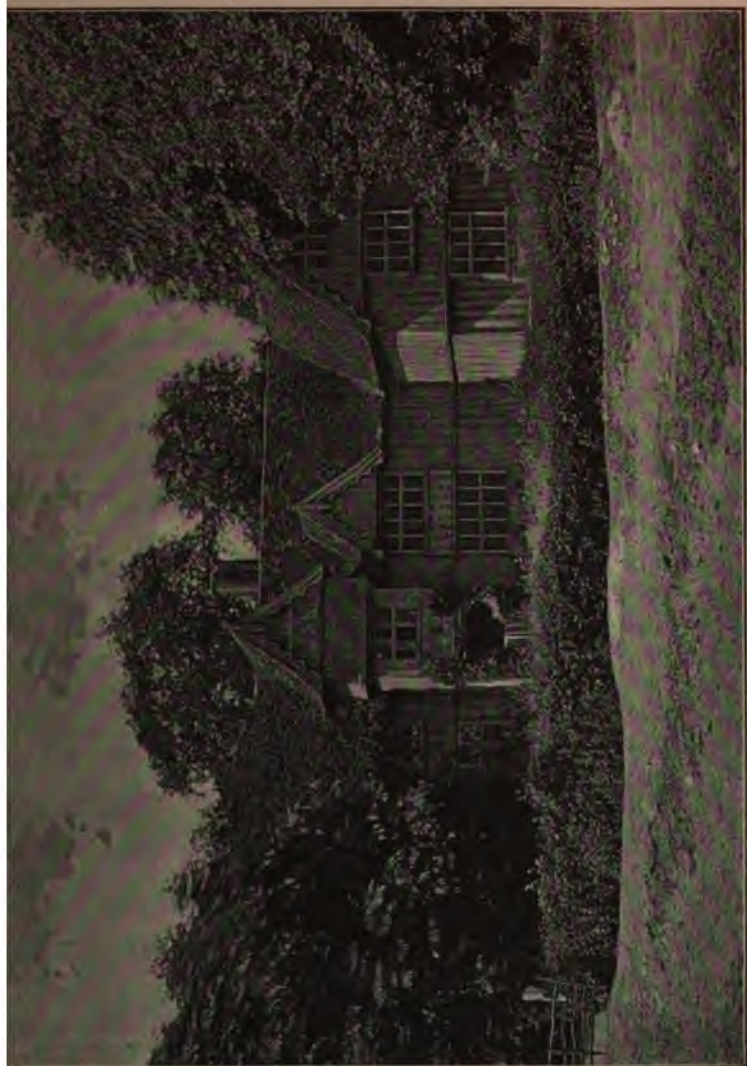
The following list has been made from the Bishops Registers at Norwich :—

- 1312 WILLIAM ATTE MORE, Aug. 9, ad præs. Pr. et Conv. de Dunmowe. (Reg. i. 48.)
- 1342 RICHARD SERLE de Thaxstede, Nov. 23, ad præs eorund. (iii. 63.)
- 1349 JOHN JEKKE de Takele, May 20, ad præs eorund. (iv. 79.)
- 1349 RICHARD DE LENN, July 1, ad præs eorund. (88.)
- 1361 JOHN DE CHILTON de Clare, Aug. 24, ad præs eorund. (v. 48.)
- 1389 WILLIAM TADELAWE, Mar. 26, ad præs. eorund. (vi. 136.)
- 1392 GALFRIDUS ANDREW July 3 (pmut cum Harlston.) (167.)
- 1397 JOHN PARK, Jan. 6, ad præs eorund. (230.)
- 1402 ROBERT WHARROM, Oct. 7. by res. of Park (pmut Sutton Roff.) (286.) Robert Warham, alias Bringhandon, vic. of Sutton at Hone, which he resigned 1400. Had been vic. of Eastchurch, Kent. (Hasted ii. 366.)
- 1404 WILLIAM TADCASTRE, Feb. 10. (314.)
- 1407 JOHN MONE, Dec. 17. (pmut cum Melreth, Elien.) (vii. 3.)
- WILLIAM SUTTON.
- 1429 WILLIAM MEYR, Jun. 23, vac. by death of William Sutton, ult. vic. (ix. 92.)
- 1433 JOHN OYK, Oct. 13, vac. by res. of W. Meyr. (65.)
- JOHN BARNARD.
- 1486 RICHARD SKYNNER, Nov. 11, vac. by res. of J. Barnard. (xii. 120.)
- 1506 JOHN MYMYNG, July 27, vac. by res. of R. Skynner. (xiii. 68.)
- 1521 THOMAS HUKTON, May 7, vac. by death of J. Mymyng. (xvi. 61.)
- 1535 ROGER JACKSON, Mar. 22, vac. by death of T. Hukton. (10.)
- 1563 JOHN LEWYNS, Sep. 18, vac. by death of R. Jackson, ad præs. Thæ. Golding. (xix. 88.)
- 1584 ROBERT ALLIN, vac. by death of J. Lewyns, ad præs. Geo: et Hen. Golding. (xx. 117.)
- 1587 MORGAN ROBERTS, Sep. 22. vac. by res. of R. Allin. (154.)
- 1590 WILLIAM COLTE, Jan. 13, vac. by res. of M. Roberts. (192.)
- 1599 ZACHARIAS SAUNDERS, M.A. Aug. 22, vac. by res. of W. Colte, ad præs. Thæ. Golding, Ar. (278.)
- 1601 WILLIAM JOHNSON, B.A. July 26, vac. p. deprivacoem mri Zachariæ Saunders, ult. incumb. ad præs ejusd. (293.)
- 1627 FRANCIS ABBOTT, M.A., Ap. 7. ad præs ejusdem. 1636 Consignation Book 77, ordinatus presb. p. Theop. Landava ep., 12 May, 1625. (xxii. 22, 23.) in pres. Thos. Golding, arm. (Lib. Inst., iii., 21. Record office.) Buried June 5, 1654 at Cavendish.

- 1644 ROBERT RASH, M.A., Jun. 12, vac. by res. of F. Abbott. (xxiv. 41.)  
In pres Thos. Golding. Bu. Aug. 23, 1681.
- 1681 JOHN KENYON, Jan. 12, vac. by death of R. Rash, ad pres Thos.  
Golding. Also vic. of Clare. (xxvii. 75.)
- 1703 JOHN JEFFERY, Dec. 21. vac. by death of J. Kenyon, ad pres. Geo.  
Goldying, ar. (xxviii. 193.)
- 1716 RICHARD WEBSTER, M.A. June 26, vac. per deprivation J. Jeffery  
ult. inc. in pres. Geo. Golding arm. (109.) Bu. Jan. 18. 1721.
- 1722 MATTHEW BELL, B.A. June 1. vac. by death of R. Webster, in  
pres. Geo. Golding, ar. (201.) In 1733 R. of Gestingthorp,  
also Vicar of Clare. (Morant II. 309.)
- 1750 RICHARD GODFREY, M.A. Oct. 2 vac. by death of M. Bell, pres.  
Geo. Sherwood, Gent. (xxx. 146.) Lond. Mag. 1750. 477.
- 1766 JOHN BELL, Mar. 25, vac. by death of R. Godfrey, on pres. of  
Geo. Golding. (xxxI. 28.) also Vicar of Clare.
- 1767 ARTHUR KAY, B.A. Sep. 30, vac. by cession of J. Bell, on pres.  
Geo. Golding. Esq. (40.)
- 1804 WILLIAM SADLER, M.A. Jun. 12. vac. by death of A. Kay, pat.  
Rev. Geo. Golding Golding. (xxxII. 92.) Gent. Mag. 74. 686.  
Also Vicar of Clare.
- 1833 JOHN COX, M.A. Aug. 23, vac. by res. of W. Sadler, on pres. of  
Thos. Weston, a colonel in army, and Mary his wife.  
(xxxIII. 164.) Order transferring part of the Archdeaconry  
of Sudbury from the diocese of Norwich to the diocese of  
Ely, dated Ap. 19, 1837. Orders in Council. I. 48, pub. 1843.
- 1838 WILLIAM LEONARD SUTTABY, M.A. S. John's Coll. Cam. B.A. 1826;  
M.A. 1829, d. 1826, p. 1827, P. C. of Denston, 1836. Patron  
Thomas Weston. Mar. Ap. 18. 1844, at S. Dunstan's in the  
West, Catherine Seeley. (S. Jas. Chron. Ap. 18-20, 1844.)  
He d. July 28, 1875, æt. 72. M.I. Was vicar 37 years.
- 1876 HENRY JARVIS, M.A. Ch. Coll. Cam. B.A. 1843, M.A. 1847, d. 1844;  
p. 1845. Patrons Trustees of Thos. Weston. Formerly C.  
of H. Trin. Hursfield, Chesh. 1844-45; Witney, 1845-46;  
C. of Park Chap. Chelsea, 1855-61. Married Sep. 5, 1854,  
at Camberwell, Mary Georgiana Barker, who was bu. here  
May 7. 1880, æt. 49. M.I.

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Thurston Hall was next visited. This is an excellent example of the domestic architecture at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It is a matter of profound regret that the gradual decline which has taken place in agriculture, should have deprived such a unique structure of the class of tenant once found within its walls, but it is to be feared that this is only one of many old Halls in this district of which the same lamentable tale has to be told. Here appears its brief history as told by the Honorary Secretary.



THURSTON HALL, HAWKEDON.

## THURSTON HALL.

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

This was an ancient Manor, and is mentioned in Domesday, where it is called Thurstanestun. It is situate in the parish of Hawkedon.

Among the lords of this Manor have been Roger Pictaviensis, who according to Davy was owner in the reign of the Conqueror. It then passed into the hands of the Multons, and was afterwards vested in Sir Robert Harrington. In the time of Edward VI. it belonged to the family of Everard, and through them to Geoffry Maltward. Subsequently William Gilby was possessed of it. It then passed by sale to the Gotts, and is now the property of Mr. J. H. Porteus Oakes, of Nowton Court.

The present Hall is a large house built with stud-work filled up with brick nogging. Upon the porch, and over a chimney-piece in one of the rooms, is the date 1607, the period at which, in all probability, the present house was built. The gables are well proportioned, and the chimneys of graceful design. Some of the wood carving is worthy of careful examination. What remains of the building testifies to the skill of those who erected it, and it would serve as a good model for those who were about to rear, or re-construct a Manor House.

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After a brief survey of the various apartments, chimney pieces, and other features of interest, the wagonettes were once more filled, and the members continued their journey and very soon arrived at Swan Hall, another remarkable old Manor House, but only a portion of it remains. There is, however, sufficient left to indicate that it was once a very fine building.



## SWAN HALL.

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

Of the history of Swan Hall in the parish of Hawkedon, little or nothing is known. The name is derived from the family to whom it at one time belonged. From them it descended to the Abbots, and came into the possession of the Rev. Charles Edw. Steward, who sold it. The latter held the same in 1764. It has since belonged to Rev. Roger Kedington, of Rougham. He died in 1818. It is now the property of George Weller Poley, Esq., of Boxstead Hall. What remains of the ancient house tells of its former beauty. The gable is highly ornamental, the bressumers being beautifully carved. In the windows were the arms of Swann:—Azure, on a fess, or, between 3 Swans naiant arg. 3 roses gu. bearded vert, seeded of the 2nd.

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The stay here was of but short duration, and the next point was Cavendish, the party dismounting at the new rectory at half-past five, when they were conducted through an old-fashioned country garden to the old house of Overhall.



SWAN HALL, HAWKEDON.

## OLD HOUSE OF OVERHALL.

Many will be interested by their visit to Cavendish to learn that the place is famous as giving its name to one of the most ancient and illustrious families of Great Britain.

It appears that a branch of the Gernons, being seated in this village, of which they were lords, assumed the name of "de Cavendish." The first to render the family celebrated was Sir John Cavendish, who obtained the manor of Overhall by marriage.

A remnant only of the ancient mansion now remains. Enough, however, exists to testify its former importance, and it may be safely assumed that for several generations it was the home of the family of Cavendish.

Towards the end of the reign of Edward III., Sir John Cavendish was made Chief Justice of the Court of King's bench. Upon the accession of Richard II., heavy taxation was found necessary, and this resulted in the populace of England rising in rebellion against the King.

The great mover in this rising was Wat Tyler, who marched at the head of his followers to London, where they broke into the Tower and murdered Simon of Sudbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whilst this rebellion was raging in London, many of the provinces were similarly disturbed. The populace in Suffolk were being led by one John Raw, a priest. The Chief Justice had been commissioned to quell the insurrection in other counties, but happening at this time to be in Suffolk the Judge was seized and dragged, together with the prior of Bury, to the market cross there, where the rabble beheaded them, their heads being set upon the pillory. This event occurred in this very month of June, 1381. The remains of the unfortunate Sir John Cavendish were interred in the chancel of Cavendish Church.

It is said that what exasperated the mob was the intelligence from London of the death of their chief, Tyler, by the hands of his son John. He appears to have been in attendance upon the King, and was witness to the insolence of Tyler towards the king's representative, when Sir William Walworth, then Lord Mayor, struck the traitor with a dagger. The blow, however, not proving fatal, Cavendish stepped forward and despatched him. For his loyalty and gallantry Walworth was knighted upon the spot, and the dagger is said to have been added to the city arms on account of the Lord Mayor having killed or wounded the rebel Tyler at Smithfield. Many have made their mark in history as politicians and soldiers, and others besides Sir John Cavendish have perished in the service of their country, one Charles being slain in the civil wars on the side of the king, and in quite recent times we remember how Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, M.P. for the N. W. Riding of Yorkshire, fell by the hand of the assassin in Phoenix Park, Dublin, so lately as 1882.

Among those who have contributed to literature may be mentioned a descendant of the Judge's, namely, George Cavendish, a faithful attendant on Cardinal Wolsey, and author of the life of that prelate. Thus we see that many of the name have been celebrated in various ways, but it was not until the reign of James I. that William Cavendish was created Baron of Hardwick and Earl of Devonshire, a title which has ever since been enjoyed by that illustrious family.

Since the remote period to which reference has been made, the ancient House of Overhall has passed into several hands. During the reign of Elizabeth the mansion was partially demolished, and the remainder fitted up as a farm house, the present owner being the Vicar, Rev. R. G. Peter, through whose courtesy the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology have been permitted to examine the old home of the noble family of Cavendish.

The excursionists then returned to the lawn in the front of the rectory, where they were cordially welcomed by the Rector and Mrs. Peter, and invited to partake of afternoon tea; and at the conclusion of the refreshing repast the Honorary Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to the Rector and Mrs. Peter for their hospitality.

The guests bid adieu to the Vicar and Mrs. Peter, and then proceeded to

### CAVENDISH CHURCH.

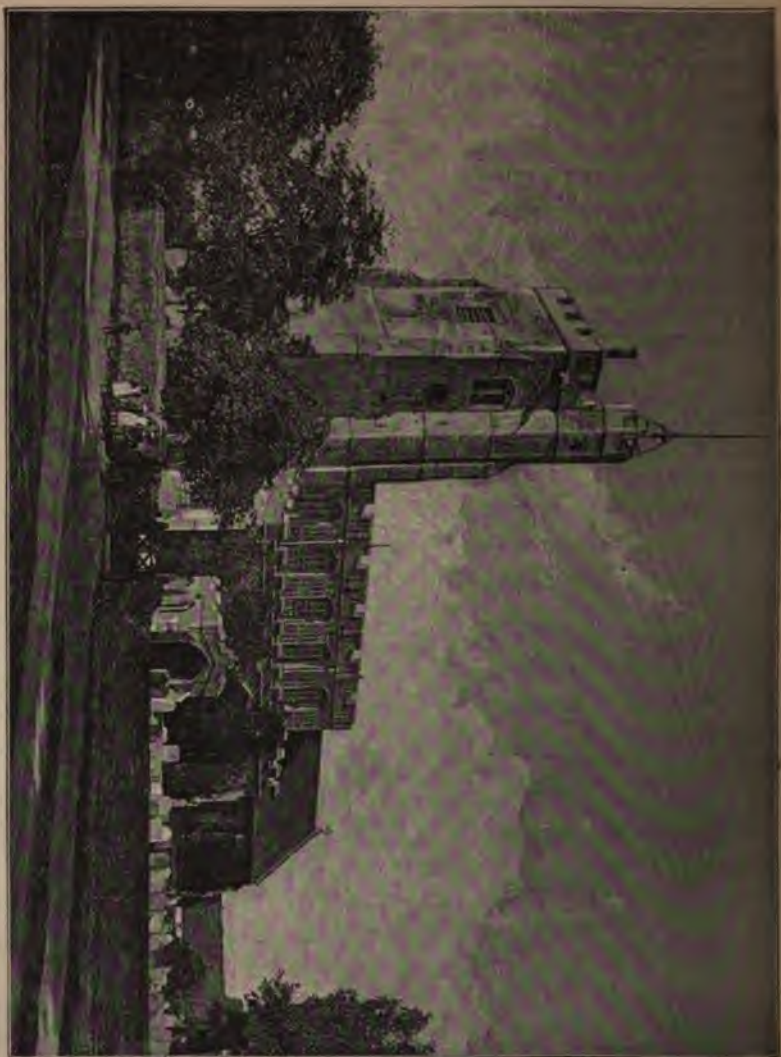
That there was a church at Cavendish at the time of the Conquest appears from the Survey of Domesday.

In the present building, however, no traces of Norman work can be found.

The present fabric, dedicated to S. Mary, consists of chancel, nave, two aisles, and west tower. The greater part is Perpendicular, with portions of older work. There has been a chapel or vestry on the north side of the chancel, the piscina and locker of which still remain. The present vestry was erected upon the old site, and two original corbels support the lean-to roof. The Nave with clerestory is Perpendicular, with fine flat timber-roof. The chancel ceiling is Perpendicular, boarded and panelled.

The Tower is late Early English, the lower storey is vaulted, and has lancet windows. The stair turret at the South East corner is large. Rickman in describing the church mentions an original fire-place in the second storey of the tower. The belfry has poor Perpendicular windows; the battlement and top of the turret are partly of Early English work. The chimney shaft is carried up several feet above the tower, and finished with a battlemented capping which seems to be original. There is a chest with Decorated panelling and iron work.

Some old glass remains in the North aisle. The altar tomb on the north side of the chancel is to the memory of George Colt who died in 1570, and Elizabeth, his wife. They lived at Colts' Hall in this parish, which, formerly belonged to the ancient family of de Greys. (For pedigree see Vol. VI., 14.)



CAVENDISH CHURCH.

The brass eagle is good, and is said to have been given to the Church by Queen Elizabeth.

There are no brasses save four small shields, with three tags heads caboshed, on a stone beneath the tower, bearing the arms of Cavendish, supposed to be in memory of the Judge. The old two-sided wooden lectern is worthy of attention. It enables us to realize about the Bible having been at one time chained to the desk in our churches. On one side is a good black letter copy of Jewel's Apology, dated 1611, and on the other the Book of Homilies. Both volumes are chained to the lectern.

The modern altar stands a few feet from the East wall. It is probable that before the Reformation such arrangement was common, particularly in those churches where no vestry was provided, the space behind the altar serving for the purpose. In a small niche on the north side of East window is the figure of the Virgin and Child. The Monuments are not very remarkable. One in the Sacrarium is to the memory of Thomas Grey, alias Bishop, who was Rector of this Parish 50 years, and died in 1704. In the chancel is a flat stone for Dr. Warren, rector of Cavendish and Archdeacon of Suffolk. He was a native of Ashford in Kent, and died in 1748. His son, Dr. Warren, was Bishop of S. David's, and afterwards of Bangor, and was a native of Cavendish. Bishop Warren was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was brother to Dr. Richard Warren, the celebrated physician. The Font is octagonal and late Perpendicular.

#### CHURCH NOTES BY DAVY, 1805.

The Church consists of a Chancel, Nave, and side Aisles.

The Chancel is 41 ft. long, and 20 ft. wide.

The Nave is 50 ft. 3 in. long, and 20 ft. 10 in. wide. It is separated from the Aisle by five pointed arches on each side, which are supported by clustered pillars, and it is lighted above by five clerestory windows on either side. The roof is leaded.

In the N. wall of the Chancel, at the East end and on the outside, are three openings or niches; one was probably a door-way, now

stopped, and the whole seem to show that there was formerly an additional building here, perhaps a chapel.

The S. Aisle is 51 ft. 8 in. long, and 12 ft. 5 in. wide; on the S. side of this is a Porch, 11 ft. by 9 ft. 4 in. The N. Aisle is 51 ft. 9 in. long, and 12 ft. 8 in. wide, covered with lead.

The Steeple is a square embattled Tower of flints and stone. On the S.E. corner of it is a turret, on which hangs the bell belonging to the clock. In the steeple are six bells. The dimensions of the Steeple within are 14 ft. 8 in. by 14 ft. 3 in. The ceiling of the Belfry is groined; a lancet window on three sides of the Steeple.

The Pulpit stands against the first pillar from the E. on the S. side, of oak, large and handsome.

Font of stone is octagonal, on the face are roses, lions, &c.

The Church appears to have been new roofed or repaired in 1696, that date being upon the woodwork thereof.

The Communion Table is raised two steps, and railed off: over it are the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Commandments, which fill the whole East end. In the N.E. corner is a narrow niche for an image; in the S. wall a plain cinquefoil-headed Piscina. The E. window is very large and handsome.

## MONUMENTS.

### IN THE CHURCH.

#### *Chancel.*

Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> Roved.

Mr THOMAS GREY als BISHOP,  
who was Rector of this Parish  
Church 50 years, he Died y<sup>e</sup>  
18<sup>th</sup> of march 1703, Aged 82  
years and 7 months

#### *Brass on stone reredos.*

To the greater Glory of God, and in memory of her mother,  
MARY DRUMMOND LYALL, who died at Dover, March 11<sup>th</sup> 1878,

The paintings in this Reredos were offered by her daughter,

CATHARINE STEWART PETER.

#### *Altar tomb against north wall of sacrum.*

Hic : iacet : GEORGIUS : COLT : Armiger : qvi : obiit : die : Anno : dni : 1570 :

ELIZABETHA : vxor : eivs : qvæ : obiit : 13 : die : se . . . . .

M. S.

The Rev<sup>d</sup>. BENJAMIN RICHARDSON A.M.  
Rector of this Parish whose Sanctity of  
Manners, exemplary Conduct, and unwearied  
Diligence in the Discharge of the Duties  
belonging to that station, entitled him to  
an higher Tribute of Respect to record his  
Virtues, Died 29<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1779, Aged 65.

HENRY TOUNDROW D D  
late Rector of this Parish  
Died 25<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>, 1765 Aged 65 Years.

H. S. E.	in matrimonio habuit Priscillam.
RICARDUS WARREN S.T.P.	JOANNIS FENNER armigeri filiam,
hujus ecclesiæ rector,	fœminam dignissimam.
et archidiaconus Suffolciensis :	obiit IV Januarii M.D.C.C.XLVIII
vir pietate et doctrina insignis	Vixit annos LXVI, menses IX.
natus est Ashfordiæ in agro Cantiano,	conjugem, et septem liberos,
patre SAMUELE, ejusdem parochiæ vicario.	reliquit sibi superstites.

Under this marble are interred the remains

of M<sup>rs</sup> PRISCILLA WARREN  
relict of RICHARD WARREN D.D.  
late rector of this parish.

she was a woman of great virtue and prudence and died,  
much lamented by all her relations and friends,  
on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of January 1774, aged 73 years.

Sacred to the memory of	January 30th. 1850. aged 30 years.
MARY GERTRUDE CASTLEY,	also of GERTRUDE JANET,
the beloved wife of THOMAS CASTLEY. Esq <sup>re</sup>	their infant daughter,
who departed this life	who died at Edwardston House, in this county :
at the rectory, Cavendish.	December 11th. 1839. aged 8 months.

ELIZABETH the truly-virtuous, & therefore this life w<sup>th</sup> full Assurance  
Dearely-Belov'd, Daughter of of Eternall life the 23<sup>d</sup> of Novemb.  
M<sup>r</sup> THO : GREY Rector A.D. 1677. Ætatis Sux. 24<sup>o</sup>.  
of this Parish quietly Depart'd

*On North Wall.*

Underneath lies the body of  
Ann Wells wife of W. Wells  
buried Dec<sup>r</sup>. J. D. 1841.  
Whose grave was overbuilt by the erection  
of this Chancel aisle. J. D. 1865.

*North Aisle.*

In this church are deposited the mortal remains of  
SHADRACH BRISE, gent,  
(Son & Heir of SHADRACH BRISE,  
of Kingston upon Thames, Com : Surrey, Gent,  
by ANNE his Wife,  
Daür & Coheir of GABRIEL & MARTHA MAYNARD,  
of Roxeth, Com : Middlesex,) who departed this life 9<sup>th</sup> August 1699,  
at Cavendish Place,  
which estate was purchased by him in 1671.  
and, of ELIZABETH BRISE, his widow,  
(Dau'r of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. THOMAS PANEMAN,

## PARISH REGISTERS BEGIN 1594.

On cover NB. Baptized May 28 1612 William son of Ralph Cavendish.

- 1645 Many buryalls & baptizings cold not be set downe this year & the yeare after by reason of ye negligence of ye Sexton.  
 1657 Deborah daughter of Master Thomas Gray minnister of our Parish was borne the 19<sup>th</sup> of August.  
 He signis Thomas Grey 1657.  
 1658 Feb. 22, Christina of Thomas Grey Clerke borne baptized & deceased the same day.  
 1663 Peregrina of Thomas Grey Clerke Rector of this pish and Mary his wife born 28 Aprill.  
 1665 Henry s. of Thomas Grey Clerke Rector of this pish & Mary his wife born May 4 being Ascension day, & his mothers birthday: & being weake, & we afraid of his death, bap. May ye 6<sup>th</sup>.

*Burials.*

- 1654 June 5. *francis Abbott* minister. (was V. of Poslingford.)  
 1663 Mary, the gracious & therefore dearly beloved daughter of Tho. Grey Clerke Rector of this pish aged fyfteene yeares six months & fourteene dayes. 5 June.  
 1691 May 31. Deborah, the Virtuouse & gracious child of Tho: Grey als Bishop Rector of this X<sup>ch</sup>, & Mary his Wife who dyed a pure Virgin in An<sup>o</sup> Ætat 34 being borne upon Wednesday 19 Aug. 1657.  
 1691 Tho: the truly pious & celebrated Preacher of the Word at Dedham in Essex, eldest son of M<sup>r</sup> Tho: Grey als Bishop Rector of this Parish & Mary his wife, who dyed upon Sattday morning An 36 of his Age being borne upon Satterday ye 22 of September A.D. 1655. Jan. 12.  
 1700 Mary wife of y<sup>e</sup> Rev. M<sup>r</sup> T. Grey, Rector of this Parish. Sep. 13.  
 1705 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Grey senior, Rector of this Parish Church. 26 March.  
 1707 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Grey 25 December.  
 1720 Jan. 27 Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Hen. Grey Rect<sup>r</sup>.  
 1747 Jan. 9 Richard Warren D.D. Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rect<sup>r</sup>.  
 1765 Sep. 29 The Rev<sup>d</sup>. Doctor Henry Toundrow  
 1774 Jan. 24 M<sup>rs</sup> Priscilla Warren widow of D<sup>r</sup> Warren late Rector.  
 1779 Dec. 31 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Benjamin Richardson Rector of this Parish 15 years.  
 1808 Aug. 1. Rev. Richard Waddington Rector of this Parish aga. 69 years.  
 1860 May 26. The Rev. Thomas Castley; fifty-two years Rector of Cavendish. aged 94 years 10 months.

N.B. This entry was made by his son Thomas Castley, in the presence of Thomas Woods, Parish Clerik.

Dr. Tanner has this note (f. 1358). Testm Joēs Cavendish Militis dat. apd Bur. S. Edm. sepeliend in cano. coram summo altari juxta corpus Aliciæ nup uxoris 1381. (Heyd. 191.)

## RECTORS OF CAVENDISH.

Dr. Tanner (f. 1358) mentions Galfridus Vic. de Cavendis Hen. III.  
Reg. Sac. Bur. III.

- PHILI DE INSULA, 9 Ed. III. Dug. War. 686.  
HUGO LEIDET, Rector of Cavendish, s. d.
- 1251 JONES DE BEDES, Clicos de Cavendish. Reg. de Stoke 61. fo. 106.  
1350 PHILIP DE LYLE, 24 E. III. dns psona de Cav.  
1355 GALFRIDUS TAYLOR de Pakynton Feb. 21, ad præs. dñi Jōis de  
Clynton mil. 1381. (Reg. v. 13.)  
1386 THOMAS WALCOTE, July 21, ad præs. Dñi Andr. de Cavendish mil.  
(Heyd. 192.) (vi. 117.)  
1389 JOHN ROBTOT, Ap. 16, p'mam hens tonsuram clicale ad præs.  
ejusd. (f. 137.)  
1392 JOHN WACE de Finchingfeld, Aug. 3, ad præs. ejusd. (168.)  
• 1404 THOMAS HOKKELY, Jun. 23, vac. p. libam resignationem dui J.  
Wace (ex causa pmut de Finchingfeld Lond.) ad præs. Robti  
Thorley Arm. (307.)  
NICHOLAS GILLE.
- 1419 PETER DE ALCOBASSE, May 20, by res. of N. Gille (pmut cum  
Sileby, Linc.) ad præs. Jōis Montgomery Mil. (viii. 44.)  
1419 WILLIAM BARTHILMEW Jul. 18, vac. by res. of P. de Alcobasse.  
ad præs. eorund. Test ejus dat Nou. prob. 20 Mart. 1442  
(Doke 197.) (46.)  
1442 WILLIAM BREWER, Jan. 4, vac. by d. of W. Bartilmew, ad præs.  
Jōis dñi Tiptoft, Joes Falstoff, &c. (x. 46.)  
1453 THOMAS HALDENAM, Feb. 23, vac. by res. of W. Brewer, ad præs  
Edv. Mulso Mil. (xi. 73.)  
1455 ROBERT WYATT, Aug. 8 (pmut cum Berlee Lond) ad præs ejusd.  
(83.)  
1460 WILLIAM BASSET, Feb. 6 (pmut. cum Beryfeld Linc.) ad præs.  
Thæ Cobham Mil. (124.)  
1470 ROGER CHESHYR, Jan. 26, vac. by res. of W. Basset (pmut. cum  
Benyngton Linc.) ad præs. ejusd. (177.)  
1489 WILLIAM HEYGHAM, S.T.D., Nov. 26, vac. by death of R. Chesshyr,  
ad præs. Nob. Viror Willi Felton de Sudbury Sen. et Edmd  
Filij sui. (xii. 141.)  
JOHN LYNSEY.
- 1490 JOHN ARGENTINE, M.D., Jul. 17, vac. by res. of J. Lynsey, ad  
præs. eorund. In 1487 inst. to Hurtest cum l oxted, 1488 to  
Glensford, quam resignabat 1490, quo anno institutus fuit ad  
recloriam de Cavendish. (143.) Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 48.  
1508 WILLIAM FELTON, May 19, vac. by d. of J. Argentine. (xiv. 79.)  
1509 THOMAS KEYNE, M.A., Feb. 6, vac. by d. of W. Felton, ad  
præs. Edi Felton. Gen. (92.)  
1524 WILLIAM CHURCHE, Feb. 20, vac. by d. of T. Keyne, ad præs.  
ejusd. (190.)

- 1560 RICHARD ROBSON, Jan. 18, vac. by d. of W. Church, ad præ. Edm'd Felton de Lond. Arm. (xix. 45.)
- 1570 NICHOLAS WALLIS, B.A., Jul. 13, vac. by d. of R. Robson, ad præ. Geo. Smith Arm. (161.)
- 1570 RICHARD MASON, M.A., Dec. 16, ad præ. Frances Danyell viduæ 1604. R. of Henny M. in Essex where he lived 1576. (165.)
- 1609 WILLIAM FEMORS, M.A., Mar. 27, vac. per mortem ult, ad præ. Briani Smith Cler. (xxii. 22.)
- 1610 BRIAN SMITH, M.A., Sep. 26 or Nov. 14, ordinatus presb. p. Samuel Epūm Norwic 16 Feb. 1610, ad præ. Thos Wilson, M.A., Cler. (27.) 1636.  
Dispensation also of Bures 22 Nov. 1612. Lib. Institutionum A. iii. 68. Record Office. Consignation Bks. f. 39 Bures, ordained priest by Bp. of Norw. 17 Feb. 1610. A letter from Master Brian Smith H.M.S. Bonaventure 1642.
- 1655 THOMAS GREY, alias BISHOP, M.A., Jul. 26, vac. per mort B. Smith, ad præ. Thos. Bishop de Thorndon. Gen. ob. 1705. (xxvi. 14.) He signs the Cavendish Register in 1657, but apparently was not instituted till 1661. Lib. Inst. B. ii. 208. M. Elizabeth Scamler (Blomef. Norf. vi. 455), she d. Nov. 23, 1677, æt. 24. He mentioned by J. Walker, Suff. of Clergy, ii. 372. Founded the Grammar School here. He d. Mar. 18, 170<sup>4</sup>, æt. 82. M.I.
- 1705 HENRY GREY, July 20, vac. per mort. Th. Grey (his father), ad præ. Jois Browne de Rickingham. (xxviii. 202.) Bu. Jan. 27, 1720.
- 1720 RICHARD WARREN, S.T.P., Mar. 4, vac. by death of H. Grey, in pres. of Charles Ashton, S.T.P. (fo. 168.) Son of Samuel, a native of Ashford, Kent. For account of his father see Ashford, by A. J. Pearman, 112. 1886. Magist. and custodia Coll. bt. Mar. Virgin Sti Johis Evangelist, and Jesus Coll. in Cantab. Pleno Jure. Lib. Inst. C. i. 257. R. O. Fell. Jes. Coll., Cam., B.A. 1699, M.A. 1703, S.T.B. 1710, S.T.P. 1718. Presented Feb., instituted Mar. 4, 1720. Was Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1745. He died Jan. 4, 1748, æt. 66. (Gent. Mag. xviii., 42.) M.I. Author of a Plain Account of the Lord's Supper, in two parts. Pub. 1737 and 1747, 8vo. His son Dr. John Warren was Bp. of S. Davids, and Bangor, bo. at Cavendish 1728, and died 1800, bu. in N. Transept Westminster Abbey, where Mont., brother to Dr. R. Warren celebrated physician.
- 1748 HENRY TOWNDROW, D.D., Jan. 26, Jes. Col., Cam., B.A. 1722, M.A. 1726, S.T.P. 1751. Pats. Master and Fellows of Jesus Coll. (xxx., 127.) D. Sep. 25, 1765, æt. 65. M.I. Gent. Mag. xxxv., 491.
- 1766 EDWARD ALLENSON, M.A., Feb. 18, void by death of H. Towndrow. (xxxI., 28.) Gent. Mag. xxxv., 592.
- 1766 BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, June 10, Jes. Coll. B.A. 1733, M.A. 1737, void by res. of E. Allenson. (31.) Lond. Mag. 1766, 326. D. Dec. 29, 1779, æt. 65. M.I.

- 1780 RICHARD WADDINGTON, M.A., Mar. 28, Jes. Coll. B.A. 1761, M.A. 1764. (xxxI., 148.) M. May 15, 1701, at Bromley, Mrs. Wright, relict of Rev. W. of Gt. Waldingfield, she d. in York, Oct. 27, 1821, æt. 86. He d. July 25, 1808. M.I. (Gent. Mag. LXXVIII., 755.) His character is portrayed in the following lines by his friend Mr. Stewart.

Firm was his faith, from bigotry refin'd,  
His hand liberal, as his heart was kind ;  
By friends respected, by his flock rever'd,  
To every tender relative endear'd ;  
Thus did he live, and thus resign his breath,  
Lov'd in his life, lamented in his death :  
And here, in hope, beneath this sacred stone,  
In sure and certain hope, lies Waddington."

Suffolk Garland, 103, ed. 1818.

- 1808 THOMAS CASTLEY, M.A., Dec. 20, Fell. Jes. Coll., Cam., B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790. (f. xxxII. 132.) His father, also named Thomas, was master of Grammar School at Castletown, I. Man. Was Rector of Cavendish fifty-three years. Died May 19, 1860, æt. 94. (Gent. Mag. 1860, 97.)

Author of *Essays and Dissertations on Philosophy*, and a work on the French Revolution. (Nichols Illus. vi. 802.) For a long humorous sketch of his appearance and eccentricities see "Reminiscences of Cambridge, by Henry Gunning, Vol. II., 128, ed. 1855.

- 1860 ROBERT GODOLPHIN PETER, M.A., Jes. Coll., Cam., B.A. 1842, M.A. 1845, D. 1845, P. 1846. C. S. Alphege, Cant. 1848-51 ; R. S. Geo. Mart. Cant. 1851-58 ; Tut. Jesus Coll. 1858-60.  
Author of *Manual of Prayer for Students*, 1859.

Upon leaving Clare Church the excursionists were driven to Melford Railway Station, where members separated, and thus terminated the excursion of 1893.

The company included Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, Canon Scott and Mrs. Scott, Rev. E. Hill, Rev. C. J. Stower, Mr. W. J. Langdon, and Mrs. Langdon, Mr. F. Methold, Major Meller, Mr. W. W. Hodson, Rev. Dr. Haslewood, Rev. M. Allen and Miss Allen, Rev. R. A. L. Nunns, Mr. H. W. Trigg, Rev. F. D. Brown, Mr. W. S. Spanton, Dr. Bensly, Mr. W. and Miss Biddell, Mr. T. E. Key and Miss Key, Rev. J. L. M. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Rev. W. E. and Mrs. Layton, Rev. Henry Jarvis, Rev. C. H. E. White, F.S.A., and Rev. Francis Haslewood, Honorary Secretary, and Miss Haslewood, Mr. Henry and Mrs. Miller, Mr. H. J. Wright, Mr. G. Abbott, Mr. W. B. Hanson, Mr. E. Barrett, Mr. R. E. Bunn, Mr. Geo. Calver Mason, Mr. W. Vick, Mr. Thos. Harrison, Mr. B. Binyon, Mr. C. Barrell, Mr. R. Hunt, Mr. H. C. Casley, besides a large number of visitors introduced by members.

## ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1893.

A meeting of the Council was held at the Athenæum, Bury S. Edmund's, on Wednesday, May 3rd, 1893. Mr. R. Burrell took the Chair. Letters were read from the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Pelham), Captain Pretymann, and Lord de Saumarez, expressing their thanks to the Council for their election as Vice-Presidents. The subject of the Insurance of the property of the Institute against Fire was discussed at considerable length. The Books and Bookcases were examined by the Council, and it was then proposed that the Bookcases, Books, and Manuscripts be insured in the Alliance office for £500. A letter was then read from Mr. Hope, inviting the Suffolk Institute to be in Union with the Society of Antiquaries of London. The annual report was approved and adopted. The summer excursion was then discussed, and it was agreed that Clare, Poslingford, and Cavendish should be visited, and the date fixed for June 22nd, 1893.

The General Annual Meeting of Members was held at the Athenæum, Bury S. Edmund's, May 3, 1893. Mr. Casley was voted in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed. It was then resolved that the annual report be adopted and printed. The officers were again appointed, the Lord Henniker being re-elected president. The names of Sir Brampton Gurdon, and Professors Babington and Newton were added to the list of vice-presidents. Mr. Casley proposed and Mr. C. Mason seconded that Rev. C. L. Feltoe should be elected a member of the Council. Four new names were added to the list of members.

On Thursday, July 20th, 1893, the Council met at the Town Hall, Ipswich, when upon the proposition of Lord John Hervey, seconded by Mr. J. S. Corder, Mr. Casley took the Chair. The chief subject of discussion was the illustrations for our volume of Proceedings. Preference being given to views by photo-processes the meeting decided that specimens of the various styles and prices should be obtained.

The Council met again, at the same place, July 31st, 1893, when five members were present. The Rev. C. R. Manning presided. It was moved by Mr. H. C. Casley, and seconded by Lord John Hervey, that the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, &c., be enrolled amongst the Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries of London. Specimens of various processes, by several artists, were submitted to the Council, and a selection of views having been made, it was resolved that photo-process-blocks should be employed for their re-production.

## CHURCH PLATE IN SUFFOLK.

The following is a first instalment of an Inventory of the Church Plate in Suffolk, which we hope in time to complete, similar work having already been done for other counties. We have included *all* plate, whether old or new, since it is better to have the Inventory complete. When finished the return will be of interest and value.

When the Holy Communion was first instituted, the "Communion Plate" used would naturally be the ordinary dish "*δίσκος*," patina, while the Chalice would be the ordinary "*ποτηριον*," calix, of Jewish use. Just at first the "Lord's Supper" was merely part of the Agape, or ordinary meal of the Christian disciples, but certainly, within the Apostolic period, the two were dissociated, and the "Holy Communion" became, as it is now, a "service," rather than a meal. How far this was due to certain difficulties in the Corinthian Church it is not proper here to discuss, but reference may be made to Archbishop Benson, "Christ and his times." (p. 121.) Still, although the Holy Communion became a "service," there is no evidence that the vessels used were other than the "*δίσκος*" and "*ποτηριον*" of ordinary use; and when Christianity became stronger, though vessels were probably set apart for sacred use, there is no evidence that they differed from secular cups of the period, in shape, decoration, or material. In *shape* the "calix" was much the same as the chalice is now, except that it had two handles; the wide, shallow bowl, and the foot may still be seen on decorations of the time. (See Dictionary of Antiquities on "Chalice.") As regards *material*, wood was used, but was considered objectionable, for it absorbed some of the consecrated wine; horn was a substance containing blood; and glass, which survived to the seventh or eighth centuries, was liable to be broken; so that by the process of the "survival of the fittest" our modern rule of "pewter," if not some more precious material, was very early adopted.

Unfortunately there are very few passages in the

early Christian writers which are of any assistance on this subject, but Tertullian speaks of "pastor quem in calice depingis," "the Good Shepherd, whom you paint (represent) on your chalice." There are, however, some illustrations of chalices in ancient breviaries, one of the best being now at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. To come then to our own country and more certain times, the earliest known chalices in existence are those which have been found in the coffins of bishops, or priests, when they have been uncovered during excavations. It was formerly the custom, when burying beloved pastors, to place a chalice and paten in their hands, as emblems of their office. Such chalices have been found at York, Lincoln, Salisbury, &c., one at Chichester, now in the Museum there, having been probably the private chalice of Bishop Godefridus, who died in 1088. It is of pewter, and has its paten. (See also J. E. Nightingale's "Church Plate of Wilts" for other instances.) It may here be mentioned that the council of Rheims in 847, and Stephen Langton in 1206, laid down our modern rule, which, as we have seen, had already been widely adopted, that all plate was to be of pewter, if not of some purer metal.

It is believed that nearly all the private plate of the great English families disappeared during the Wars of the Roses, being melted down into money, hardly any of it remains now, nor, except these coffin chalices, is there probably any plate in existence earlier than about 1450, and from that time till the Reformation only some 23 chalices, and about 100 patens are known to exist in the kingdom. There was, however, plenty in about the year 1540, as is proved by the inventories of church goods still remaining, some of which have been published in this Society's Transactions. (Vol. VII., p. 323.) King Henry VIII.'s great covetousness of the immense property of the Church, was undoubtedly one cause of the Reformation; and in addition to the chalices and patens, the pyx, censer, chrismatory, pax, and book clasps, would all be of silver, and sometimes of great weight. Nearly all these disappeared at the Reformation; first came the dissolution

of the monasteries and the spoliation of their property, then came an order dated 16 January, 1553, "that all plate not absolutely needed for each parish should be seized," of such as remained an order was made early in Queen Elizabeth's reign that all "profane chalices" should be altered into "decent communion cups." The text of this order no longer remains, but the fact is proved by the extensive existence of Elizabethan Plate, nearly all dated 1562 to 1572.

(See Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. ix., p. 74-75, by Rev. C. R. Manning.)

"The Church Plate in Suffolk" then will be found to consist of a few rare instances of pre-Reformation plate, which have survived from some local favouring cause; the Elizabethan "Cup" generally may be found, and this very often has its paten-cover; together with more modern plate of all dates; these have been purchased or given for various reasons, when the earlier plate has been stolen, lost, broken, exchanged, or when new plate having been provided, the old was sold. The present plate in several parishes is occasionally found to be the second-hand plate from some other parish. All such instances will be noticed in the course of the Inventory. Where parishes still possess their old Elizabethan plate, it will be observed that it is frequently not hall marked at all, or at most has but one mark, such as the sexfoil, the four hearts, or broad arrows in cross. If these are merely earlier "chalices" re-hammered into "communion cups" no fresh assay, and therefore hall-marking would be necessary, so that the silversmith merely put his private mark upon his work.

It is hoped that the "Inventory of Church Plate in Suffolk" will bring about at least one good result, namely, the prevention of the illegal disposal of existing plate, except perhaps in a few instances when it is obviously required, and then only after the sanction of the Arch-deacon, or other authority has been obtained.

EDMUND CARLES HOPPER, M.A.

## DEANERY OF HOXNE.

## ATHELINGTON. S. PETER

The Communion Plate of this Parish consists of a Cup, two Patens, and a Flagon.

CUP: 9 inches high,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter with straight sides. The Hall Marks upon it are, the lion's head erased; Britannia; the date letter courthand l for 1706; and s L the mark of Gabriel Sleath, the maker.

There are two PATENS weighing 11 oz. 15 dwt., and 7 oz. 12½ dwt. respectively, bearing the same Hall Marks as the Cup, the smaller is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter.

FLAGON: tankard shaped, 10 inches high, with these marks:—the lion's head erased; Britannia; the date letter courthand N for 1708; and maker's mark R. A. for Andrew Raven. (*See Crippa.*) On the front is D.H. ob. Dec 19 1707, beneath the initials, a skull; on the base "*Allington*," 32 oz. 15 dwt.

## BADINGHAM. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUP: Elizabethan, without Hall Marks,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches high; round the centre there is the usual band of chequers pattern.

On the PATEN cover, "BADDYNGHAM. 1568."

FLAGON and ALMS DISH plain electroplate.

## BEDFIELD. S. NICHOLAS.

The old Plate here is said to have been stolen.

There is now only a CUP  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, and a PATEN 8 inches in diameter, of electro plate.

## BEDINGFIELD. S. MARY.

This Parish is one of the few in Suffolk still possessing any pre-Reformation Plate. CUP: Elizabethan  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches wide,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, the only Hall Mark being G within a shaped shield.

PATEN:  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter. It has the usual sexfoil depression of medieval plate, and bears traces of gilding. In the centre is the Vernicle (the head of Christ within rays.) The bust has straight hair falling on the shoulders. Beard forked. Shoulders in mantle; the

upper half of a diamond morse shown in front; cruciform nimbus to head with short straight lines of glory enclosed in an Ellipse, all within a circle of sixteen short split rays. Spandrels have a rayed leaf, and the rim a molded edge. Date, circa 1520. (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. XLIII., 378.) There is also a pewter FLAGON.

## BRUNDISH. S. LAWRENCE.

CUP: two handled, probably an old Christening or presentation cup, given for the purpose. The Hall Marks are the lion's head erased; Britannia; the date letter E for 1700; and maker's initials M, with a second letter probably I.

PATENS: (1) is cover to the *old* Chalice, apparently a pre-Reformation Paten, but slightly altered. There are no Marks or inscription. It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter without foot. (2) is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter with foot. Marks: the leopard's head crowned; lion passant; black letter S for 1678; and a maker's mark, somewhat in the form of an F.

## DENHAM. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUP: good Elizabethan, of Norwich make. On the side are the letters <sup>D</sup><sub>I P.</sub> for Denham S. John's Parish. Marks: the Norwich Castle and lion; E for 1569; and the maker's mark, an acorn in shield.

PATEN cover; plain without marks. There is a Paten and Flagon of electro plate, presented by the Lady Bateman, 1890, and a second Flagon of Pewter.

## DENNINGTON. S. MARY.

This Parish possesses its Elizabethan CUP, with the usual band. There are no marks, inscription, nor cover; height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. There is also a large goblet shaped cup, given by the wife of a former Rector. The Hall Marks are: the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; S for 1763; and the initials E G in a lozenge shield, the mark of Elizabeth Godfrey, the maker. On its side "A. M. ALSTON Rectoris Uxor, dono dedit 1869."

PATEN: Marks the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant, S for 1756; and N partly defaced, possibly A N linked, the mark of Anthony Nelme, the maker. Inscribed "*Robertus Burton hujus Ecclesie Rector D.D. 1756.*" ALMS DISH, silver hammered, no marks, probably an old Paten.

FLAGON: large, thus marked: leopard's head; the lion passant; S for 1813; and King George III. head. "*E. C. Alston Rector, dono dedit 1869.*" There is also the old pewter Flagon.

## FRESSINGFIELD. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

The present Plate consists of a CUP, on its side I.H.S. within rays, marked with leopard's head; lion passant; J for 1844, and maker's mark J. A. & G. A.

A large PATEN and FLAGON have the same marks, except that the Flagon is dated K. 1845. The above vessel believed to have been the gift of William Pryse Bunn, who died January 24, 1883, aged 85 years. Two ALMS DISHES and a large Cup bear the following Hall Marks: the leopard's head; lion passant; queen's head; C for 1838; maker B. S.

The Alms Dishes and Cup were obtained after the old Plate had been stolen, as appears by the following notes in the Register:—"June 29, 1716. An account of the Communion Plate belonging to the Parish of fressingfield. One silver fflagon weighing two pound and a halfe avoirdupois, with the inscription on the side in great letters "*Deo Servatori Sacrum*" and below that in smaller letters "*ad usum ecclesie de fressingfield Diocesis Norvic.*"

Item, one chalice with a cover, weighing 21 ounces with this inscription. (See above.)

Item, one plate for y<sup>e</sup> alms weighing 20 ounces with the inscription on the brim "*Deo Salvatori Sacrum*" and below "*ad usum ecclesie de fressingfield, Diocesis Norvic.*"

Item, one plate for y<sup>e</sup> bread, weighing 15 ounces of the same avoirdupois weight with this inscription in the middle, "*Deo Servatori Sacrum*," and below "*ad usum ecclesie de fressingfield. Diocesis Norvic.*"

Note to the above by Rev. Thos. Allsopp: "The above mentioned articles of plate were stolen in the month of December, 1834, and partly replaced in November, 1838, by Mr. James Clutton, of the feoffees fund, viz.: a silver cup, 19 oz. 3 dwt.

at 9 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> an oz.	-	-	£9	1	11
one 10 inch plate 19 oz. 9 dwt.	-	-	9	4	9
one 9 inch plate 15 oz. 2 dwt.	-	-	7	3	5
			<hr/>		
			25	10	1

T. A. Vicar, January 8, 1839."

## HORHAM. S. MARY.

CUP: plain Elizabethan without band. Its Paten cover is marked G in shaped shield only.

A modern service of plate of good pre-Reformation shape was given in 1867, by relatives of the Rector, Edward Hanbury Frere. The Cup and Paten have these marks;—leopard's head; lion passant; m for 1867; queen's head; maker's initials S. S.

Inscription on the Cup is; "*Calicem Salutaris accipiam et in nomine Domini invocabo.*"

On the PATEN, *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis.*  
 FLAGON: electro plate of ewer form. Inscription thereon  
 “*Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus.*”

## HOXNE. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

The CUP and FLAGON have no inscription. Two PATENS are each inscribed:—“*Parish of Hoxne Suffolk 1791.*” Each of these four pieces are marked the leopard’s head crowned; the lion passant; p for 1790; maker S G. E W.

A second CUP has the leopard’s head; the lion passant; queen’s head; 3 for 1843; maker C T F.  
 G F.

## KENTON. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan with the usual band,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches high; only mark the G in a shaped shield. There are two PATENS measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and 6 inches respectively, which are not silver. A FLAGON ewer shaped has the leopard’s head; lion passant; q for 1871; queen’s head; and I. F. maker. The marks are repeated on the lid. The old pewter Flagon also remains.

## LAXFIELD. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan, with cover. There is the usual band on the cup of chequer pattern. On the Paten cover 1567.

PATEN: diameter  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches, inscribed “*Deo Salvatori Sacrum.*” “*Ad usum Ecclesiae de Laxfield in Diocesis. Norwic.*” There are no proper Hall Marks, but C M four times as at Stradbroke. The date is 1680 to 1700.

FLAGON:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches high; it bears arms on a lozenge shaped shield, three greyhounds heads erased, two and one, and this inscription “*Ecclesiae de Laxfeild Suff. 1724.*” The marks are the lion’s head erased; Britannia; I for 1724; and A and N combined for Anthony Nelme, see Cripps under date 1700.

## MENDHAM. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: good Elizabethan, no cover nor marks. The usual band encloses M. An inscription added later is *Mendham Communion Plate.* The PATEN is very much damaged, it is of unusual shape with a small centre and wide brim. The Hall Marks are obliterated. Inscribed “*The gift of Bridget Freston. B F 1666.*” There are two FLAGONS of tankard shape with the Britannia; lion’s head erased; court hand p for 1710; and the mark of Robert Timbrell, as in Cripps, p. 337.

## METFIELD. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUP: small Elizabethan with the usual band, marked with the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; i for 1566; maker the letter V within a square, partly defaced.

The PATEN cover has no Hall Marks, but is inscribed METFIELD 1593.

FLAGON of Pewter, without marks or inscription. There is also a pewter ALMS DISH.

## SAXTED. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan, with the usual band and straight sides. It is small without Hall Marks. The PATEN cover has no foot, marks, nor inscription. There is a PATEN, ALMS DISH, and FLAGON of electro plate without inscription, each good of its kind.

## SOHAM, MONK. S. PETER.

CUP: Elizabethan,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, 6 inches high, with the usual band; and G in a shaped shield only. On the Paten cover there is M. S. only (for Monk Soham). There are two PATENS, on each, "*The gift of the Revd. Francis Capper, in the fiftieth year of his being Rector of this Parish, Monk Soham 1809.*" I. H. S. in rays. Marks the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; the king's head; N for 1808; and <sup>W. B.</sup><sub>R. S.</sub> F. Capper was Rector of Monk Soham and Earl Soham conjointly till 1818 when he died. There are two FLAGONS plated, 9 inches high, of tankard shape. On the side is, "*Monk Soham 1815;*" and below "*Monk Soham.*" Scratched on the base is "*Bates Maker 174 Oxford St.*"

## SOUTHOLT. S. MARGARET.

CUP: two-handled,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches high, obtained second hand, with this inscription: "*Parish of Southolt MDCCCXXVIII. Revd. E. Barlee, Rector, E. Cracknell, C. Warden.*" The marks are the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; the King's head; G for 1802; and T and a second letter illegible, maker's initials. The Rev. E. Barlee died 1753. The PATEN is also second hand with the same inscription, except that the date is MDCCCXXVII. The marks are lion's head erased; Britannia; court hand a for 1696; and Benjamin Pyne's mark. The FLAGON is of glass with a silver top, inscribed FF to S. Margaret's Chapel, Southolt, 1881. The marks are the leopard's head; the lion passant; Queen's head; small black letter s for 1873. The ALMS DISH is a pewter bowl.

## STRADBROKE. ALL SAINTS.

The CUP and PATEN cover are Elizabethan with the usual band, the only mark being the four hearts in cross, there is no inscription. The approximate date is 1567. A PATEN, apparently

silver, has only one mark I F in an oblong. A second PATEN has C M four times, but no other mark. The FLAGON is large, and has the leopard's head ; lion passant ; a for 1696 ; the maker's mark being a mullet, a shell, and two dots. On each of these last three pieces is this inscription : "DEO SALVATORI SACRUM, *Ad usum Ecclesiæ de Stradbroke in Diocesis Norwic.*" Compare Fressingfield and Laxfield. An Electro plate, Cup, and Credence paten was given in addition in 1868 ; they bear this inscription : *Given by Georgiana Matilda Ryle, for the use of Stradbroke Parish Church, June 14, 1868.* Sacred monogram in nimbus. [G. M. Ryle is the eldest daughter of the Bishop of Liverpool formerly Vicar of this parish.]

#### SYLEHAM. S. MARY.

CUP : Small Elizabethan, marked with sexfoil only, below the band is "SILEM." The PATEN cover bears the date 1605, but is apparently forty years older. A PATEN and an ALMS DISH are electro.

#### TANNINGTON. S. ETHELBERT.

Here there is no old Plate. A CUP, two PATENS, and a FLAGON of electro plate were presented by Rev. J. A. Fletcher when Vicar. The Flagon only bears this inscription : "*Presented by the Rev. S. Barker, A.M.*" He died Feb. 5, 1836, æt. 58.

#### WEYBREAD. S. ANDREW.

Here the Plate is all of good modern work. The CUP and PATEN are each marked with the leopard's head ; lion passant ; Queen's head ; date letter i for 1864 ; maker E B and J B. Thus inscribed, *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata Mundi da nobis tuam pacem.* On the CUP there is this inscription : "*Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomine Domini invocabo.*" Modelled on the Wylde Chalice type as in Cripps, p. 167. It is said that the old Cup being damaged, was sent to be repaired, but was sold by mistake. FLAGON : of ewer form with the same marks, except that the date letter is h for 1863. Thus engraved : *Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus.* The ALMS DISH is very fine, of pewter gilt, apparently fifteenth century work ; the design in the centre is the two spies carrying the bunch of grapes.

#### WILBY. S. MARY.

CUP : Elizabethan, of Norwich shape, 6½ inches high, bearing G in a shaped shield only. The PATEN cover has WILBY IN SYFFOLK. Another Paten has a crowned W only, inscribed *Deo et Ecclesiæ de Wilby,* on the base 7 oz. ½ dwt. The ALMS DISH is small, 4½ inches in diameter.

It bears the leopard's head crowned : the lion passant ; P for 1730, and D W, also these arms : "*Party per pale az. and gu., a chevron between three bucks trippant, or.* for Green of Wilby ; and inscription on the under side, *ex dono Tho: Green Esq. for ye use of collecting ye offerings at ye Sacrament of ye Parish Church of Wilby in ye County of Suffolk.* Thomas Green was buried April 8. 1638. FLAGON : 11 inches high, marked with the leopard's head crowned : lion passant ; D W over a mullet ; and court hand a for 1638 : also these arms on a lozenge : *or. a lion passant between three crosses formée, and this inscription, Lucia Bayles Virgo Thome Bayles filia summa Ecclesie Wilby me dedicavit orv.* Miss Lucie Bayles ye daughter of Tho: Bayles Esquire was buried August 12, 1638.

## WINGFIELD. S. ANDREW.

The CUP and PATEN cover are Elizabethan, without marks. FLAGON plated, and inscribed "Wingfield Parish, Suffolk, 1789." There is also a plated PATEN or ALMS DISH bearing the sacred monogram.

## WITHERSDALE. S. MARY MAGDALENE.

The CUP and PATEN are enclosed in a leather case, and are inscribed "DEO SALVATORI SACRUM. *Eccles. de Withersdale in agro Suffolk.* The marks are the leopard's head crowned ; lion passant ; E for 1680, (This is plain on the Paten only) ; maker L S crowned as at Leeds, in Kent. The ALMS DISH has the same inscription, but no marks, not being silver.

Note on the inscription, "Deo Servatori Sacrum." This inscription is found on Archbishop Sancroft's private Communion Plate, now at Starston, Norfolk. Cup dated 1567, Paten dated 1691. On all the present Lambeth Palace plate, of which some was given by Archbishop Sancroft, in the form Deo Servatori, or Deo Servatori S. On the old Fressingfield plate, also at Stradbroke, Laxfield, and Withersdale in the later form, Deo Salvatori Sacrum. The original of all these is no doubt the present Starston Cup, from which the inscription was copied on the other plate, and is due to Archbishop Sancroft.

See Newbery House Magazine, Vol. iv., 4, p. 408.

## WORLINGWORTH. S. MARY.

CUP : Elizabethan, height 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, mark a cinquefoil only, shape somewhat of the wine glass form. Cripps, p. 170. The PATEN has the lion's head erased ; Britannia ; court hand d for 1699 and P E Robert Peake's mark, inscribed "*Worlingworth in Suffolk 1705.* On the FLAGON is "*The Gift of William Godbold to the Parish of Worlingworth 1720.*" The marks are the lion's head erased ; Britannia ; E for 1720 ; and F A John Fawdery's mark. The ALMS DISH is silver, but the marks are no longer legible.



BISHOP SANCROFT'S PRIVATE COMMUNION PLATE.

## CHURCH PLATE IN SUFFOLK.

## DEANERY OF HORNINGSHEATH.

The Church Plate of the Horningsheath or Horringer Deanery possesses several points of special interest, but there appear to be no examples of pre-Reformation date.

The earliest examples are the Communion Cup at Horringer dated 1567-8, and that at Bradfield Combust dated 1570-1. The dimensions are nearly alike, the depth in each being 4 inches, and the diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches: both Cups have an engraved band with a flowing ornament round the body, and molded knops on the stems.

The Cup at Horringer has a nearly straight side, while that at Bradfield Combust is more bell-shaped. Communion Cups of this date are frequently found in East Anglia. It points to the time when Archbishops Parker and Grindal were ordering that "Chalices be altered to decent Cups," and Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, of which diocese this deanery then formed part, strictly charged that the change should be carried out.

There are four examples in the Deanery of small Communion Cups without Hall, or date marks: viz., at Rede, Stanningfield, Brockley, and the smaller Cup at Hawstead. The only mark upon these Cups is a fleur de lis stamp, just below the lip, and an ornamental foliated scroll of Elizabethan pattern as a band round the body. In the absence of Hall and date marks, one cannot assign these Cups to particular years, but it seems probable, looking to the ornamentation, that they may be referred to about the year 1566. Further reference to these Cups will be made in the report for the Thingoe Deanery.

Similar Communion Cups are found at Badwell, Beyton, Hessett, Hunston, Rattlesden, and Onehouse.

Next in order of date come the Communion Cups of Great Whelnetham (a Norwich Cup?) 1658, Bradfield S. Clare and Hargrave both dated 1663, and the Chalice and Paten at Hawstead 1675.

The marks upon the Great Whelnetham Cup are not very clear, but appear to be an orb surmounted by a cross, a Norwich mark. It has no ornamentation, but the arms of Gipps, engraved on the bowl. It was given to the parish in 1682 by John Gipps, who purchased an estate there in 1660. His son, Sir Richard Gipps, Knight, was master of the revels to King Charles II. On his death the estate was sold, but the family is still represented by Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Gipps, K.C.B. The vessels of this parish are especially fine. The Flagon is a good and heavy example of Britannia marked plate, 1717.

The Hawstead Communion Cup and Paten were given to the parish by John Harris, who was rector from 1672 to 1689. Of the same period, 1675, is the jug-shaped Flagon of Horringer parish. The only examples we have of "a fayre and comely Communion Cup of siluer, and a couer of siluer for the same, which may serue also for the ministration of the communion bread," are the Communion Cup and Paten at Chevington, the dates of which, though uncertain, may possibly be of the year 1595. The Cup at Horringer has been alluded to above. The Paten, 1699, is peculiar. It measures in diameter  $9\frac{7}{8}$  inches, and it has a hollow stem, which expands so as to form a foot. This Paten was presented to the parish by Margarett Blagg, daughter of Ambrosius Blagg, who held an estate at Little Horringer. The Flagon, 1675, was the gift of Judethe, the wife of Thomas Covel: she also was a daughter of Ambrosius Blagg, and half sister to Margarett Blagg. These two ladies were aunts of the witty and saintly Mrs. Godolphin, maid of honour to Queen Catherine of Braganza, whose memoir was written by Evelyn. The inscription on the Flagon states that it was given by Judethe in 1664, on the day of her marriage, but the date mark on the vessel is for the year 1675. The

Alms Dish was the gift of John Walker "Schoollmaster," who was buried at Horringer in the year 1677, but the Alms Dish bears the date mark for 1699, a discrepancy which the "Schoollmaster's" executor could only explain.

From Horringer we pass naturally to Ickworth, where a question of some interest presents itself. All the vessels are silver gilt, and three out of the four have the Royal Arms of George II. engraved upon them. The Paten is of French make in a pre-Revolution year. The Alms Dish dates 1758-9, and the Communion Cup 1810. As these vessels bear the arms of George II., it seems probable that they formerly were a part of the plate of George William, Earl of Bristol, who was Ambassador at the Court of Madrid from 1758 to 1761. There is, however, a difficulty arising out of the date of the Cup, which is date-marked for 1810. Mr. St. John Hope, to whom a drawing was submitted, has suggested that the bowl of the Cup looks like an Elizabethan one c. 1570; the present base with the 1810-11 marks is clearly not original. Mr. George Hervey, who has taken great interest in this question, writes that on careful examination he believes this to have been the case. Probably all the vessels were regilt in 1810, making it not easy to detect the new work. The Marquis of Bristol thinks that he has heard that the church plate was presented to the parish by his grandfather. The Ickworth family silver gilt plate is all marked with the Royal Arms of George II.

The most interesting service of Church Plate in the Deanery is that of the parish of Rushbrooke, which was given by the Earl of St. Albans of Rushbrooke, better known as Henry Jermyn, Chamberlain to the Dowager Queen Henrietta Maria, to whom he is said to have been married. All the vessels are silver gilt of old French manufacture. Mr. Cripps, to whom the marks have been submitted, pronounces them to be of Paris make, and dated 1661-2. These vessels are interesting on account of their rarity, few examples having outlived the Revolution. There are two standing Cups 11 inches in height, with

conical bowls  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth, and 4 inches in diameter. The stem is embossed, the foot spreading with a rim of pierced open work.

The two Patens are quite plain and shallow,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a broad flat rim. The Flagon is a large vessel  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, somewhat tapering, weighing  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. It has no ornament, except the arms of Jermyn, surmounted by an Earl's coronet, which also appears on the other vessels.

EDWARD M. DEWING, ASSISTED BY REV. H. J. KILNER.

## DEANERY OF HORNING SHEATH.

### BRADFELD COMBUST. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan, bell shaped, having stem with round knob in middle. Height  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches; depth 4 inches. Scroll pattern in circular band. Rim of foot embossed. Ornament of small circles in hollow of moldings under cup and above foot. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark I.H. in square stamp; lion passant; small black letter n within a shield for 1570-1.

PATENS: (1) silver; diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; rim  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R.C. surmounted by crown, C indistinct; Roman small n for 1748-9; lion passant. In plain letters of later date on bottom: *Bradfield Com : Bust.*

(2) Apparently silver, but no marks. Diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; with narrow rim molded and foot. Looks like work of nineteenth century.

FLAGON with handle and hinged top, heavy. Height 9 inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; ditto foot  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Pewter plated with silver. The plating must have been rather recent, showing no signs of usage.\*

ALMS DISH, brass, modern, on rim: "*He that soweth little shall reap little.*"

\* See Bradfield S. Clare.

## BRADFIELD. S. CLARE.

CUP: no ornament, but on stem just below the bowl a narrow molded ring. Height  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth 3 inches; width 3 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; lion passant; maker's mark G.V. in bold Roman capitals; date mark indistinct;  $\text{J}$  black letter capital in shield for 1663-4, or  $\text{J}$  for 1665-6. Inscription; "*The Communion Cupp of Bradfield St. Clare in Suffolke Anno Dom 1668.*"

PATEN: plated with foot, quite modern, diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with narrow rim. FLAGON: pewter, silver plated handle and cover. Height  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, width at top 3 inches. This Flagon, with that of Bradfield Combust, was silver plated about twenty years ago. PATEN: pewter, plate shape, not now used. Not long ago there was a pair of these plates, one being used as a Paten, the other as an Alms Dish, but when the Church was being restored, the workmen used one of these pewters to cook upon and melted it. On the underside of this plate are two large stamps, representing two columns surmounted by a ball, between something resembling the foliage of a tree, and supporting a kind of frieze. Also four stamps indistinct except the maker's mark T F; also these letters engraved B St C for Bradfield St. Clare.

## BRADFIELD. S. GEORGE.

Cup, Patens, Flagon, Alms Dish, all of silver, except one small Paten which is electro plated.

CUP: plain shaped, straight sides, has no cover, height 8 inches; diameter at top  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches; depth of bowl 4 inches. Ornament on side small maltese cross, underneath I.H.S., below three nails, all surrounded by flames turned inwards. Hall Marks: leopard's head crowned; black letter capital  $\text{J}$  for 1661-2, lion passant.

PATENS: (1) has a foot, height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; diameter 7 inches. Ornament same as on Cup, with flames turned outwards. Marks: R at bottom of foot; on rim, leopard's head crowned R.;  $\text{J}$  for 1686-7; lion passant. (2) Paten electro, no foot, diameter  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Gilt maltese cross on bottom. Both Patens act as a cover to Chalice. FLAGON: tankard shaped. Height 11 inches; diameter at top  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches; at bottom 7 inches; depth inside 8 inches. On the lid a spirited scratching of S. George fighting the dragon, and an inscription engraved; "*Bradfield A.D. MDCCXX.*" Marks there T F; lion passant; E 1720-1. On the side marks again, and a circle of flames turned outwards. Within a triangle surrounded by rays, the word "*Jehovah*" in Hebrew, below it "*Deo Trinuni*" (sic) beneath this three fleurs de lis with ornaments round them. Around the base "*Sub T. Burrough, A.M. Rectoratu.*"

ALMS DISH: diameter  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches, height  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch, no foot. On the bottom same ornament as on Chalice. On the rim, "*D. Rob. Davers.\* Baronettus Deo Dicavit.*" Coat of arms, Davers-Jermyn;—a round shield (mantled) on a bend two or three martlets. In chief Baronet badge on escutcheon of pretence, crescent between two mullets in pale. Marks as on Flagon.

## BROCKLEY. S. ANDREW.

CUP: height  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, depth  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches. No marks. Elizabethan with circular band, and scroll on bowl. It resembles the Stanningfield Cup which has a fleur de lis on bowl.

PATEN: diameter  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches with foot, which has been coarsely soldered on; perhaps a later addition. Maker's mark I D surmounted by a mullett. On side of rim "*Brock + ley,*" on opposite side "*Ihesvs*"

FLAGON: silver, with cover and wide foot, height  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks on bottom and inside lid, leopard's head crowned; maker's mark C W; Q old English capital for 1771-2; lion passant. On face I. H. S. with cross fiché above, and three nails in pile below, within a circle of long rays and flames of glory. Below, this inscription; "*Ecclesie de Brockley in Com<sup>tu</sup> Suffol<sup>ce</sup> dat Fred<sup>cus</sup> Barnwell 1772.*"

ALMS DISH: silver, diameter 10 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; h Roman small for 1817-18; lion passant; king's head. In centre I. H. S., &c., as on Flagon. On the rim; "*Deo et Ecclesie de Brockley hanc oblatiunculam Fredericus Henricus Barnwell A M Frederici Barnwell hujusce olim Rectoris filius natu Major humillime dicavit A D 1817.*" This plate is very good and weighty, particularly the Flagon and Alms Dish. The Paten is of a usual type, whether co-eval with the cup is uncertain. The Rector stated that formerly there was a silver bowl for use as a baptismal font. The old font having been repaired, this silver bowl was sold for £20. On the abolition of fonts and the substitution of basons in the time of the Commonwealth, see *East Anglian*, n.s., Vol. I., pp. 278, 296.

## CHEDBURGH. ALL SAINTS.

The Communion plate belonging to this Parish is electro-plated.

CUP: bell-shaped,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches high; diameter at top  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches; and depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. There is no ornament nor inscription.

PATEN: 7 inches diameter, stands on a foot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high.

FLAGON: tankard shaped, 12 inches high.

\* Sir Robert Davers, the second baronet, married Mary, the eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Jermyn, and in her right succeeded to Rushbrooke. Sir Robert died 1723.

## CHEVINGTON. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: plain. Height  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter at top  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; depth of bowl  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; bottom of cup  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches. It has four marks indistinct. Leopard's head crowned; apparently S for 1595-6; lion passant.

PATENS: (1) has a foot and forms a cover to the cup. It is 1 inch high and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter; foot  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch. It has no ornamentation. (2) plain without foot. It is  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches diameter, and the only mark on it is "H." There is no Flagon.

## HARGRAVE.

CUP: bell shaped, without ornament. Height  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark, a pastoral staff between G.S., capital "F" for 1663-4; lion passant.

PATEN: with foot, no marks nor ornament. Height  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch; diameter  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches. FLAGON: tankard shaped,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches high to top of cross. It is engraved with the sacred monogram within rays. Marks: leopard's head crowned; i for 1864; lion passant; queen's head.

## HAWSTEAD. ALL SAINTS.

(1) CUP: with swelling molded knop and circular foot. Height 8 inches; depth  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter 4 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R D with star between two dots underneath; black letter capital S for 1675-6; lion passant. On side of Cup: *Sacrum Deo et Eccles sue de Hawsted* 1675. On opposite side. John Harris. He was Rector, 1672-89; and was buried Feb. 4th, 1869.

(2) CUP: smaller height  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches; has a scroll ornamental band of the Elizabethan pattern but no knop. No mark except the fleur de lis in the hollow of the molding at the bottom of the cup, also above the circular foot vertical line ornament.

PATENS: (1) with foot, diameter 7 inches, width of rim  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. All marks same as those on the larger Cup. On the centre of the face the sacred monogram and 1675; on the under side of the foot *Jo Harris*. (2) Smaller PATEN with foot, diameter  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches, width of rim  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. No marks except a device resembling a rose.

(1) FLAGON: pewter, with cover, of usual shape, not now used. Height 8 inches, diameter at mouth 3 inches. Inside cover A P faintly marked. These are probably, as suggested by the Rector, the initials of Anthony Pitches, whom Cullum describes "as a man of good understanding and morals." (2) CRUETS, glass, with silver top, surmounted by a cross. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark; capital G for 1882-3. These were presented by T. G. L. Lushington, rector 1883.

ALMS DISH, brass, modern, presented by G. G. Milner Gibson Cullum, Esq.

## HORINGSHEATH, ALIAS HERRINGER. S. LEONARD.

CUP: Elizabethan, with nearly straight sides having an engraved band on the bowl just below the lip. Height  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches, diameter  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches, depth 4 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; 1 P maker, black letter  $\mathfrak{F}$  for 1567-8; lion passant.

PATEN: on hollow stem, which is expanded to form foot. On face a narrow molded rim. Diameter  $9\frac{1}{8}$  inches, height  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Marks: lion's head erased; maker A N for Anthony Nelme; court hand e for 1699-0; Britannia. On under side this: "*Donum Margrette Blagge vnus Filiarum Ambrosii Blagge Arm: defunct Ecclesie de Horringer ubi Ipā nata fuit.*" Margaret Blagge was buried Nov. 23, 1720.

FLAGON: with cover and handle, height 9 inches, diameter  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches, depth  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks on side and on lid: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark M, with a leaf between two dots beneath; black letter capital S for 1675-6; lion passant. Round inside of foot this: a small cross fitché, "*Donum Judethe Vxoris Tho. Coluel\* gen et vnus Filiarum Ambrosij Blagge Armg: Ecclesie de Horningsherth 18 Octob 1664 die Nuptiale Sua;*" and these arms: arg. a fess gules impaling argent two bends engrailed gules: Colvel impaling Blagge. Judith Colvel died March 1, 1707.

In old churchwardens accounts the name was spelt Horningshearthe, and about the middle of the last century the r began to be dropped.

ALMS DISH: diameter  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks as on Paten, date 1699-0. On lower side this: "*Donum Johis Walker in Artibus Magist Ecclesie de Horringer ubi ipē sepultus fuit 17 Sept. 1677.*"

A difficulty occurs in the chronology of the Flagon and the Alms Dish. According to the inscription upon the Flagon, it was given by Judethe Blagge in 1664, on the day of her marriage, but the date mark is for 1675, i.e. eleven years later. Judethe Blagge, or Colvel, was half-sister to Margarette Blagge, who gave the Paten to Horringer. The inscription on the Alms Dish states that it was given by John Walker, who was buried at Horringer 17 September, 1677, and described in the Register as "*Schoollmaster*" but the date of the vessel, according to the date mark, is 1699, i.e., twenty-two years later.

## ICKWORTH.

CUP: silver gilt, sides straight, flat at bottom, the lip only slightly turned over. The side of the cup from below the lip is rough, frosted, or pounced. Height 6 inches; diameter 3 inches; depth  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark 1 C; Roman capital P for 1810-1; lion passant; king's head. On the foot are the Royal arms, supporters and motto, underneath this "*Ickworth Church.*"

\* Thomas Coluel, Colvel, or Colvel was the surveyor who made the "Survey Boooke of Ickworth" for Mr. John Hervey, ancestor of Lord Bristol, in the days of Charles the second. This survey has been lately printed in type and colors as like the original as may be for the Lord John Hervey.

**PATEN**: silver gilt, diameter 9 inches, with molded rim, but no foot. Royal arms as above on rim, and on underside, "*Ickworth Church*." Marks: French pre-Revolution.

**FLAGON**: silver gilt, with spreading foot, lid, and handle. Height,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. On top of lid an eye surrounded by rays of glory, on side I.H.S. with cross fitché above and three nails in pile below, all surrounded by a bold circle of long rays and flames of glory. (Compare ornament on Nowton plate.) Marks: Britannia; lion's head erased; maker J.a. with a star or small cross beneath; date court hand B for 1697-8. On cover are same marks. Mr. George Hervey furnishes this interesting note respecting this Flagon, "looking through the diary and accounts of John Lord Bristol, I found the following entry":—1706, July 5th, Pd Chambers for Ickworth Church Flagon, &c., £19. Mr. G. Hervey states that the Ickworth family silver gilt plate is all marked with the arms of George II., and the present Lord Bristol writes word 1891, that "he thinks he can recollect hearing that his Grandfather gave the Ickworth Church plate."

**ALMS DISH**: silver gilt, diameter 12 inches, narrow molding on edge of rim. On rim Royal arms as above. On under side "*Ickworth Church*." Also this No 2. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark F K or I K with a cross paté above; old English capital C for 1758-9; lion passant.

#### NOWTON. S. PETER.

**CUPS**: (1) silver gilt, straight-sided and unornamented, the stem being a broad mouthed tube, the lower end expanded to form the foot, height  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches, diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, depth of bowl  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches, weight  $13\frac{3}{4}$  oz. Marks: no doubt leopard's head crowned, but worn out; maker R N; black small letter x for 1678-9; lion passant. Inscription in plain letters, "*Deo et Ecclesie de Nowton D D q Tho: Cullum Bar 1679.*"\*

(2) Smaller Cup, silver gilt. The stem is baluster form, with a circle of rays and flames of glory I. H. S., with cross fitché above, and beneath three nails; see Alms dish. Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, diameter  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches, depth  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark H in a diamond-shaped escutcheon; date mark court hand e 1643-3; lion passant. Mr. Porteus Oakes thinks it probable that this cup was given by his Grandfather about the year 1812. It would be interesting to know the history of the cup between the years 1642 and 1812.

**PATENS**: (1) with foot, silver gilt, cover to cup; only ornament a double lined circle. All marks gone. Diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, weight by scale  $5\frac{3}{4}$  oz. Inscription on underside of foot, "*Ex Dono Thomæ Cullum Baronetti.*" (2) Paten, silver gilt, with foot, rim embossed, diameter 8 inches, weight by scale  $11\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Marks obliterated. Above the ornament on the Cup and the Paten, "*The Gift of Orbell Ray Oakes Esq.*"†

\* (1) Sir Thomas Cullam died Octr. 16, 1680, and was buried at Hawstead.

† (2) W. Orbell Ray Oakes died July 29, 1837, æt 69, and was buried at Nowton.

**ALMS DISH**: silver gilt, with foot, diameter 8 inches. The rim ornamented with a narrow beading. The ornamentation is similar to that on the Paten, but on somewhat larger and bolder scale. The lower limb of the cross bisects the I. H. S., and device below represents three nails in pile, points towards base. Round the ornamentation, "*He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord.*" Marks on Alms Dish: leopard's head; maker W. E.; small Roman i for 1824-5; king's head; weight 21 oz.

## REDE.

**CUP**: Elizabethan, bell-shaped,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, 3 inches diameter, depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It has the usual band and maker's mark, and the fleur de lis.

**PATENS**: (1) 6 inches diameter, stands on a foot  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch high. It has four marks: the Norwich Castle and lion, a rose crown above; and 1 A maker's mark as on plate of A.D. 1662 in the Bishop's Chapel at Norwich; where it is A. H. conjoined probably for Arthur Haslewood. For pedigree see Genealogy of Haslewood, Wickwarren Branch co. Worcester, pub. 1875. (2)  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches diameter, and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch high. It has a Maltese cross in a circle, but no marks. If silver or not is uncertain.

There is an electro-plated **FLAGON**, tankard-shaped,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and a **CUP**  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, 3 inches diameter, and bowl  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep. These last two vessels are engraved with the sacred monogram within rays.

## RUSHBROOKE. S. NICHOLAS.

Two standing **CUPS**, silver gilt. Height 11 inches; diameter 4 inches; depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Stem embossed, the foot spreading having a rim of open work. The bowl conical, no ornamentation. On the foot, the arms of the Earl of St. Albans, better known as Henry Jermyn, Master of the Horse to Queen Henrietta Maria, arg. a crescent between two mullets in pale sa., surmounted by an Earl's coronet, and having as supporters two greyhounds. Weight marked on one as 24. The marks have been submitted to Mr. Cripps, who writes that the letter is the annual mark of French plate for 1661-2, and that the pieces are Paris make. Old French plate is now rare, therefore the value of this fine plate is considerable.

**PATENS**: both silver gilt, quite plain, flat, a shallow central depression within a broad flat rim, no foot. On under side arms of Jermyn as on Cups,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter. Marks as above.

**FLAGON**: large silver gilt, tapering with handle, and hinged cover; no ornament except arms. Height  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches; width at top  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches; at bottom  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks and arms as above. Weight by scale  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. Henry Jermyn was created Earl of S. Albans, April 1660, and died s.p. 1683. The plate must have been presented at some time between these dates, probably on his return to England at the Restoration of Charles II.

## STANNINGFIELD. S. NICHOLAS.

**CUP** :  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches high,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. An ornamental band round bowl. No hall marks, but one fleur de lis under lip of Cup.

**PATEN** : quite plain, with foot,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter. No hall marks, the letter S on under side of rim.

The Cup and Paten are silver, and appear to have been in the hands of the silversmith at no very distant date.

**FLAGON** and **ALMS DISH** : modern, plated, each having I. H. S. in usual places.

## WHELNETHAM, GREAT.

**CUP** : 7 inches high,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. No ornament, but coat of arms. Date mark, black letter  $\alpha$ , 1658 ; other marks indistinct, but apparently one, as on the Diss Cup (Norfolk Arch. Soc. Proceedings, ix., 82), viz. : an orb surmounted by a cross. Doubtless a Norwich Cup. On the under side of the foot is this : "*Deo et ecclesiâ de Whelnethâ Magnâ D D q Joannis Gipps Gen. A.D. 1682.*" On the bowl these arms : a fess between six estoils surmounted by an esquire's helmet, with two wings conjoined, for crest. John Gipps was buried June 5, 1707.

**PATEN** : 6 inches diameter, do. rim  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch. No ornamentation. Foot soldered on roughly. Marks : leopard's head crowned ; date mark indistinct ; lion passant.

**FLAGON** : large and fine, with handle and hinged cover. Inscribed on the front, "*Deo Conservatori sacrum ;*" on the bottom, "*Whelnetham magna MDCCLXIII.*" 8 inches high,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, 6 inches at foot. Marks : Britannia ; Roman capital B for 1717 ; and two other marks indistinct. A heavy piece of plate. The standard mark is clear.

**FLAGON** : pewter, tapers upwards,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, 5 inches diameter. No marks.

**ALMS DISH** : with narrow embossed rim,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter. In centre I. S. H. in Roman letters, roughly engraved. On underside the letters T. B. Marks : leopard's head crowned ; H. R. maker's mark ; small black letter  $\alpha$  for 1691 ; lion passant.

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\* From a Drawing by Mr. A. A. G. Colpoys.

† Original Drawings by Mr. J. S. Corder.

‡ Lent by Messrs. Griffith, Farran, & Co., London.



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\*.\* Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in the List of Members, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the

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The Council are not answerable for any opinions put forth in this Work.  
Each Contributor is alone responsible for his own remarks.

Authors would greatly further the interests of the Institute, and save much unnecessary expense in the correction of proofs, if they would be good enough to write clearly, and on only one side of the paper.

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- Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

RULES OF THE  
**Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.**

1. The Society shall be called the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History."

2. The object of the Institute shall be—

1. To collect and publish information on the Archæology and Natural History of the District.
2. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description, within the district, may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members.

4. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of 10s., to be due in advance on the 1st of January, and shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary. A donor of £5 shall be a Life Member.

5. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.

6. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the officers, and of twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election.

7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute, not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the Accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council, three to be a quorum, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

8. The ordinary place of meeting shall be Bury S. Edmund's, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if and when they shall think it advisable.

9. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library, and to a copy of each publication of the Institute; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.

10. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed upon by the Council.

11. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time, that they may think proper.

REPORT, 1893—1894.

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THE Council in presenting its Forty-sixth Annual Report, has pleasure in congratulating the members of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History" upon its increasing prosperity. The numbers have been maintained, and several gentlemen are seeking election. Amongst those whom the Institute has lost by death is Mr. W. W. Hodson, whose ready pen furnished the valuable papers on Sudbury, which have appeared in the Proceedings of the Society.

The "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History" has, since the issue of the last Report, been enrolled amongst the Societies in Union with the "Society of Antiquaries of London." This, among other privileges, gives the members of the Institute, the privilege of consulting the Library at Burlington House.

The Council having considered the advisability of insuring the Books, Manuscripts, and Book-cases, &c., against Fire, unanimously agreed to effect a Policy with the "Alliance office" for £500. This prudent course will, doubtless, be approved by members generally.

In accordance with the hope expressed in a previous Report, considerable progress has been made with the Inventory of the "Church Plate of Suffolk." Though the work, which such an undertaking necessarily involves, is very considerable, satisfactory progress has already been made, two Deaneries having been completed and printed, whilst others are in a state of forwardness.

The summer excursion arranged by the Council to be made into the neighbourhood of Clare, on June 22, 1893, was successfully accomplished. Members and their friends met at Clare Priory, the grounds of which were kindly thrown open by Mr. John Rand, and the ruins described by the Rev. Henry Jarvis, M.A. A visit to the old town of Clare afforded members ample opportunities of exploring, not only its fine Church, but also several remarkable specimens of carved work and parquetry, found on the various buildings of the place. Many members were glad of the opportunity of visiting the town, on account of the historic fact that it gave its name to the Earls of Clare, and to the County in Ireland, as also to the circumstance that the title of Duke of Clarence, and Clare College, Cambridge, are derived from the town of Clare.

At the church members were welcomed by the Rev. J. Harrison, the curate, in the unavoidable absence through illness of the Rev. R. Sorsbie, the vicar. The chief features of the church were pointed out by the Honorary Secretary. After dinner had been served at the ancient balconied hostel, known as the "Half-Moon," conveyances took members on their journey to carry out the rest of the programme, the first halt being made at what was anciently a wayside chapel, now known as "Chapel House," about a mile from Clare. This pre-Reformation structure still retains unmistakable traces of Norman and Early English work. The next place visited was Poslingford Church, where again Norman work is conspicuous in the remarkably fine door with tympanum. Rev. H. Jarvis, the vicar, gave a lengthy description of his church, and exhibited drawings of a fresco of the last Judgment, discovered during certain restorations of the fabric some years previously. Pursuing their journey members arrived at Thurston Hall, an excellent example of the domestic architecture of the seventeenth century. Within a very short distance of this manor house is that of Swan Hall, likewise in the parish of Hawkedon. The building, now a farm-house, is very picturesque, the gable being ornamental, and bressumers carved. Upon resuming their seats in the carriages members were driven to the old house of Overhall. This mansion, a portion of which only now remains, was the ancient home of the family of Cavendish. The old house, which adjoins the rectory garden, is now the property of the Rev. R. G. Peter, who kindly threw the premises open for inspection, and also cordially welcomed members to afternoon tea upon the lawn. The Honorary Secretary, before leaving the grounds, accorded a vote of thanks to the Rector and Mrs. Peter for their hospitality. The church was then visited. It was in the chancel here that the remains of the unfortunate Sir John Cavendish were interred, after his murder by the populace in 1381, upon the insurrection of John Raw, when the Archbishop of Canterbury, Simon de Sudbury, was likewise beheaded. Cavendish Church was the last place visited, and thus the excursion terminated.

As to the publications of the Institute, part 2 of Volume VIII. was issued to members before the close of 1893. Its bulk is rather larger than the previous number, containing 180 pages of letter-press, and embellished by thirteen well executed photo-blocks. Numerous letters have been received from members expressing their satisfaction with the Part.

In the next issue, which will complete the volume and contain an Index to the whole, it is proposed to make further progress with the "Church Plate" of the County, and other papers by various authors being in hand, there is at present every hope that the interest of the Transactions of the Institute will be sustained.

## THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

FROM JANUARY 1st

1892.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Balance at Bankers—Deposit Account	130	0	0			
	„ „ Current Do.	126	18	8			
					256	18	8
	„ Interest on Deposit ...	...			3	4	0
	„ Subscriptions ...	...			87	14	0
	„ Sale of Publications ...	...			1	2	0

I have examined the Vouchers and Bank Book,  
and certify the above account to be correct.

T. EDGAR MAYHEW,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

*Ipswich, April 13th, 1894.*

£348 18 8

## BALANCE SHEET.

XV

## JFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, &amp;c.

DECEMBER 31st, 1893.

PAYMENTS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Printers—Pawsey & Hayes, Vol. VIII., part 2			41	3	0			
Binding of same	...	...	4	1	6			
Postage of same	...	...	3	0	6			
Circulars of Excursions and Annual Meeting	...	...	2	17	0	51	2	0
„ Lithographer—Drummond & Co.	...	...	6	13	4			
„ Spanton	...	...	12	3				
„ Vick	...	...	2	2	0			
„ Bemrose	...	...	1	19	6			
„ Farran & Co.	...	...	5	3				
„ Etching Co.	...	...	8	3	6	19	15	10
„ Postages—Circulars for Subscriptions	...	...	8	2				
„ „ Annual Meeting	...	...	11	0				
„ „ Excursions	...	...	12	0		1	11	2
„ Subscription to <i>E. A. N. and Q.</i> including Cases and Indices	...	...				18	0	
„ Insurance	...	...				1	6	0
„ Auditor	...	...				1	1	0
„ Mr. Stephens—Librarian's Salary	...	...	3	0	0			
„ Postage and Carriage of Parcel	...	...	15	6		3	15	6
„ Binder—Armstrong	...	...				3	5	6
„ Secretary—Postage and Stationery	...	...	3	2	9			
„ Travelling Expenses	...	...	3	14	6	6	17	3
„ Expenses of Excursions	...	...				2	4	3
„ Sundries	...	...				1	0	4
„ Balance at Bankers—Deposit Account	...	...	130	0	0			
„ „ Current Account	...	...	126	1	10	256	1	10
						£348	18	8

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 East Anglian Notes and Queries, parts 106—118.  
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 Vol. viii., 1. 1894.  
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 Vol. xxxix.  
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- Bibliography of Salishan Languages.  
 ———— Wakashan „  
 Janeiro, Archivos de Museu Nacional de Rio de. Vol. viii.  
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 (2nd series.) 1892-94.  
 New Jersey. Constitution of the Historical Society. 1890.  
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 ———— Report of Board of Regents. 1891, 1892, 2.  
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BEDINGFIELD.

## WHELNETHAM, LITTLE. S. MARY MAGDALENE.

CUP: modern, egg-shaped. Height 8 inches; depth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; width  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Stem with knop, foot octagonal. Marks: leopard's head; I.J.K. maker's mark; old English capital **G** for 1843; lion passant; queen's head. On foot I H S in old English letters.

PATEN:  $6\frac{5}{8}$  inches; rim  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch. The centre octo-foil with a central trefoil bearing I. H. S. old English letters. Round rim "*Et verbum caro factum est et habitavit in nobis.*" Marks as on Cup.

FLAGON: small glass, with plated top and handle. Small glass bottle with plated stopper.

ALMS DISH: with same marks,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide; rim  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. In centre a cross in high relief, and on the centre of the cross a small cross flory in incised lines.

The Plate was bought when the Church was restored in 1880 with money from the restoration fund.

## WHEPSTEAD. S. PETRONILLA.

CUP: silver-gilt. Bell-shaped on stem with a molded knop somewhat flattened, circular foot, no ornamentation. Height  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter 4 inches; depth of cup 4 inches. No hall, standard, or date mark, but a maker's mark indistinct, and this stamp, a head in profile wearing a classical helmet. Minerva? Weight 15 oz. This cup, with the Flagon, was bought second-hand, about 1885 by the present rector, and then gilt. The Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., is of opinion that the Whepstead Communion Cup was made in Paris about 1810. The Paris mark from 1797 to 1819 was Minerva's head, and again from 1809 onwards to 1838. One mark was differenced for the Department with a number on the helmet (Cripps old French Plate, p. 85-7.)

PATEN: silver gilt, diameter 8 inches, has a narrow rim and foot; date mark K for 1725 and usual marks. The punches of these marks vary and are uncertain. Maker's mark W.P. On the face is *Whepstead 1727*. This was the original Paten, the Cup and Flagon having been stolen and replaced as above indicated.

FLAGON: silver gilt. Handle and cover, the latter surmounted by a cross. Height 12 inches, tapers to 4 inches diameter at top. Marks: leopard's head; small old English q for 1871; lion passant; queen's head. The shields of these marks vary more or less.

ALMS DISH: of brass and modern.

## CHURCH PLATE IN SUFFOLK.

## DEANERY OF THINGOE.

The chief interest in the Church plate of the Thingoe Deanery centres in the number of Communion Cups marked with a fleur de lis, and having (with one exception, Fornham All Saints) no Hall marks. These Cups are found at Great and Little Saxham, Lackford, Ingham, Westley, and the three Fornhams. One Paten, Ingham, has a fleur de lis, and there is a Paten at North Weald in Essex, which bears the same mark. Outside the Deanery of Thingoe they are in use at Hawstead, Stanningfield, Beyton, Hissett, Onehouse, Badwell Ash, Hunston, Rattlesden, Rede, and Brockley. They are all similar in shape and size, having usually a scroll pattern between double lines round the bowl, and, with the one exception named above, are without Hall marks. At Westley the Cup has no fleur de lis nor other marks, but this Cup is almost identical with that at Fornham All Saints, so that it may fairly be numbered among the fleur de lis series.

It has been suggested that these Cups may have been made out of older Cups, the metal of which had already been assayed, hence the absence of Hall Marks.

These Cups being remarkable, were brought to the notice of Mr. Wilfred Cripps, F.S.A., who kindly replied thus:—"The mark (the fleur de lis) is a maker's mark, no doubt of some country maker of repute in the district round his town. Instances of this are numerous; the mark of a Dorchester maker standing by itself is found on much village Church plate (Elizabethan Communion Cups) in Dorsetshire, and the same thing occurs near Lincoln, and elsewhere." Mr. Cripps then goes on to say that these fleur de lis Cups are clearly Elizabethan. With regard to the Fornham All Saints Cup, Mr. Cripps

The Rev. C. L. Feltos kindly reported upon the parishes in the neighbourhood of Fornham All Saints, and the Rev. H. T. Kilner upon the parishes of Great and Little Saxham.

suggested that the date mark is for 1566, and "that probably the fleur de lis *on the shield* on that Cup, is the registered London mark of the smith who used a fleur de lis without a shield on country wares. Mr. Cripps also suggests that "when search has progressed further, the locality of these pieces of local country make will probably indicate the common centre from which they all come." There appear to be no earlier Hall marked Cups in the Deaneries of Horningsheath and Thingoe, than this Fornham All Saints Elizabethan Cup, with the date mark for 1566, and it seems reasonable to assign all the fleur de lis plate to the same period. One Paten, Ingham, has the fleur de lis, and the earliest dated vessel in the Deanery is the Paten at Westley, 1564.

EDWARD M. DEWING.

#### AMPTON. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

CUP: quite plain, but massive. 8½ inches high, 4½ inches diameter at top, depth of bowl 5 inches. Inscription under rim of foot:—"The gift of *Sr. Henry Calthorpe Kt and the Lady Dorothy his wife 1637.*"\* On the bowl the arms of Calthorpe and wife; chequy or. and az. a fesse ermine impaling a cross botonné. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark G D within a heart; small italic v for 1637; lion passant.

PATEN: with foot, almost plain. 1½ inch high, 7¼ inches in diameter. Inscription on foot round the coat of arms:—"The gifte of *M<sup>rs</sup> Dorothe Calthorpe A<sup>o</sup>. Dni 1631.* Marks: leopard's head crowned; small italic o for 1631; lion passant.

FLAGON: tankard shaped, plain, but massive. Height 12½ inches. Inscription under base:—"The gift of *Sr. Henry Calthorpe Kt. deceased and y<sup>e</sup> Lady Dorothe his wife 1639.*" Coat of arms on front of flagon. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark obscure; court hand b for 1639.

ALMS DISH: almost plain. 1½ inch high, 12 inches in diameter. Weight 29 oz. 17 dwts. Marks: lion's head erased; maker's mark D E within a shield; court hand t for 1714; Britannia. Underneath:—"The Gift of *M<sup>rs</sup> Dorothy Calthorpe,† Foundress of the Almshouse of Ampton.*"

There is a second Alms Dish standing on three feet, nearly modern, not valuable.

\* Sir Henry Calthorpe, Common Serjeant and Recorder of London, Solicitor-General to Queen Henrietta Maria; died August 1637.

† This Dorothy Calthorpe died 1693, so the dish must have been given in her memory, or by her will.

## BARROW. ALL SAINTS.

The Communion plate is comparatively new. A memorandum was made by Rev. Wm. Keeling in one of the Parish Registers. He died May 7, 1891. Nothing is said of the old plate: it was probably taken in part payment for the new.

The memorandum runs thus:—"1859. The number of administrations of the Holy Communion having been increased from seven to twelve in the year, it was agreed by the Rector and Churchwardens to appropriate the Alms at the offertory on the additional five Sundays, beginning on Advent Sunday 1857, to the purchase of a new service of Communion Plate."

In the year 1859 the following service in silver was supplied by Mr. John Keith, 41, Westmoreland Place, City Road, London, silversmith by appointment to the Ecclesiological Society, and at the under-mentioned cost, viz. :—

		£	s.	d.
One Flagon of Silver	...	14	0	0
One Chalice do.	...	10	0	0
One Paten do.	...	4	0	0
Inscriptions	...		15	0
Oak Chest, &c.	...	2	7	6
		<u>£31</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

CUP: silver, gilt within. Height  $7\frac{3}{8}$  inches, diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, depth  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches. On the bowl a cross botonné within a circle. Stem hexagonal, knop with six bosses, foot sexfoil. On the foot I H C. Underneath the foot + *All Saints Barrow Suffolk 1859*. Marks: leopard's head; I. K. for John Keith; small black letter d for 1859; lion passant; sovereign's head.

PATEN: second depression hexagonal; in centre I H C; diameter  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On rim a cross paté, and *Lord evermore give us this bread*. The marks and parish inscription the same as on cup.

FLAGON: ewer shaped,  $10\frac{3}{8}$  inches high. On the top of lid a cross fleurie. Round the body a band a cross paté with the words *Glory be to God on high*. Under the foot are the marks and parish inscription as on the Cup.

## BARTON, GREAT. HOLY INNOCENTS.

All the church plate of this parish is modern.

CUP: form of mediæval chalice, with broad circular foot, stem has a molded knop. Breadth  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches, depth  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, total height  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks under the foot: leopard's head; small black letter y for 1870. Inscribed, *Great Barton 1874*. On the foot is a cross paté. Ornamentation is of a modern fancy character. The old Cup is said to have been melted down, and the present one made of the old silver.

PATENS: (1) no ornamentation, is raised on a foot, and has in the centre a fancy cross lying upon what appears like a square cushion. Beneath the foot is this inscription:—*Recast from the gift of Sir H. C. Blake Bart. 1874.* Marks: leopard's head; makers names "Cox & Co. London;" small black letter t for 1874; lion passant; sovereign's head. Diameter  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with rim  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Sir Henry C. Blake died 1880.

(2) In centre a fancy cross similar to above.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, the rim 1 inch wide. Underneath this inscription:—*Recast from the gift of the Rev. W. Blake Vicar 1874.* Marks: leopard's head; small black letter n for 1868; lion passant; sovereign's head. The Rev. W. Blake died 1868.

FLAGON: Ewer shaped with lid surmounted by a cross. On the side is a fancy cross and beneath the foot, *Great Barton 1874.* Cox & Son London. Marks: leopard's head; small black letter q for 1871; lion passant; sovereign's head.

#### BURY S. EDMUND'S. S. JAMES.

CUPS: (1) silver gilt, slightly tapering bowl. Height  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches; depth 5 inches; diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On bowl I H S, with aureole, cross fitché, and three nails below, probably an addition by Mr. Barnwell. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark bull's head erased; small black letter i, 1686; lion passant. Inscriptions: on the bowl, *Impensis propriis Edvardus Gould de Highgate in Comitatu Middlesexie Miles inauravit 1713.* Died 1728 (see *Gent. Mag.*, April, 1834.) Round the foot, *Deaurari curavit Fredericus Henricus Barnwell A M. 1810.*

(2) Silver gilt. Height 9 inches; depth 5 inches; diameter  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark I M, over tortoise; Roman capital O for 1729; lion passant. On bowl I H S, &c., as on (1).

PATENS: (1) with foot, perhaps a later addition, silver gilt. Diameter  $7\frac{5}{8}$  inches, outer rim  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Hall marks obliterated. Part of maker's mark A M in escutcheon. Round face of rim the same inscription as on cup No. 1; also on under side:—*Jonas Bond & Matthew Marsh, churchwardens of the parish of S. James' in Bury St Edmund 1679.* On the face of paten I H S as on cup No. 1.

(2) with foot, silver gilt. Diameter  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; outer rim  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Inscriptions and ornament as on No. 1.

FLAGONS: (1) Tankard shaped lid hinged on to curved handle, silver gilt. Height 12 inches, without lid; diameter at top 5 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark P \* M; small black letter h for 1685; lion passant. On cover I H S as before. Inscription round the body—*DEO SERVATORI SACRVM, Ecclesie D. Iacobi infra Villam de Bury S. Edm: and below—DOROTHEA BYCKENHAM moriens pie legavit [then Impensis propriis &c.] ob. 1691.* Also on foot—*Hasce lagenas cum poculis patellisq; deaurari curavit Fredericus Henricus Barnwell A M*

*commoratus in villa A D 1810.* He died 1843. For obituary see *Genl. Mag.*, Feb., 1844. The I. H. S. was probably an addition by Mr. Barnwell. (*Brief Records of St. James Church.*)

(2) Same as (1) in all respects.

ALMS DISHES: (1) molded rim, silver gilt. Diameter 14 inches; width of rim  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch. In centre I H S. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark (?); Roman capital M for 1807; lion passant. Weight marked 14 oz. 15 dwts. Inscription round the rim:—*Ecclesia Sancti Iacobi Buriensi sacrum profidelium oblationibus recipiendis in Coenâ Domini.* Also—*Sumptibus privati A D 1808.*

(2) Silver gilt. Dimensions, ornaments, and inscriptions same as No. 1, but in addition inscribed *Impensis propriis Edvardus Gould de Highgate, in Comitatu Middlesexie Miles inauravit 1718.* Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark I C over a mullet; small black letter h for 1685; lion passant. Weight marked 33 oz. 5 dwts.

CRUETS: two, mounted in silver gilt, modern.

SPOON: with perforated gilt bowl and twisted stem terminating in a cross. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark  $\begin{smallmatrix} T & C \\ E & C \end{smallmatrix}$  within a square; Roman C within shield for 1878; lion passant; Queen's head. Inscription at back of bowl—*Saint James.*

Four pewter ALMS DISHES. Slightly molded rim. I H S in centre. Diameter  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches; width of rim  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

#### BURY S. EDMUND'S. S. JOHN.

CUPS: (1) silver gilt. Height  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark R G with crown over; black letter capital J for 1841; lion passant; queen's head.

(2) Same as No. 1 in all respects.

PATENS: (1) silver gilt, fit the Cups. Diameter 7 inches, rim  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Marks as on Cups: also stamped on under side—*Garrards, Panten Street, London.*

(2) Similar to other paten.

FLAGON: silver gilt, tankard shaped, with lid hinged to curved handle. Height  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches; width at top  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Engraved on body I H S with aureole, cross fitché, and three nails beneath. Marks: same as on Cups. Inscription round the base—*Presented to S. John's Church at Bury St. Edmund's by Eliz<sup>th</sup> Albana Marchioness of Bristol, Sep<sup>r</sup> 1841.* The Marchioness died May 25, 1844.

ALMS DISH: silver gilt. Diameter 10 inches; rim  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Marks: same as on Patens. Engraved on centre of face I H S, as on Flagon.

#### BURY S. EDMUND'S. S. MARY.

CUPS: (1) Height 9 inches; depth 5 inches; diameter at top  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark H T with

crescent under; black letter capital **B** for 1661; lion passant. Stem has a central molded knob. Engraved on the Cup are the arms of S. Edmund, surmounted by a knight's helmet bearing a wolf, with the head of S. Edmund, surrounded by mantling. Inscribed under foot—*Bought by William Granger and Ambrose Paine, Churchwardens for St Mary's in Bury 1661.*

(2) Height 9 inches; depth  $4\frac{7}{8}$  inches; width at top  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark J C with a mullet under; black letter capital **B** for 1674; lion passant. Arms as on Cup (1). Inscription under foot—*Bought by Robert Lord churchwarden for St Mary's in Bury 1675.*

PATENS: (1) diameter  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches; rim  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch. In centre arms as on Cup (1). Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R N; date nearly obliterated; lion passant.

(2) With foot; diameter  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark (?); small Roman k for 1745; lion passant.

FLAGONS: (1) tankard shaped, with hinged lid and curved handle. Height  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter at top  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks: Britannia; maker's mark (?); Roman capital A for 1716; lion's head erased. Inscription—*In usum ecclesie parochialis beate Marie Virginis de Buriâ, S<sup>ti</sup> Edm<sup>di</sup> 1716.*

(2) Tankard shaped, with hinged lid and curved handle. Height  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter at top  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R; small black letter f for 1683; lion passant. On the body coat of arms, in a lozenge a saltire ermine. Inscription—*This flagon was given to St Mary's church in St Edm<sup>ds</sup> Bury by M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Ansell, Widdow, Anno dom<sup>ni</sup> 1683.*

ALMS DISHES: two. Diameter 12 inches; rim  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch. Coat of arms in centre. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R C; small Roman b for 1777; lion passant.

FOUR PEWTER ALMS DISHES: diameter  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; quite plain. Inscribed underneath—*S. Mary's parish Bury St Edmunds.*

Mrs. Ansell who gave the Flagon was the widow of Dr. Thomas Ansell. She was buried in S. Mary's church, the inscription on her tombstone being:—"Here lyeth the body of M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Ansell daughter of Sir Martin Stuteville of Dalham late the wife of Dr Ansell who departed this life the 17 day of May 1685, aged 84." The family of Stuteville was long resident at Dalham. It is now represented by the Isaacson family. Arms: per pale ermine and ermines a saltire engrailed counter-changed. Dr. Ansell was also buried in S. Mary's church, the inscription being:—"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Ansell D<sup>r</sup> of Divinitie who departed this life Jan. 23 1674." His arms were az. a saltire between 4 bezants ar." The name of Ansell appears to have been rather common in West Suffolk. (Jermyn ms.)

## BURY S. EDMUND'S. S. PETER.

CUP: cup shaped, stem with molded knob. Height  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark B, enclosed by the two other letters in smaller type W and J; Roman capital H for 1883; lion passant; queen's head and figures 889 and letter E.

PATEN: with foot, fits cup. Diameter 7 inches; rim  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Marks: same as on cup.

FLAGON: with hinged lid, handle, and lip. Height 9 inches; diameter at top  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Marks: as on cup.

## CULFORD. S. MARY.

CUP: the shape is plain, but it is heavy and massive. Height 9 inches; diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth of bowl  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks: Britannia; maker's mark L R or H in Gothic capitals; court hand S for 1713; lion's head erased. Inscription: *This Plate was Given by the Rt Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Lord Cornwallis, Baron of Eye at Christmas 1713 to Culford Church.* The fourth Baron died 1721, buried at Culford.

PATEN: plain, with foot. Height  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch; diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On under part of top the same inscription as on the cup. Marks: Britannia; apparently court hand l for 1706 (?), but much worn.

ALMS DISH: plain, with foot. Height 2 inches; diameter  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Same inscription and marks as on cup, except that the maker's mark is gone.

FLAGON: tankard shaped, plain. Height 11 inches. S. S & S in Gothic capitals on bottom of rim.

## CULFORD HEATH.

This church was built by Rev. E. R. Benyon in 1863, for the benefit of the distant parishioners of Culford. The plate (modern) was also given by Mr. Benyon. Mr. Benyon died July, 1883.

## FLEMPTON. S. CATHERINE.

CUP: has a stem with a sort of bulging spiral volute. Height 7 inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth of bowl 3 inches. Engraved with I H S in a circle of rays. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark CTE; black letter N for 1848; lion passant; head of Queen Victoria. G F

PATENS: (1) diameter  $7\frac{5}{8}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark  $\begin{smallmatrix} W \\ V S \end{smallmatrix}$ ; black letter E for 1760; lion passant. Ornament as on cup. (2) Foot removed. Diameter  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark W. M.; black letter S for 1853; lion passant; head of Queen Victoria. Ornament as on cup.

FLAGON: height  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Same marks, date, ornament, as on cup.  
PLATE: of pewter.

## FORNHAM. ALL SAINTS.

**CUP:** height 7 inches; diameter at top  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth of bowl 4 inches. Nature of ornament chiefly straight moldings, but two narrow courses of reed ornament round the foot and bottom of the bowl. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark fleur de lis on shield; small black letter i for 1566; lion passant.

**PATENS:** (1) with foot, not a cover to cup; plain but for one incised line round the top of the outer rim. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark G S on a shield; the date letter possibly black letter C for 1660; lion passant. (2) With foot; height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; diameter  $7\frac{3}{8}$  inches. In centre the sacred monogram in a circle of rays. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark R G with crown over; small Roman K for 1825; lion passant; head of George IV. Inscription: *In Honorem Dei et Ecclesie Decus D. D. D. Jacobus Devereux Hustler MDCCCXXVI.* The Rev. J. D. Hustler, formerly fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, was Curate of Fornham All Saints in 1826. In the year 1828 he was presented by the Duke of Grafton to the living of Euston, where he died November 5th, 1849.

**FLAGON:** tankard shaped. Height 10 inches; girth round centre 12 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark A P on an oblong; black letter capital G for 1762; lion passant. Inscription: *Fornham All Saints, Suffolk. The Gift of Peter Ste Goddard D.D. Rectr. 1762.* Dr. Goddard was Rector 1746—1776; Master of Clare 1776—1781.

## FORNHAM. S. GENEVIEVE.

This church was burnt down in 1782, the Plate belonging to the same was as hereunder:—

**CUP:** height  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches; diameter 3 inches; depth of bowl  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. On the bowl belt of hyphens  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide. On the stem the same reed pattern as in the Fornham All Saints' cup. Marks: a Gothic small h on under surface of foot.

**PATEN:** with foot, no ornament. Height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: Norwich, lion passant beneath a castle; a rose sprig; I B.

**FLAGON** and two Plates, all of pewter.

## FORNHAM. S. MARTIN.

**CUP:** height  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On the bowl an ornamental border  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide of classical design, very elegant. On stem the same reed pattern as in the Fornham All Saints' cup. Date uncertain, but probably about the same as the Fornham All Saints' cup, the design being so similar. The only mark is a fleur de lis, very distinct.

**PATEN:** plated. Height  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch; diameter  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with foot. Marks: R N with crown above on a shield.

**FLAGON:** modern, plated.

## INGHAM. S. BARTHOLOMEW.

CUP: its character is in all respects very similar to the Lackford cup. Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The only mark is a fleur de lis.

PATENS: (1) with foot. Diameter  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height 2 inches. Only mark old English Fa. (2) Without foot, a shallow bowl in shape. Diameter  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches; height  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. Only mark a fleur de lis.

FLAGON: modern; 9 inches high. Makers, S. Smith and Son, Covent Garden. THE GIFT OF THE REVD. E. R. BENYON 1881. Mr. Benyon was owner of Culford, and rector of the Parish, 1839—1883.

## LACKFORD. S. LAWRENCE.

CUP: practically a fac-simile in every respect of cup No. 1 at Fornham S. Martin. Height  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: a fleur de lis without shield.

PATEN: with foot, diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks illegible.

FLAGON: modern, electro-plated.

Two Pewter PLATES.

## RISBY. S. GILES.

CUP: bell-shaped bowl, but broader than usual, standing on a baluster stem, plain and slender, with a wide foot. There is no ornamentation, but inscribed round the lip are words:—*Calix: Eucharist: Ecclesie: de: Riseby: Suffolk: Aº. Dñi 1633.* Height  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark G; Lombardic L for 1608; lion passant.

PATENS: (1) small, silver gilt, much worn. Diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; rim 1 inch. In centre coat of arms; three spear heads or halberts 2 and 1 impaling a fess between three buckles. No marks, but this inscription in the rim in large Lombardic capitals:—GYLBART ELSABTH DENES a stag trippant. (2) Narrow rim. Diameter 8 inches; height with foot  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: Britanua; maker's mark G A with crown over; Court hand O for 1709; lion's head erased. Engraved in the centre is:—*Ex Dono Ezekiel Spark Generosi Ecclesie de Riseby.*

Ezekiel Spark, gentleman, died 1761, aged 82.

FLAGON: Marks: leopard's head; Roman capital D for 1879; lion passant; queen's head. This inscription:—*Presented to Riseby Church, Christmas 1881, by the Rev. Canon Abraham Rector.* He died June 10, 1886.

ALMS DISH: plated. 9 inches in diameter.

## SAXHAM, GREAT. S. ANDREW.

CUPS: (1) new, handsome, silver gilt, slightly bell-shaped. It is tastefully engraved round the stem which contains six amethysts. The base also is set with six large amethysts. It is  $8\frac{5}{8}$  inches high; the diameter is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; and depth of bowl 3 inches. Roman capital O R 1889. Under the foot is engraved:—*Deo dicavit Fredericus Edwardus Tompson.* (2) Height 6 inches; diameter  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches; depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. It has a running scroll engraved round the bowl. Only mark a fleur de lis.

PATENS: (1) plain, with foot. Diameter  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches; height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. In the centre is inscribed:—*Saxham Mag.* The hall marks are the Norwich castle and lion; a crown; a seeded rose; and H. L. The approximate date is 1660 to 1670. (2) Plain, with foot. Diameter 6 inches; height  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Marks: leopard's head crowned; small Roman for 1795; lion passant; sovereign's head. In centre, crest of Thomas Mills, Esq., who partly rebuilt the church and chancel. Thomas Mills died 13 Jan., 1834.

FLAGON: plain, tankard-shaped. It is 11 inches high, but the depth inside is only  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks: Britannia; lion's head erased; maker's mark P L; Roman capital B for 1717. Engraved round the centre is—*Ex dono Radulphi Weld A M hujus Parochiæ Pastoris.* At the bottom under side is—*The parish of Great Saxham.* Radulphus Weld died Sep. 30, 1721.

ALMS DISH: old hammered brass. Diameter 15 inches. In the centre are the two spies carrying a bunch of grapes.

## SAXHAM, LITTLE. S. NICHOLAS.

CUP: height 7 inches; diameter  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; depth 4 inches. There is a scroll pattern round the cup. The mark is a fleur de lis.

PATENS: (1) without foot. Diameter  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches. In the centre the sacred monogram within rays. Marks: leopard's head crowned; date letter, D for 1799; lion passant; king's head. At the back is engraved:—*The gift of Robert Rushbrook Esq<sup>r</sup> Lord of the Manor 1799.* Died Dec. 20, 1829. (2) Without foot. Diameter  $5\frac{5}{8}$  inches. Marks, engraving, and inscription exactly like No. 1.

FLAGON: electro-plated, tankard-shaped. Height  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

## STOW, WEST. S. MARY.

CUP: style similar to Wordwell. Height 8 inches; diameter top  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth of bowl  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. I. H. S. on foot. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark I. K.; old English capital P for 1850; lion passant; queen's head: 38 on under part of base. Inscription in old English letters:—*First Stow church Suffolk Adwent 1850.*

**PATENS:** (1) without foot. Diameter  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks same as on cup: 70 on under part of base. I. H. S. in centre, on rim in large old English letters, BY . THY . CROSS . AND . PASSION . GOOD . LORD . DELIVER . US. (2) In the Rector's private possession, with foot. Diameter  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height 2 inches. Marks: Britannia; S. I. maker's mark; Court hand P for 1710; leopard's head erased.

**FLAGON:**  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. Marks and inscription as on other, without leopard's head. GLORY . BE . TO . GOD . ON . HIGH . AND . IN . EARTH . PEACE.

#### TIMWORTH. S. ANDREW.

**CUP:** the shape of the bowl is most unusual, but it was probably so altered by the silversmith a few years ago. Round the rim is a floriated pattern similar to older types in the neighbourhood, but it is apparently modern. Height  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth 4 inches; the girth round the lip is 10 inches; and that of the body 8 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark an urn; small black letter k for 1687; lion passant.

**PATEN:** a shallow bowl, without foot. Diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. No marks.

**PLATE:** electro, on three feet curved outwards, an embossed rim. Diameter  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch high.

**FLAGON:** modern, good shape, electro. Height 10 inches. Underneath:—*The Thankoffering of R. & C. E. W. The Church of Saint Andrew, Timworth. Oct. 8. 1862.* The donors were Rev. Richard and Mrs. C. E. Wilde. He was Curate from 1860 to 1864, and is now one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

#### WESTLEY. S. THOMAS A BECKET, NOW S. MARY.

**CUP:** the ornament on stem and base same as on Fornham All Saints. On the bowl is a border of classical design  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch wide, also similar. Height  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Date uncertain, there being no marks, but this roughly stamped lettering occurs:—WESTLY . NEKT . BVRI.

**PATEN:** with foot. The ornament consists of three plain lines round the upper face of the outer rim, and on the lower face of the foot. Height  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch; diameter  $5\frac{5}{8}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R; small black letter g for 1564; lion passant.

**FLAGON:** tankard shaped. Height  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter of base  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches; girth of centre  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The coat of arms of Leonard Tyllott; a lion rampant: over all on a bend ermine three fleurs de lis. Crest: a greyhound couped with fleur de lis in dexter paw. Marks: Britannia; maker's mark H. F.; court hand h for 1703; lion's head erased. This inscription:—*Ex Dono Leonard Tyllott.*

**ALMS DISH:** without foot, oval.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The ornament is a beaded edge and a smaller bead at the bottom of concave side,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. No marks, though silver.

Two Pewter PLATES. Mark: Compton, London.

## WORDWELL. ALL SAINTS.

CUP : in style the best reproduction of medieval shapes. On the foot is engraved the crucifixion. Height  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter at top  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth of bowl 3 inches. Marks : leopard's head ; maker's mark J K C ; old English capital L for 1846 ; lion passant ; queen's head. Inscription under foot in old English letters :—*All Saints', Wordwell Suffolk: The gift of the Rector, Easter MDCCCXLVII.* Rev. W. Pridden died Sept., 1872.

PATEN : without foot. Diameter  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The sacred monogram in the centre of a freehand fleur de lis cross. Same marks and inscription as on the cup.

FLAGON : glass, cruet or bottle shape, with silver mounted cork.

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## CHURCH PLATE IN SUFFOLK.

## DEANERY OF HARTISMERE.

The Church Plate of this Deanery is not remarkable for any very fine or conspicuous pieces. There is a large proportion, as elsewhere in the county, of Norwich cups and patens, but in many parishes the older plate has been parted with, and uninteresting modern vessels, or even plated ones, have been substituted. A covered cup at Redgrave, with the arms of a lady of the Bacon family, is perhaps the most important piece, although it is not at all elaborate; but it has an unusual double-domed cover. The cup at Thwaite S. George, and the alms-dish at Gislegham are peculiar. There are several fine flagons with memorial inscriptions. Of Elizabethan date there are seventeen cups and eight patens, of which all are of Norwich or local manufacture, except the cup at Mendlesham, which has the London marks. Of the later Norwich class there are fourteen specimens, and about a dozen more, of the 17th century, are of London make. Of marks, the only one deserving of mention is that of James Daniel at Stuston, a hand or glove erect. I have not met with it elsewhere, but perhaps this Suffolk list may bring out other examples. Armorial plate is always interesting to a herald or genealogist:—and the arms are generally accompanied by the names of donors and dates, which may often prove useful for parochial history. Of these, there are at Bacton, the arms of Pretymann and Pistor; at Redgrave, of Bacon and Crane; at both Thornhams of Killigrew and Bokenham; at Westhorpe, of Daundy; at Wetheringsett, of Gibson and Hawys; at Wyverston, of Barnardiston. There are also several records of the names of donors, without armorial bearings: as Gaudy at Aspall, Sheppard at Mendlesham, Lord Bayning at Oakley, the Duchess of Chandos at Thornham

Magna, and the Hon. Lady Henniker at Thornham Parva, and others. Vessels of pewter are preserved in very many churches, but are almost all unused now, and have often to be searched for in parish chests. The marks to be found on them have not yet been fully investigated, but some valuable aids to a knowledge of the subject have been recently supplied by Mr. Fallow, F.S.A., in the "Reliquary," Vol. v., vi., and vii. New Series.

*Diss Rectory, Norfolk.*

C. R. MANNING, F.S.A.

#### ASPALL. S. . . .

There are two sets of Plate at this church. The first consists of a CUP of the usual Norwich make, with a thick stem. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Round the bowl is a circular band with inscription:—"1634. THE X GIFT X OF X DOROTHE X GAVDY X TO X THE X PARISH X OF X ASPALL." Marks: K in shaped shield, the Norwich mark for 1634\*; Norwich Castle and lion; A. H. in shaped shield (probably Arthur Heaslewood); rose and crown in shaped shield.

PATEN: is a cover to the cup, and has a foot. The marks are the same.

ALMS DISH: has I H S in rays. Marks: R. H.; leopard's head not crowned; small Roman t for 1794; sovereign's head.

The second set is a more modern one of CUP, PATEN, FLAGON, and ALMS DISH, engraved with Gothic tracery of a poor style, and dated 1867. The date letter is the small black-letter m, with the other marks of that year.

#### BACTON. S. MARY.

The plate of this parish is interesting, as the later pieces record donations from a local family and their arms.

CUP: is without date, but is Elizabethan. Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches. It has a circular band, with the inscription:—"THE X PARISHE X OF X BAKTON." It has only one mark, a fleur de lis.

PATEN: is a plain dish,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches across. Marks: I. S. in monogram, within an oval; the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; a black letter small t in a plain shield, for 1682.

\* The years in Cripps's Old Norwich list require to be shifted one year later. A should stand for 1565-6 (not 1564), and so on. (See *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. XL, p. 266.) This is confirmed by the above mark K being on a piece dated 1634.

**ALMS DISH:** is 9½ inches across, and has I H S in rays, in the centre. On the rim is a coat of arms, viz.: quarterly 1st and 4th [gules] a lion passant between three mullets [or.] for *Pretyman*; 2nd and 3rd [argent] on a baker's peel [sable], three plates, for *Pistor*. The inscription is, "Bacton, Suffolk, 1730, Donum LANÆ PRETYMAN." Marks: M between two stars, in a plain shield; the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; a capital Roman O in a plain shield, for 1729. Jane, widow of George Pretyman, Esq., was daughter of the Rev. John Pistor, and died 6 July, 1738, aged 54 (tablet in the church).

**FLAGON:** is 1 foot 2 inches in height, and is engraved in front with I H S and the Pretyman arms. It is inscribed, "Bacton, Suffolk, 1756." Marks: T. N. in cursive capitals; the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; a black letter capital A for 1756.

There are also a Plated **PATEN**, and two Brass **ALMS DISHES**.

#### BOTESDALE CHAPEL. See REDGRAVE.

#### BRAISEWORTH. S. MARY.

There is only one old piece at this church, viz.:

**CUP:** of Elizabethan date, or perhaps rather later. It is a plain deep cup, with a boss in the stem. Height 6½ inches; diameter of bowl 3½ inches; depth 3½ inches. It has no marks.

**PATEN:** is modern, it has a sexfoiled circle, with i h t in the centre; round the rim is an inscription in black letter, "✠ In memoriam ✠ Carolinæ Francæ Glover don. 1872 ✠." The date letter is the small black letter p, with the other marks of the year 1870. By Lambert of London.

**FLAGON:** has a similar i h t in front, and is inscribed in black letter, "Saint Mary's, Brayesworth, 1872." It has the same marks as the Paten.

There are also two Plated **ALMS DISHES**.

#### BROME. S. MARY.

**CUP:** is a good small one, of Norwich make. It is bell-shaped, with a circular band of foliage. Height 5½ inches; diameter of bowl 3¾ inches; depth 3½ inches. Marks: the orb and cross in a lozenge; the Norwich castle and lion; capital D in square, for 1568-9.

**PATEN:** is a plain slightly concave disc without an edge, with a small button foot. It has probably been made out of older plate, and is of about the date 1600. There is only one mark, a star or some such object within an oval.

**FLAGON:** is 10 inches in height, and has I. H. S. in rays on the front. Marks: R. G. and a crown (Garrard); the lion passant; the leopard's head not crowned; a black letter capital G, for 1842; the sovereign's head.

There is a duplicate **FLAGON** at Oakley.

## BURGATE. S. MARY.

There is only a plated set here of modern make.

CUP: goblet-shaped. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth 4 inches.

PATEN: is a large dish.

There are also two brass ALMS DISHES, and a glass FLAGON.

There is a brass Altar-Cross presented by the late Rev. Greville John Chester in 1889, as a memorial of his sister, the wife of the Rev. Salisbury Everard, Rector. He also gave one of the Alms Dishes.

## COTTON. S. ANDREW.

CUP: is a small plain straight-sided one, probably of about the date 1600. Height  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth 3 inches. There are no marks or inscription.

PATEN: is of the later Norwich make; it is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and has a foot. Marks: T. H. with a mullet below, in a plain shield, the mark of Thomas Havers, Norwich, c. 1675; a rose-sprig in a plain shield; an arched crown in a plain shield; and another, obscure, probably the Norwich castle and lion.

FLAGON: is a stoup with a lid, 1 foot in height. On the front is an inscription:—"MARY ELLIS VID' DE COTTON, ETAT. 83, 1727." Marks: E. P. for Edward Pocock; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman capital M for 1727.

ALMS DISH: of Pewter.

## EYE. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

The Church Plate belonging to this parish was stolen in 1836. The present set is all plated, each piece dated 1836.

The following is an extract from a Terrier of the parish of 1834, in the Diocesan Registry, supplied by the kindness of Dr. Bensly:—"First 2 silver FLAGONS, weight 94 ounces; also one silver CUP, weight 13 ounces; also 2 silver WAITERS, weight  $32\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; also 2 pewter PLATES and one silver-hafted KNIFE."

## FINNINGHAM. S. BARTHOLOMEW.

The plate at this church is all modern.

CUP: is in height  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It has I. H. S. in rays, and is inscribed round the rim of base, in capitals, "Presented to the Parish of Finningham by Mrs. Ann and Miss Susanna Clayton. Easter, 1840."

PATEN: is large, with a foot; and has the same inscription on the rim of base.

FLAGON: height,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Same inscription on rim of base. These have all the date letter, a black letter capital E, with the other marks of the year 1839.

ALMS DISH: a plate similar to the Paten, but without a foot. Inscribed on outer rim, "Presented to the Parish of Finningham for Collecting the Alms of the Charitable by E. F. Father of the Rev.

Edward Frere, Rector. Easter, 1840." On the inner rim is an inscription stating the gift to be in memory of Susanna Frere.

The older plate of this church was possibly sold when the above set was presented. A **PATEN**, on a foot, of about the middle of the 18th century, and purchased at Bath, having "Finningham" inscribed upon it, is now at Stansfield Church, near Clare, Suffolk.

#### GISLINGHAM. S. MARY.

**CUP**: appears to be of Elizabethan date. It is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It has a plain circular band, and one mark only, a fleur de lis.

**PATEN**: is  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches across, and has no foot. It has one mark in the centre, viz., four pellets within a circle of pellets.

**ALMS PLATE**: is curious, and of the later Norwich manufacture. It is not a dish, but a shallow bowl,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches across, on a high hollow stem. Its height is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and that of the stem or foot alone,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It is inscribed:—~~For~~ For :: Gisingham :: Towne :: in :: Suffolk :: ~~1639~~ Marks: a Roman capital P. in shaped shield, for the Norwich year 1639-40; the castle and lion of Norwich in a shaped shield; a lion rampant in a shaped shield\*; a rose and crown in a shaped shield.

There is also a modern plated **FLAGON**, of good design, with a cross on the front; and a pewter **FLAGON**, in height  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### MELLIS. S. MARY.

**CUP**: is a tall cup on a baluster stem. Height 9 inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Marks: a black letter small t in a plain shield, for the year 1682; the lion passant, in shape; the leopard's head crowned, in shape; the maker's mark, a letter B above a tun, in a shaped shield. On the bowl has been inscribed, at a later date, "Mellis, 1746." Possibly it was purchased elsewhere at that time.

**PATEN**: is  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches across, and has no foot. Marks: a Roman capital T in a plain shield, for 1734; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; T. M. with pellets, in a shaped shield.

**ALMS DISH**: is 10 inches across, and has I H S in rays in the centre. On the back it is inscribed:—"This Plate was given By Mrs. Mary Clarke, Relict of <sup>John</sup> Thomas (*sic*) Clarke, Esq., of Mellis, 1776." Marks: a black letter capital U in a shield, for 1775: the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; C <sup>H</sup><sub>G</sub> A for Charles Aldridge and Henry Green (as in Cripps, 1776).

**FLAGON**: of pewter, 1 foot high, without marks.

\* The lion rampant occurs also on a Cup and Paten of Norwich make, at SS. Simon and Jude, in that city, dated 1634.

## MENDLESHAM. S. MARY.

CUP: is a good specimen of Elizabethan plate of London make, differing from the bell-shaped Norwich cups in having a deep straight-sided bowl, on a short molded stem. It has a fine circular band. Its height is 5 inches; diameter of bowl  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. On the band is inscribed:—"THE TOWNSHIP OF MENDLESHAM." Marks: maker's mark T; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman capital L in a plain shield, for 1588.

PATEN: is a waiter on three feet, with gadrooned edge. In the centre is an inscription:—"Deo et Ecclesie de Mendlesham." Marks: the letter R in a circle; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman small d in a plain shield, for 1736.

There is a fine pair of tankard-shaped FLAGONS,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. On one is the inscription:—"Deo | Et | Ecclesie De Mendlesham | Ex Dono | multorum Benefactorum | 1664." On the other, "Deo | Et | Ecclesie De Mendlesham | Ex Dono | Edm: Sheppard, Gen. | 1664." Edmund Sheppard, Gent., of Mendlesham and Campsey Ash, died 20 July, 1708, aged 66, and was buried at Mendlesham, with a gravestone in the north aisle (see *Gent. Mag.* 1830, i., 399). Marks: the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; a black letter capital G, for 1664; T. K., with a quatrefoil below, in a shield.

## OAKLEY. S. NICHOLAS.

CUP: has a straight-sided bowl, a thick stem, and a broad foot. The height is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There is an inscription in letters rudely formed by dots, "Oakeley In Suffolke, 1673." There is only one mark, the maker's, a capital A in script character, in a shield.

PATEN: is 5 inches across, and has a foot. On the foot is inscribed in dotted letters:—"Oakeley in Suffolke, 1675."

FLAGON: is 10 inches high, and has I H S in rays in front. On the lower edge is inscribed:—"Oakley Parish, Suffolk, August, 1842." The marks are the same as on the Alms Dish.

There is a duplicate FLAGON at Brome.

ALMS DISH: has I H S in rays in the centre, and is inscribed on the rim, in capitals, "THE GIFT OF LORD BAYNING, RECTOR," and on the back, "Oakley Parish, 1842." Marks: R. G. and a crown (Garrard, London); the lion passant; the leopard's head not crowned; a black letter capital G, for 1842; the sovereign's head.

## OCCOLD. S. NICHOLAS.\*

CUP: is one of the usual Elizabethan bell-shaped cups, probably of Norwich make, with a broad circular band of foliage. It is 6 inches high; diameter of bowl 4 inches. There are no marks.

PATEN: is the cover to the cup, and has probably been made out of an older piece. It is a shallow bowl,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, on a foot

\* So stated in Ecton's Thesaurus, 1754, but thought to be a mistake for S. Michael.

made as a small bowl reversed. It is inscribed underneath, in dotted letters :—"OCCOLT, 1675." There are no marks.

ALMS DISH : is a pewter plate, having four stamps, a lion passant guardant ; a rose (?) in shape ; a defaced object in shape ; I. G. in an oblong stamp.

FLAGON : is also of pewter, stoup-shaped, with a lid.

#### PALGRAVE. S. PETER.

CUP : is 8 inches high ; diameter of bowl 4 inches ; depth 4 inches. It is inscribed in an oval on the bowl :—"The | Gift of | M<sup>rs</sup> MARY BROWN | To the Church of | PALGRAVE | Suffolk. | 1728." Marks : I. C. in a shield ; the lion passant ; the leopard's head crowned ; a Roman capital N in a shield, for 1728.

There is a pair of square cornered waiters, one used as a PATEN, the other as an ALMS DISH,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches across. They have the same inscription as the cup, and the same marks, except the date letter, which is obscure, and in a larger shield.

FLAGON : is 10 inches high, and has the same inscription and marks.

There is also a KNIFE, with a silver octagon handle and a steel blade ; and a corresponding FORK with two prongs. Inscribed :—"M. B."

Two pewter PLATES, bought recently at a sale at Frenze Hall, Norfolk, have been given to the church for use in collecting alms. They are marked with a crown, and "Edward . . . . . Lon . . . . ."

#### REDGRAVE. S. MARY.

The Plate of this parish is of some interest. It consists of two Cups, two Patens, and a pair of Flagons. The covered Cup has the arms of the Bacon family, so well known in connection with this parish ; and one of the Flagons has those of the wife of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. The somewhat uncommon cover appears to belong to the first cup, although it does not fit it well, as the arms and marks are the same.

CUPS : (1) is a straight-sided bowl on a baluster stem,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches high ; diameter of bowl 4 inches ; depth 4 inches. Upon it is engraved, in a lozenge within branches, the arms of *Bacon*, [gules] on a chief [argent] two mullets [sable].

COVER : is double domed, and has a ball pierced with holes and a finial at the top. The height of the cover is 5 inches, and its diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The whole may have been a secular standing-cup and cover, given by a lady of the Bacon family. The marks are the same on both : an Italic *f* in a plain shield, for 1623 ; the lion passant ; the leopard's head crowned ; R. B. (or perhaps A. B. on the cover) with a mullet below, in a shield. (See *Cripps*, 1624.)

CUP : (2) is a similar straight-sided bowl, 8 inches high ; diameter of bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; depth  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Upon it is engraved an inscription :—"Deo et Ecclesie de Redgrave" ; and underneath the foot is inscribed :—"Samuel Foster, B.D. D.C." He died in 1680, and there is a tablet to him in the church. Marks : I. N. with a mullet below, all within a

heart; the same as given by Cripps under 1662, as on Flagons in Chester Cathedral; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a black letter capital L for 1668.

PATENS: (1) is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches across, and is inscribed on the rim:—"Deo et ecclesiæ de Redgrave"; and on the foot, "Iohannes Foster, D.C." There are only two marks: T. A. with an object below, in a shield; the lion passant.

(2) is 6 inches across, and has one mark only, R. W. with a sun or star below, in a shield, as in Cripps under 1696.

FLAGONS: the pair are large and fine, one foot high, and are inscribed in front, in a circle of rays:—"Deo | et Ecclesiæ | de Redgrave, 1667"; with the arms in heraldic mantling of the family of *Crane* of Chilton (extinct Baronet), viz.: [argent] a fess between three crosses botoné; [gules] Crest, a crane. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Crane, Bart., married Sir Edmund Bacon, 4th Bart., of Redgrave. He died 12 Sept., 1685, aged 52. She died 6 Dec., 1690, aged 57. Both have mural tablets in the N. aisle. Marks: F. L. with a bird below, in a shaped shield; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a black letter capital J, for 1666. The weight of one is 76 oz. 13. dwt., and of the other 77 oz.

#### BOTESDALE CHAPEL, IN REDGRAVE. S. BOTOLPH.

The Plate belonging to this chapel was presented in 1878, on behalf of his brother, W. Melliar Foster-Melliar, Esq., by the Rev. A. Foster-Melliar, then curate of Redgrave, and since rector of Sproughton, Ipswich.

CUP: a beautiful specimen, apparently silver, but is without marks. It is probably of foreign manufacture, and has a medieval appearance, but may be of no great age. It is 7 inches high; diameter of bowl  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches; depth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The bowl is small in proportion. The stem has a boss with four angels projecting. The foot is octo-foiled, and has a crucifix engraved on one compartment.

PATEN: is a sex-foiled dish on a foot,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. Its marks are a black letter small p, with the other marks of 1870.

FLAGON: is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and is marked with a black letter small s, and the other marks of 1873.

#### REDLINGFIELD. S. MARY.

CUP: is 6 inches high; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There is a narrow circular band on the bowl, and the same on the foot. It has one mark only, a flower (f) within a circle of pellets. The date is probably c. 1620. The letter R is engraved upon it, for Redlingfield.

PATEN: is 4 inches across and has a foot. It has the same band as the cup, with the same mark, and the letter R.

There is also a small pewter ALMS DISH.

## RICKINGHALL INFERIOR. S. MARY.

CUP : a good small Elizabethan one, with a fine floral circular band. The bowl is not bell-shaped. Height  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; depth 3 inches. There is one mark only, partly obscure, but it looks like a sexfoil with cusps.

PATEN : is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and has a narrow rim, and no foot. Its only mark is L. E. with a rose or cinquefoil above and below, and surrounding dots, all within a circle.

FLAGONS : a pair of pewter,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, without marks.

## RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR. S. MARY.

CUP : is probably Elizabethan, with a circular band of four rows of short lines, as is frequently found. Height 6 inches ; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The only mark is a fleur de lis.

PATEN : is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and is nearly flat, with a foot. Marks : E. A. with a fleur de lis below, in a shield, for John East ; Britannia ; the lion's head erased ; a court hand p, for 1710.

FLAGON : is of glass, with a silver stopper cork, 1864.

## RISHANGLES. S. MARGARET.

CUP : is a small Elizabethan one, with a good circular band. Height  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches ; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches ; depth  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The only mark is the letter G in a stamp, which may be the Norwich letter for 1571-2, but it is not unusual to find it alone.

PATEN : is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches across, with one depression, and has a foot. The only mark is T F in monogram in a shield ; of which there are several examples in Cripps of about 1610.

ALMS DISH : is brass, 1871.

There is also a pewter FLAGON and ALMS DISH, the latter marked on the back with x, a dove, a rose, and "... ISH . . . LONDON."

## STOKE ASH. ALL SAINTS.

CUP : is slightly bell-shaped, and has a narrow circular band. Height  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches ; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches ; depth 4 inches. It has one mark only, a fleur de lis.

It may be no earlier than the PATEN, which is a Norwich piece,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and is inscribed on the rim :—"Stoak Ash." Marks : A. H. conjoined, in a shield, probably for Arthur Heasleywood, Warden 1628-9 ; a crown ; a rose sprig ; the Norwich castle and lion.

FLAGON : modern, plated, presented by the Rev. C. Cary Bull, Rector.

ALMS DISH : of pewter, inscribed :—"STOKE : ASH S  
PARRISH T.A." ; " x with  
an anchor or hook above, and "HARD . . . . . MAD . . . . . LON . . . ."  
Its marks are S ; a figure of Britannia ; the leopard's head crowned, and another defaced.

## STUSTON. ALL SAINTS.

**CUP:** is an Elizabethan one, slightly bell-shaped, with the edge moldings gilt. Height  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It has a plain circular band, inscribed:—" + FOAR \* THE \* TOVNE \* OF \* STORSTONE. 1582." It has no marks.

**PATENS:** (1) the older is thin and nearly flat, with a narrow rim, and is in a battered condition. It is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches across, and has no marks. (2) is 7 inches across, and has a hollow foot. Marks: E. G. in a stamp; the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; a black letter capital U (?) in a shield. Underneath is inscribed:—"Ex dono J. \* C." probably for Sir John Castleton, 3rd Bart., who died 1705, and has monument in chancel.

**FLAGON:** is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and is tankard-shaped, with a handle. Marks: a right hand, or glove, erect, in a shield; a rose (and crown?); L. D. in a shaped shield, for James Daniel, Norwich, 1692-6; the Norwich castle and lion. This is the only piece I have met with, having Daniel's mark.

**ALMS DISH:** is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches across, and has a foot. Marks: . . . . D (?) maker's mark defaced; the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; a Roman capital H in a shield, for 1723 (?)

## THORNDON. ALL SAINTS.

**CUP:** is a good Elizabethan one. The bowl is nearly straight-sided, and has a rich interlacing circular band. There is a boss in the stem, and the foot is chased with a foliage pattern. Height 7 inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches. There is one mark only, a six-leaved flower.

**PATEN:** is 6 inches across, and is saucer-shaped, with a hollow foot. It may have been made out of older plate. It has no marks.

**FLAGON:** is modern, cruet-shaped, with  $i\ h\ s$  in a quatrefoil in front. It is inscribed underneath the foot:—"All Saints, Thorndon, 1882." The marks are a Roman capital G, with the others belonging to 1882.

**ALMS DISH:** of pewter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, having marks, P. K. with a star above, in a plain shield; a sun or star in an engrailed shield; a nondescript stamp, looking like a bordered square; a lion passant in a foliated square.

**STOUP:** of pewter, 9 inches high. On the lid are marks, obscure; a lion passant in a foliated square; O or Q, with a curved line through it, in a lozenge; F. S. with a star or mullet below, in a plain shield. On the handle is, "I. W."

## THORNHAM MAGNA. S. MARY.

**CUP:** has a narrow upright bowl, and is probably about the date of 1630. Height  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter of bowl 3 inches; depth  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. There are no marks.

**PATEN**: is a square cornered waiter, without feet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. In the middle is a crest engraved, a demi lion rampant. Marks: W. P. in shape; the lion passant in an oval; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman capital L in oval, for 1726.

**ALMS DISH**: is a plate with a corded edge, inscribed:—"I. E. S. This Plate for the Service of | The Communion | Is the Gift of Her Grace | the Duchess Dowager of Chandos | To Thornham Magna | May. 1811." This lady was Elizabeth, second daughter of John Major, Esq., of Worlingworth and Thornham, and widow of Henry Brydges, 2nd Duke of Chandos. Marks: I. E. in a stamp; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman capital M, for 1807; the sovereign's head.

**FLAGON**: is a fine ewer-shaped one, with spout and lid. On the body is a coat of arms, in a frame and heraldic mantling of the period, viz., quarterly 1st and 4th argent, an eagle displayed, double-headed, sable, within a border of the last, for *Killigrew*; 2nd and 3rd argent, a lion rampant gules, for *Bokenham*. (The proper arms should have a bend azure over all, charged with three bezants.) No crest. Motto, "VIDE, AVDI, TACE." Marks: the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman capital Q, in a plain shield, for 1731; T. M. in shape. The principal estate in this parish passed through the Bokenham and Killigrew families to that of Major, now represented by Lord Henniker.

There is a duplicate **FLAGON**, with different marks, at Thornham Parva.

#### THORNHAM PARVA. S. MARY.

**CUP**: is probably Elizabethan. It has a circular band, without ornament or inscription, and a boss in the stem. Height  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches. There are no marks. It has a cover, which is not a Paten. It has a circular band of broken lines, and on the circular handle is a rose. It has no marks.

**PATEN**: is plain, and without a foot. It is one of the later Norwich pieces, and has the marks, T. H. and a mullet, in a shield, for Thomas Havers, Norwich, c. 1675; a rose sprig in shield; an arched crown in shield; and another mark, obscure.

**FLAGON**: is fine, ewer-shaped, and is a duplicate of that at Thornham Magna, with the arms of Killigrew quartering Bokenham; but the marks are different, they are, W. L. with a long cross between the letters, in a shaped shield; a court hand V (?) for 1715; Britannia; the lion's head erased.

**ALMS DISH**: is small, and inscribed:—"PRESENTED to *Little Thornham Church* BY THE HON<sup>BLE</sup> Lady (*Augustus*) Henniker, A.D. 1828."

R. B.  
Marks: E. B. in a quatrefoil; the sovereign's head; the lion passant in a cornered square; a Roman small k, in a cornered square, for 1825. This lady was the daughter of the 3rd Lord Henniker, and second wife of her cousin, the Rev. Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, Bart.

## THRANDESTON. S. MARGARET.

CUP: is an Elizabethan one, on a short stem, and with the usual circular band. Height  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There is only one mark, a cross or flower, of four hearts meeting at the points.

PATEN: is inscribed in the centre, "1674"; and on the foot, "✠ THRANDESTON ✠ in Suffolk. 1568." It has four marks all alike, I. R. between two mullets or stars, in an oval.

FLAGON: is plated, and inscribed:—"Thrandeston Parish, 1863. Thomas Lee French, Rector. John Kirby, Alfred Kent, Churchwardens."

## THWAITE. S. GEORGE.

CUP: is a rather remarkable piece, apparently of Elizabethan date. It has a large shallow bowl, nearly as wide as the whole height of the cup, with a narrow circular band of foliage near the top, and a plain spreading stem. Height  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. There are no marks.

PATEN: is a cover to the cup. It is slightly concave, and has a small foot. On the back are four concentric circles. It is  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches across, and has no marks.

There is a plated FLAGON and ALMS DISH.

## WESTHORPE. S. MARGARET.

CUP: is a plain one, with a knop in the stem. Height  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; depth  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Upon it is engraved a small plain shield with arms, viz., quarterly [azure and or.] in the first quarter, a mullet [argent], for *Daundy*. Below the shield is inscribed:—"Elizabeth Barrow." This lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Daundy, Gent., of Cretingham, Suffolk, and was second wife of William Barrow, Esq., of Westhorpe (who died in 1613). She died in 1634, and has a monument in the chancel. Marks: an italic *O* in a plain shield, for 1631; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; and another defaced.

PATEN: is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and has no foot, and no marks.

FLAGONS: two of pewter,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches high.

ALMS DISH: of pewter,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches across. Its marks are, a lion's head erased, in a plain shield, and a lion rampant in a plain shield, with  $\div$  and "T. T. LONDON."

## WETHERINGSETT. ALL SAINTS.

CUPS: (1) is  $9\frac{5}{8}$  inches in height; diameter of bowl  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Upon it is a coat of arms in a "Chippendale" frame, like a book-plate, viz., quarterly, 1st and 4th [azure], three storks rising [proper] (for *Gibson*); 2nd and 3rd [sable] a chevron between three

leopards' heads [argent] (for *Hawys*); impaling, a fess between three fleurs de lis in chief, and as many roundles in base (? whose). Crest: out of a ducal coronet, a lion's gambe. Below the arms is inscribed:—"The Gift of M<sup>rs</sup> Rebecca Gibson | to the Church of | WETHERINGSET | Suffolk | 1746." On the other side of the bowl are the initials R. G. Marks: R. B. in shape; the lion passant in shape; a Roman small k in a shaped shield, for 1745; the leopard's head crowned in a shaped shield. There are slabs in the chancel to the Gibson and Hawys families. Rebecca Gibson was widow of the Rev. Edgar Gibson, rector, who died 25 July, 1714, aged 54. She re-married the Rev. Thomas Ward, and died 28 Oct., 1763, in her 72nd year.

(2) is 8 inches high; diameter of bowl  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Upon it is I. H. S. with cross and nails, in rays. Marks: W. K. K.; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman small d in a cornered shield, for 1816; the sovereign's head.

PATEN: is  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches across, and has the same arms as on the first cup, in the centre, with the date on the back, and the same marks. On the foot is R. G.

FLAGONS: a pair,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, having the same arms and inscription. Marks: T. H. in shape; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman small h as before, for 1743.

ALMS DISH: is a shaped waiter on three feet,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. It has the same arms and crest. Marks: the lion passant in a square; L. S. in an oval; a Roman small h in a shaped shield for 1743; the leopard's head in a shaped shield.

ALMS DISH: another of brass.

#### WICKHAM SKEITH. S. ANDREW.

The Plate here consists of a CUP, 9 inches high; a large PATEN; an ALMS DISH, and a FLAGON, all plated; and may be of about the date 1820.

#### WORTHAM. S. MARY.

CUP: Elizabethan bell-shaped, with a circular band of foliage. Height 6 inches; diameter of bowl 4 inches; depth 3 inches. Below the band is inscribed in small letters:—"WORTHAM, A.D. 1567." Marks: an orb and cross in a lozenge, defaced; the Castle and lion of Norwich; letter C in a square, the Norwich letter for 1567-8.

PATEN: is a round plate, sunk in the centre, with a foot, and is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. Underneath the foot it is inscribed:—"WORTHAM, 1775." Marks: W. R.; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman small d in a square shield, for 1776.

FLAGON: is in shape like a coffee-pot, and 1 foot high. On the front is inscribed:—"Dedicated | To | The Service of God | in the |

Parish of Wortham | by the | Minister\* & his Parishioners | A.D. 1856."

Marks: 

J. S.
A. G.

; the lion passant; the leopard's head, not crowned; a black-letter capital V in square shield, for 1855; the Sovereign's head.

ALMS DISH: plated, with a mark—cross keys in a square.

#### WYVERSTON. S. GEORGE.

CUP: has a narrow circular band. It is 6 inches high; diameter of bowl  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches; depth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

PATENS: a pair, or one Paten and one Alms dish, each having a foot. They are  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and are inscribed underneath:—Wiverston Parish, 1725, 12<sup>oz</sup> 7<sup>d</sup>." Marks: the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; a Roman capital I in a plain shield, for 1724; W. K.

FLAGON: has upon it a coat of arms in heraldic mantling, viz.: [azure] a fess dancetté ermine between six crosslets, three and three, [argent] for *Barnardiston*; Crest, a stork [or] among rushes. It is inscribed—"Oblatio Thomæ Barnardiston Dñi manerij & Patroni Ecclesiæ de Wiverston in usum Sacrum dictæ Ecclesiæ datur 16<sup>to</sup> die Augusti, A.D. 1729." Marks: W. B. in a shield; the lion passant; the leopard's head crowned; a Roman capital O in a shield, for 1729. Thomas Barnardiston, Esq., of Wyverston, was the son of Thomas Barnardiston, Esq., a Turkey merchant, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, Esq., M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds. He married at Long Melford, 28 June, 1705, Mary, daughter of Sir John Downing, Bart., niece of the 1st Earl of Carlisle. Their son, Thomas, was Serjeant Barnardiston; and their daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr. John Ewer, Bishop of Llandaff and Bangor. (*Suffolk Archaeology*, iv., 155.)

#### YAXLEY. S. MARY.

The Plate here is all modern.

CUP: is  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches high; diameter of bowl  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Its marks are the black-letter G, with the others belonging to 1842.

PATEN: is 7 inches across, and has a foot; the marks are a black-letter capital J, with the others of 1844.

ALMS DISH: is 8 inches across, and has a black-letter capital G, with the other marks of 1843.

FLAGON: has a black-letter capital Q, and the other marks of 1851. There is also an old shallow bowl of Pewter, 8 inches across.

\* The Rev. Richard Cobbold, Rector. He died in 1877.

## CHURCH PLATE IN SUFFOLK.

## DEANERY OF WANGFORD.

There is some very interesting Church Plate in this Deanery; notably the pre-Reformation Paten at Barsham, date about 1480, possibly the oldest known in the county, and the fine Elizabethan Cups at Beccles, and S. Margaret's, Ilketshall.

EDMUND C. HOPPER.

## BARSHAM. HOLY TRINITY.

CUPS: (1) Elizabethan, bears the Norwich castle and lion; the orb with cross over; and C in a square, the date letter for 1568. The inscription is:—THYS CUPPE PARTYNETH TO BARSHAM 1568. The letters underlined are linked. For notes on the orb and cross see *Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society's Journal*, xi. 259.

(2) Cup and Paten: having leopard's head crowned; maker's mark T B; small Roman g for 1822; lion passant; king's head, with an inscription:—"Presented to the Parish of Barsham by Rev. Rede Rede 25<sup>th</sup> Decr 1822."

(3) Silver gilt, and Paten. Marks: leopard's head; date letter Roman capital F for 1881; lion passant; queen's head. Inscription:—"Of your Charity pray for the soul of Anna Maria Suckling, who departed this life S. John Baptist's Day 1880. Church of Most Holy Trinity Barsham."

PATENS: (1) This parish still possesses its pre-Reformation Paten. It is similar in shape to others of the period, having the sexfoil depression with foliated spandrels. There is no hall mark, and the device in the centre is lost, possibly torn off, leaving a small hole, which renders the Paten almost useless. It is hoped that some device may be restored after a good ancient model. It is so similar to the Nettlecombe Paten, Cripps p. 164, that its date may be referred to the year 1480.

Patens, (2) and (3) see above.

## BECCLES. S. MICHAEL.

Here there are two very fine Elizabethan Cups, with their Paten covers.

CUPS: (1) London make. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark apparently two trefoils slipped, twice on the Cup, once on its cover; date letter, small black letter <sup>h</sup><sub>g</sub> with o beneath for 1567; lion passant. No inscription, usual band and ornamentation.



BARSHAM.

1

(2) This Cup and cover are of Norwich make and shape. Marks: a Norwich castle and lion; the orb and cross, date letter C within a square for 1568. Inscribed:—"P'tayneth to y<sup>r</sup> Towne of Beckles 1570." remarkably fine, same shape as at Diss.

PATEN: large. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark W within a square; Roman capital G for 1802; lion passant; king's head. Inscribed:—"Given by Mr Isaac Blowers,\* in memento of his having served the office of Portreeve a fourth time in the year 1808."

CREDENCE DISH. Marks: lion's head; maker T<sup>z</sup> under a crown; Roman capital M for 1727; lion passant; also this inscription:—"Beccles, C. Yallop, F. Brewster, Churchwardens 1727."

FLAGON: large. Marks: Britannia and lion's head erased; maker's mark S H in a lozenge for Alice Sheene; court hand I for 1704. Inscribed:—"Beccles Ao Dni 1705."

SPOON: straining. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's S. and R. C. within a square, for Sumner and Crossley; old English capital U for 1775; lion passant.

ALMS DISHES: two, plated.

#### BUNGAY. S. MARY, VIRGIN.

CUPS: (1) bears signs of re-hammering, and is not of ancient age. It has the maker's mark R(f) and H, also Roman capital Q for 1722. Its cover, not a paten, is of silver, marked leopard's head; E. P., under a lion rampant, for Edward Pocock; and a Roman capital O for 1729.

(2) Is of the same shape, the date letter hardly legible. The maker C K; lion passant. Thus engraved:—"Presented to the Parish Church of St Mary's Bungay by the Rev. Rede Rede, Evening Lecturer, 1822, 1823." Its cover has the leopard's head; 

R	R
E	D

 in a square; small Roman g for 1822; lion passant; king's head.

PATENS: (1) has leopard's head; I. G. in a heart, the mark of John Gomon; Roman capital M for 1727; lion passant; and the inscription:—"Me Donavit Elizabetha Shephard. Ecclesie Parochiali Sancte Marię virginis, Bungay in Com. Suffolc, A. D. 1727." (2) small. Marks: leopard's head; G. F. maker's mark; small old English l for 1804; lion passant; queen's head.

FLAGON: of silver, is one year later than the Paten, and bears leopard's head; N for 1728; E. P. for Edward Pocock; lion passant; and this inscription:—"Ex dono Roberti Scales, ad usum Sancte Marię Bungay, in Com. Suffolc. Anno Domini, 1728." Robert Scales died Nov. 7, 1728.

On his monument are these words:—"Dedit otium duodecim libras l Calicem Eucharisticam comparandum."

\* A tablet in the church states that Mr. Isaac Blowers died November 24, 1810, the 93rd year of his age.

## BUNGAY. HOLY TRINITY.

CUP: with Paten cover, good Elizabethan, has the usual band ornamentation, evidently re-hammered. Marked only, "B. T. 1561," twice on the Cup, and once on the cover.

FLAGON: has the old English capital G for 1762, and the other marks as on the Alms Dish.

ALMS DISH. Marks: leopard's head crowned; S W for maker; date letter, old English capital L for 1766. Inscribed:—"For the use of Trinity Church Bungay Suffolk, 1766."

There is also a modern Cup and Paten, of electro-plate, by Cox, Buckley, & Co.

## COVE, NORTH. S. BOTOLPH.

CUP: fine old Elizabethan. Has the Norwich mark, and a maiden head in a shield; also C within a square for 1568; and bears the inscription:—"FOR THE TOUNE OF NORTH COO (two o's linked).

PATEN: large credence. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark G. F. P.; lion passant; old English capital F for 1841; and is thus inscribed:—"Presented to the Parish of North Cove, with Willingham S. Mary in the County of Suffolk, by Thomas Farr Esq. September 1841."

FLAGON: electro-plate, of ewer form.

## ELLOUGH. ALL SAINTS.

There is now no silver here, the present CUP, PATEN, and FLAGON, being of modern electro-plate, but of good shape. There are also of the same material a large credence PATEN and CRUETS. Besides these a good deal of old pewter, namely:—PATEN, FLAGON, two ALMS DISHES, one of the latter a bowl, the other flat.

## ILKETSHALL. S. ANDREW.

CUP: of unusual form, being also of respoussé work, has been much altered and repaired. Marks: the Norwich castle and lion; the maiden head in shield; a C within a square for 1568; and *S. Andrew Ilketshall 1845.* This latter date must be the date of repair.

PATENS: (1) on the foot is the date "1686," but looks much older, possibly this again is the date of repair.

(2) has leopard's head; small Roman k for 1825; lion passant; head of George IV. Is thus inscribed:—"John Saunders, & William Haddingham, Churchwardens, Saint Andrews. May 1825."

FLAGON AND TWO ALMS DISHES: of pewter. To these a new complete set of modern silver gilt plate has lately been added, they are

of "Nettlecombe" shape (Cripps, 183). Marks: Roman capital O for 1889; with the leopard's head; the lion passant; and Queen's head; maker's mark J S H (Sir J. H. Savory, Lord Mayor). They are inscribed:—"The Parish Church, Ilkeshall S. Andrew, 1890."

CRUETS: have Roman capital K for 1885. The other marks as before.

The entire new set was given by Mrs. T. S. Reid, of Pembroke Hall, Bermuda.

#### ILKETSHALL. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUP: small Elizabethan, of egg shape, with the usual band, and one mark only, apparently the sexfoil.

PATEN: has only one mark T H over a mullet, the mark of Thomas Havers, 1675 to 1697 (Cripps, pp. 85, 86, ed. 3).

ALMS DISHES: two of pewter.

#### ILKETSHALL. S. LAWRENCE.

CUP: with cover, Elizabethan, without marks except the assay scratch, of short zigzag form, where the silver was taken off to be tested. On the Cover is THE GIFE OF ELISHA BATH THOR MARTON.

Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A., furnishes the information that a Lionel Throckmorton gave the Bungay Grammar School premises in 1580: and the Rev. E. A. Morgan, Rector, sends notice of a Katherine Throckmorton in 1597, but knows nothing of "Elizabeth Throckmorton."

PATEN. Marks: Britannia and the lion's head erased; G.S. the mark of Gabriel Sleath, maker; court hand K for 1705; and is inscribed:—"Donum Anth. Style, Hujus Ecclesie Impropiatoris 1707." Anthony Style of Norwich was buried June 13, 1739.

#### ILKETSHALL. S. MARGARET.

CUP: with PATEN cover are very fine silver gilt, of Norwich make, very similar to the cup at Beccles, though not so large.

Marks: the same as those there, namely, the orb and cross, Norwich city mark (Castle and Lion), and C within a square for 1568. The foregoing marks are on the cup, and twice upon the paten. On the Cover is SAYNTE MARGREE'S ELKEN SAL A. (Anno) 1567.

(2) Second PATEN has Norwich Castle and lion; the (?) rose; a crown in shield; and ME (Cripps, p. 86, III. Ed.)

The inscription is τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ σῶμα μου τοῦτο ποιεῖτε εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν. "*Sancta Margareta de Ilkeshall, Deo et Ecclesie obtulit Carolus Cock.*"

Rev. J. G. Easton, Vicar, affords the information that Charles, son of Charles Cock, was born in 1664, and was Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bungay, in 1688. This fact approximately fixes the date.

## METTINGHAM. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: is Elizabethan, and has the usual band. It is of Norwich make, and is marked with the city mark; the maker's mark a flaming star; the date letter is C within a square for 1568.

PATEN: also cover to Cup, has no marks but the date 1570.

ALMS DISH: plated.

## REDISHAM, GREAT. S. PETER.

CUP: Elizabethan, without marks or inscription; date about 1567.

PATEN and FLAGON: of pewter, good of their kind, from the firm of J. Wippell & Co., Exeter.

## REDISHAM, LITTLE. ALL SAINTS.

*Ecclesia destructa.*

## RINGSFIELD. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: has the usual Elizabethan band. Only one mark, four hearts in cross, and F. R. (for Ringsfield.)

PATEN: also cover, without marks, probably of the same date as the Cup.

New CUP and PATEN are of silver gilt, of pre-Reformation shape. Marks: leopard's head; maker's initials T. P. (Hart, Son, Peard & Co.); Roman capital P for 1890; lion passant; queen's head.

On the Cup there is I. H. C. and the crucifixion. On the Paten, *Blessed be the name of His Majesty for evermore*, with the sacred monogram.

This fine Cup was designed by Mr. W. Butterfield. On the hexagonal stem is a knop, bearing the Cross, and the Name Jesus.

CRUETS: of modern French work.

## SHADINGFIELD. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUPS: (1) silver. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker G. S. small Roman e for 1780; lion passant. Inscribed:—"*The gift of the Rev. Hen. Hodgkinson, Rector of Shadingfield 1814.*"

(2) of pewter. Inscribed:—"*Bibite ex eo omnes Shadingfield Suffolk 1761. Joseph Sharpe Rector, John Blisse Churchwarden.*"

PATEN: silver. Marks: as on Cup.

ALMS DISHES: (1) of pewter, dated 1761. Inscribed:—"*Deus amat letum datorem; Shadingfield, 1761. Gloria deo in excelsis.*"

(2) Inscribed:—"*The gift of the Revd. Henry Hodgkinson, Rector of this parish, and Arborfield, Berks, 1818.*" Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker R. H.; small Roman e for 1778; lion passant.

Rev. C. T. Scott writes, "There is a great curiosity belonging to the Church, in the shape of a very old linen Altar Cloth, edged with

Nun's lace made with needle work.' It is in the box in which it was given, and inside the lid is printed the following: "This box with a cloth for the Communion table, was given to the Parish Church of Waddingfield by Elizabeth Cuddon, the wife of Elizabeth Cuddon gent, the xxv day of December Anno Dñi 1632.' Until 1892 it was the only cloth ever used."

## SHIPMEADOW. S. BARTHOLOMEW.

Here the plate is all modern, having been re-cast out of the old. It is of "Nettlecombe" shape, silver gilt.

Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark C. K. for C. Krall; date letter Roman capital P. for 1890; lion passant; sovereign's head.

CUP: inscribed:—+ *Church of S. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. Shipmeadow: In Memoriam Robert Alfred Suckling, Patron, obt Nov. 4. 1851, R. I. P.*

PATEN. Upon this:—"Church of S. Bartholomew Ap. & M. Shipmeadow, Christmas Day, 1890."

## SOTTERLEY. S. MARGARET.

CUP: Elizabethan, bears the Norwich castle and lion; the orb and cross; and C within a square for 1568. The inscription is THIS . VPP . PTAYNYNG . TO . SATTERLEY . + . 1568.

PATEN: also cover to Cup, has the same marks, no foot, inscribed:—THIS CUP PERTAINETH TO SATTERLEY 1568.

FLAGON: silver. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark J W; date letter Roman capital M for 1887; lion passant; queen's head. Was the gift of the present Rector. Bears the inscription:—THIS FLAGON PERTAINETH TO SATTERLEY.

There are also a paten and alms dish of pewter.

It seems that Satterley is the ancient name of this parish. A short time ago a handsome brass altar cross was given to this church by Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D.D., Rector of Calvary Church, New York, and other members of the American Family of Satterlee, who believe that they originally came from this parish.

## WESTON. S. PETER.

CUP: of the usual Elizabethan pattern, without marks or inscription.

PATEN. Marks: leopard's head crowned; lion passant; maker's mark I. C.; date small black letter r for 1694. Inscribed:—"The gift of Thomas Garnish, Esq., to the Church of Weston in the county of Suffolk 1694."

ALMS DISH: plated, inscribed:—"Deus amat latum datorem; Weston, Suffolk, John Smith Rector, Ezek Sella Churchwarden 1761."

WILLINGHAM, with SOTTERLEY. No church.

WORLINGHAM. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan, of Norwich make. Marked with the city mark, the maiden head in shield; date letter C in a square for 1568; round the Cup is:—"THIS CUP IS FOR THE TOWN OF UPTON."

This Cup must have been originally made for Upton, Norfolk, when the Rev. P. Oakley Hill writes word, that a similar Cup is still used, with exactly the same marks and inscription. Probably, therefore, there were at one time two cups at Upton, and only one being required, the other found its way to Worlingham. There are other Uptons in England, but none likely to have had any *Norwich* plate.

PATEN. Marks: leopard's head crowned; lion passant; king's head; maker T. W.; date letter Roman capital M for 1807.

FLAGON. Marks: maker A. S.; date letter small old English a for 1868; leopard's head; lion passant; and queen's head. Inscription:—"From the Offertory of All Saints Church, Worlingham, Sept. 14. 1876."

BAPTISMAL SHELL: marked with leopard's head; makers J. W. ; Roman capital R for 1892; lion passant. Inscribed:—"Geoffrey Aldred, Baptised, June 3rd, 1892."

A new PATEN has the same marks, except maker J. C. W., with this inscription:—"Presented to the Church of Worlingham All Saints, in memory of Louisa Brinded, Xmas 1893."

## CHURCH PLATE IN SUFFOLK.

### DEANERY OF COLNEYS.

The Church Plate of this Deanery does not call for much special remark. The Cups at Nacton, Levington, and Waldringfield, are good specimens of Elizabethan pattern. That at Walton probably belongs to the same period, but is not so good.

EDMUND C. HOPPER.

### BRIGHTWELL. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUP: height  $7\frac{5}{8}$  inches; diameter  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's initials, the first defaced, the second B, possibly for Buckle; date letter court hand T for 1656; lion passant. Inscribed:—"Brightwell in Suffolke 1657."

PATEN: also cover to Cup, diameter  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Has same marks and inscription as the Cup.

Communion Plate of the Commonwealth period is rare.

Instead of a Flagon there are two glass CRUETS on a pewter stand.

ALMS DISH: pewter.

### BUCKLESHAM. S. MARY.

CUP: height 7 inches, diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R. P.; date letter small Roman o for 1749; lion passant. Inscribed:—"Bucklesham Suffolk 1750."

PATEN: diameter 6 inches. Marks and inscription as on Cup.

FLAGON AND ALMS DISH are of electro-plate.

### FALKENHAM. S. ETHELBERT.

CUP: height 6 inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark F. W. for Fuller White (Cripps, p. 381); date letter old English capital A for 1756; lion passant.

PATEN: this and credence Paten of electro-plate.

## FELIXSTOWE. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

CUPS: (1) height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter 3 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark T T; date letter Roman capital N for 1728; lion passant. Inscribed:—"Felixstow."

A CUP, PATEN, and FLAGON, were presented by Lady Login, each bears the inscription:—"Presented by Lady Login to the Church of SS. Peter and Paul Felixstowe 1872."

(2) Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter 3 inches. Has an enamelled I H S and jewelled cross. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark J. C. E.; date letter small old English h for 1863; lion passant; queen's head.

PATEN: diameter 6 inches. Marks: a crown; maker's mark T. A. H.; G, Sheffield date-letter for 1850; lion passant; queen's head.

FLAGON. Marks: Birmingham anchor; maker's mark T T & Co.; date-letter W for 1871; lion passant. Inscribed—"THIS IS MY BLOOD."

There is also an old pewter FLAGON.

## HEMLEY. ALL SAINTS.

About five or six years ago the church, with the exception of the tower, was entirely re-built. A new CUP, PATEN, and FLAGON, were then given. They are of electro-plate, of good medieval shape. The present rector knows nothing of the old plate.

## KIRTON. S. MARY.

CUP: height 7 inches; diameter 3 inches. Electro-plated.

PATENS: (1) also a cover is apparently Elizabethan. It is much cup-shaped, but has no marks.

(2) diameter 7 inches. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark R. W.; date letter old English capital Q for 1851; lion passant; queen's head. Bears upon it:—"Laus Deo Erskine Neale. Rector. Kirton. 1852," and the sacred monogram.

FLAGON: large jug-shaped, plated.

## LEVINGTON. S. PETER.

The only vessel of silver is a pretty Elizabethan Cup 4 inches high, and 4 inches in diameter, with band. It bears a G in a shaped shield, but no other mark.

## NACTON. S. MARTIN.

CUP: Elizabethan, with the usual band,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide, enclosing these arms twice:—quarterly, first and fourth a cross engrailed, second and third a chevron between three buck's heads. Height  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. (1 and 4 *Broke* of Nacton: or, a cross engrailed, party per pale, sa. and gules; 2 and 3 probably *Parker*. Thomas *Broke*, father of Chief Baron Sir Richard *Broke*, married the heiress of John *Parker*, Esq., of Copenhall, co. Cheshire.)

PATEN: with foot, to serve as cover; 1 inch high; diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Bears N. T. and a G in a shaped shield.

A fine new set of plate was given in 1892 by Captain Pretymann. Each piece bears leopard's head; maker's mark J W; date letter Roman capital R for 1892; lion passant; queen's head.

CUP: good medieval shape. Height 7 inches. Inscribed:—THIS IS MY BLOOD WHICH IS SHED FOR YOU.

PATEN: Diameter 7 inches. Inscribed:—I AM THE BREAD OF LIFE.

FLAGONS: (1) good ewer-shape. Has upon it:—I AM THE TRUE VINE.

(2) Pewter, tankard-shape, 8 inches deep inside, clear of foot and d; diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

ALMS DISH: pewter, 9 inches diameter.

#### TRIMLEY. S. MARTIN.

CUP AND PATEN: both plated.

FLAGON: glass mounted on plated ware. There are two pewter dishes.

Two large pewter Flagons bear this inscription:—"*Deo et Ecclesiae D. Martini de Trimley Com. Suff. hoc et alterum Robt. Coningsby A M. ejusdem Rector humillime D. D. D. 1711.*"

#### TRIMLEY. S. MARY.

CUP: height  $6\frac{5}{8}$  inches; diameter  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark I K; date letter small Roman S for 1793; lion passant; head of George III. Inscribed—"Trimley S. Mary."

PATEN: diameter 4 inches. Marks and inscription as on Cup.

There is also an old pewter bowl.

#### WALDRINGFIELD. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: good Elizabethan, with band. Height  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter 5 inches. No marks but date about 1567.

PATEN and FLAGON electro-plated.

#### WALTON. S. MARY.

CUP: apparently Elizabethan, re-hammered, no band. Height 5 inches; diameter  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Mark W beneath a crown (not in Cripps).

PATEN: mark as on Cup; fits Cup.

A second Cup, two Patens, Flagon, and two Dishes, plated.

## THE CHAPEL OF S. MARGARET, MELLS.

*The Ruin and Its History.*

BY W. R. GOWERS, M.D., F.R.S.

Two miles from Halesworth, the valley of the Blyth is narrowed by a projection of its southern bank, and on the top of this projection is the ruin of "Mells Chapel." Small as it is, its position renders it a conspicuous object, although the cap of ivy that covers its highest part renders its real character not distinct on a passing glance. Its commanding situation is better perceived from the place itself. A long stretch of the valley is seen on either side, with white cottages, winding stream, bending willows, and aspen avenues in the meadows, while beyond the opposite slope, range and range of woodland can be discerned. The ruin is that of a small Norman Chapel, which apparently passed to ruin untouched by the "restorer's" hand. All but the lower portions of the nave walls, the chancel wall and arch, and the wall above the arch, have been destroyed. Still, although its remains are scanty, they are of interest. Indeed, as the ruin of an unchanged Norman Chapel, it seems to be unique in East Anglia, and there are few like it in the kingdom. Yet no description of the ruin has appeared in print, and the only manuscript account of it that has come to hand was written 150 years ago.

It caught the eye of that acute observer of church antiquities, T. Martin: he paid a brief visit to it, of which he made the most, adding a rough plan and outline sketch from memory, which have some value. His description, as given in his "Church Notes," is hereafter quoted. Davy, the indefatigable collector, seems to have been unaware of the existence of the ruin, until he met with Martin's description. This he copied into his MS., now in the British Museum, and he appended to it a water-

colour sketch of the ruin made by his well-known namesake, probably to compensate for the personal examination which he could not make. This, unfortunately, the drawing does not do, for it is worthless. It is evidently an arbitrary elaboration of a hasty and inaccurate sketch. A careful study of it shows that it has no value as evidence of any single point. I have given a copy of it to the Suffolk Institute, and it can be seen at Ipswich. Kirby, in his "Traveller," merely mentions the ruin and its dedication to S. Margaret. This is, indeed, the only definite mention of the ruin in print. The fact is strange, the more so because some notice of the ruin seems to have been taken

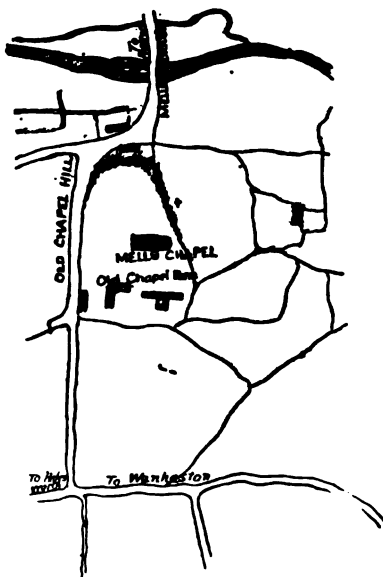


RUIN OF MELLS CHAPEL FROM THE S.

from time to time. Two other water-colour drawings of it are preserved in the Ipswich Museum; these differ from Davy's, except as to inutility. A copy of an outline sketch purporting to have been made in the 17th Century has been sent to me. But the drawing shows with precision so many features that certainly cannot have existed, that it is not needful to do more than mention the fact of the existence of the representation, by way of caution.

The position of the chapel deserves further description. Where the valley is narrowed, as just mentioned, the river passes close to the projecting southern bank. Here it is crossed by "Mells Bridge." The road over the bridge, towards the south, turns to the right for fifty yards or so before resuming its former direction and ascending the

side of the valley. Its turn to the right corresponds with the extremity of the Chapel Field, in which the ruin is situated; this ends in a very steep slope, between which and the road are a few cottages, constituting (with a few others at a distance) the present hamlet of Mellis. But the direction of the road over the bridge is continued by a foot-path along the edge of the field, which adjoins that in which the chapel stands. The slope of this field is gradual, but it is separated from the Chapel Field by an almost vertical bank covered with brushwood, in part 10 or 12 feet high. This is manifestly artificial, an opinion in which Canon Raven agrees; he examined the spot and noted its similarity with a surface contour elsewhere known to him of certainly Roman origin. It suggests that the Roman road from Dunwich may have crossed the Blyth here, and not at Blythford, an opinion which, it may be added, is supported by the direct course of the road from Dunwich to this spot and on to Holton.



The Chapel Field, thus bounded on the east, extends westwards to the road which ascends the hill. To the south it is bounded by the house and buildings of the Chapel Farm, from which the ruin is distant about 60 yards.

It will be convenient to describe first the present condition and suggestiveness of the ruin, and afterwards that which can be traced of its history and the associated history of the manor in which it stands. These embody many interesting facts.

By the kind permission of the owner, Mr. Rouse, of Swinch, the interior of the building was cleared of the dense and impenetrable growth of bramble that occupied most of the Nave and some of the Chancel, and the inner surface of the remaining Nave wall was exposed throughout and made visible, as probably they had not been for four hundred years. The work was at the time only possible by the personal and energetic help of Mr. Ernest A. Kett, of Blythford Mill—harvest work absorbing the time all the laborers: without his assistance some important facts could not have been ascertained.



THE CHANCEL ARCH AND SCREEN WALL, LOOKING E., AT THE INTERIOR OF THE APSE.

The chapel ruin stands in the field near its eastern end, so that the end of the chancel is only a few yards from the steep slope just mentioned. The field is cultivated up to the ruin, without the slightest attempt at the protection of the latter, although the wind and frost

and rain have done something to preserve it by forming a bank of earth outside the wall. The ruin presents the special interest that the base of its walls is intact, so as to furnish a model plan of a typical small early Norman Chapel. The remaining wall-base varies in height, measured inside, from 2 to 4 feet in the Nave to 8 feet or 9 feet in the Chancel apse. In addition to the outer wall there remains the Chancel arch. Its side walls are damaged to an even perilous extent, but the arch is perfectly semi-circular in its curve. Above it is a "screen wall," at least 8 feet in height. It is this which, covered with its preserving ivy, is such a conspicuous object from the valley.

All that remains consists only of rubble work. Ashlar, hewn stone, seems to have been used sparingly, and there is not now to be found a trace of hewn stone in the ruin. A study of what is left of the outer surface of the walls suggests that stone was used only at the window openings, the doorway, and the Chancel arch. Evidence of its use in the latter is afforded by many features of the arch; its present surface shows that it has lost a facing of worked stone (see fig.) Where, as in the Chancel, the walls are high enough to show the gaps of the lower parts of the window openings, the destruction of the sides of these makes it probable that they were once formed of stone. But the corners of the outer wall at the west end are finished with rounded flints, another instance of the use of flints to form corners in early Norman work.\* One, and only one, hewn stone has been found in a field near the ruin. It is unmolded, and was, a year ago, lying beside the farm buildings. It may seem strange that no hewn stone can be discerned in the outer walls of the adjacent farm buildings or in those of the cottages in the neighbourhood, but a reason is not difficult to conceive. A bridge over the Blyth has existed for many centuries,

\* By a writer in the *Journ. Arch. Ass.*, the neighbouring church of Thorington (tower arcade) is adduced as another example in connection with the origin of the round towers of East Anglia. This arcade, however, is, in the opinion of the esteemed rector, Mr. Hill, of not much value on this point. The chapel of Mells certainly is

almost within a stone's throw of the ruin. We know by records that Blythburgh bridge was repaired with the stones of the ruined Priory. The stones, not very numerous, of the chapel, were ready for appropriation about the time at which Blythburgh Priory was built. Although no such stones are seen in the present bridge, yet one bridge succeeds another in the course of centuries. Nothing can be inferred from the absence of stones in the present bridge, which was built about 150 years ago. Could the bed of the river be excavated it might tell a different tale.

The soil within the chapel is two or three feet higher than that in the adjacent field. Corresponding to this difference, the base of the outer surface of the wall is concealed by a steep bank about three feet high. This has evidently been formed by the gradual accumulation of earth against the base of the wall, and by the fixation of the earth by the growth of grass, etc. It would be unsafe to expose the base of the wall, because the mortar has softened and disappeared in many places so as to imperil the stability of that which remains, especially in the apse. The most dangerous of these crevices, however, the owner kindly gave me permission to have filled with cement. The fact that the soil within is pure, fine, vegetable mould, makes it certain that the difference is due to the annual decay during many centuries of the leaves of the shrubs with which it was found choked. The height of the remaining exposed portion of the wall of the Nave is from two to four feet, concealed in parts by the vegetation growing on and beside it. The wall of the apsidal Chancel is from four feet in height at the sides to nine or ten feet at the semi-circular end. The wall between the nave and the chancel, on each side of the chancel arch, is about four feet wide, but is much broken away (see the last fig.) The ivy-covered screen-wall above the Chancel arch probably remains at nearly its original height, about eight feet above the top of the arch.

As an illustration of the accumulation of earth, it

may be mentioned that the doorway, presently to be described, in the south wall of the Nave, was filled with earth to the level of the top of the remaining wall on each side. Concealed on the outer side by the bank already mentioned, and within by a dense growth of bramble, its position had to be ascertained by probing before it could be cleared.

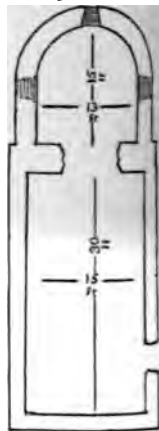
The tenant who left the farm three years ago, after occupying it for some twelve years, furnished the information that he had dug down several feet into the soil of both Nave and Chancel without finding any trace of stones or pavement. Whatever stones may originally have paved the chapel have doubtless gone the way of the others.

The chapel evidently consisted (and now consists in plan) of a Nave and apsidal Chancel, each small. The Nave is in length (interior measurement) 30 feet, in width one half the length, 15 feet.

The apsidal Chancel is 15 feet in length, exactly the width of the Nave. The width of the chancel is 13 feet, two feet less than the width of the Nave. The difference has two causes; the wall of the Chancel is thicker than that of the Nave, and there is a rebate of six inches on the outer surface at the junction of the two.

The apse is semi-circular, the curve has a radius of 6 ft. 6 in., and begins 7 ft. 6 in. from the wall of the Chancel arch. The thickness of the arch wall is 4 ft. This brings the total interior length, from east to west end, to 48 ft., viz. : Chancel 14 ft., arch wall 4 ft., Nave 30 ft.

The only door opening is that just referred to in the south wall of the Nave, four feet from the west end of the wall. It is only three feet wide, although the irregularity of the rubble sides sug-



PLAN OF  
MELLS CHAPEL.



PROBABLE ASPECT OF MELLS CHAPEL.

gests that stones have gone from them. These, indeed, would almost certainly have originally bounded the doorway, and must have reduced its width to about 2 ft. 6 in. No trace of step stones or of threshold could be found.

The wall of the Nave is 22 inches thick, that of the chancel 30 inches.

The screen wall and Chancel arch are a most interesting feature. On each side of the arch the extent of wall is 4 ft. on the side towards the nave, 3 ft. towards the chancel, the explanation of the difference being that already mentioned. The width of the space below the arch was evidently at first 6 ft. 6 in., but the wall on each side has been broken away, so as to leave a gap two and a half feet deep (*i.e.*, an excavation of wall), commencing 18 inches from the ground and about four and a half feet in vertical measurement. These imperil the stability of the arch; and must, if increased, speedily bring it to the ground. The arch retains its semi-circular form, with little alteration, in spite of the loss of its stones, which have been removed without damaging the rubble. Its present radius is 3 ft. 3 in., corresponding to the diameter of 6 ft. 6 in. When faced with ashlar, its width was probably 6 ft., and the radius of the curve 3 ft.

Above the arch rises the remarkable screen wall, of which there still remains, preserved by the close casing of ivy,\* about 8 ft. above the arch.

The sides of this wall, above the arch, are irregular, and have been broken away; originally its sides probably sloped, in pyramidal form, to an apex at the ridge of the roof. This is indeed indicated by Martin, as if then still obvious (see p. 343). The rebate on the outer wall at the junction of the chancel and nave, makes it probable that the chancel roof was not quite so high as that of the nave. If so the sloping sides of the screen wall would be covered with stone, and the removal of this explains the damage to the sides of the upper part of the wall. A steep

\* This is unquestionable and an interesting example of the conservative influence of that which is supposed to be the great enemy of ruins.

pyramidal roof may be safely inferred from similar edifices, and from the height of the screen wall in proportion to the width of the chapel and also from its form, when less concealed and damaged, in Martin's sketch. It may be noted that the side walls, 10 ft. high in the apse, falling to 4 ft. at its commencement, rise suddenly to 10 ft. against the chancel arch wall, and no doubt retain nearly their original height, up to the commencement of the roof.

The general dimensions have these proportions: the width of the Nave was one half its length, and that of the chancel arch nearly one half that of the chancel, and equal to the radius of the curve of the apse.

The west end of the Nave presents an unbroken base wall with the square flint-wrought corners above mentioned, and no evidence of door or window. But the height of the remnant is not enough to give significance to the absence of any trace of west window.

At the middle of the apse wall is a narrow space open above, with irregular sides, evidently the remains of the narrow east window space. It is the only certain window opening to be traced, and there can have been no other in the apse. But the position of two other chancel window openings can be inferred as probable from the wide openings in the walls opposite each other, on the north and south sides, so situated that the east side of the present window-gap, which is almost vertical, nearly corresponds with the commencement of the apsidal curve. Indeed, on the south wall, the surface of the wide splay is still distinct on the east side. The west edge is irregular, as the figures show. The bottom of each gap is about four feet from the top of the earth bank outside. No doubt the removal of the hewn stones of the window openings led to these wide gaps in the wall. The remains of the nave walls are too low to furnish any indications of the position of window openings in the sides of the nave, if any existed.

The material of which the walls are composed is the rubble of early buildings, without constituents of signifi-

cance in the substance of the wall. The outer surface of the chancel wall and its junction with that of the nave, opposite the screen wall, is intact on the south side over a considerable area, and manifestly presents its original state. The rounded flints are in horizontal courses, and the stones are nearly uniform in size and regular in course, above four or five feet from the ground (*i.e.* from the top of the outside bank); but in the lower four feet of the exposed wall they are irregular in size, and therefore, also in arrangement, some being large, oval, or elongated, even a foot in length; all are unbroken. The arrangement of the stones that form the inner surface of the wall is less regular, and the mortar between them is more abundant. In places there are traces of a covering layer of plaster or mortar. In the substance of the wall the stones are very irregular in size, but all have rounded angles. The mortar here has become very soft.

Martin's account of the chapel as he saw it in 1760 will now be intelligible. It is apparently the only existing *description* of the ruin, and is given by Davy in his *Suffolk* volumes (Brit. Mus. Add. mss. 19,081), from the ms. Church Notes of Martin now in the possession of Mr. Cullum.

"As I was riding from Halesworth to Wenham Church on Sunday the 14th of Sept, 1760 the ruins of a demolished chapel offered themselves to my view on the left hand about half a furlong (I guess) from the road. It stands high, in a close of about an acre of ground (arable, now a barley stubble), adjoining to the road leading over a wooden bridge towards Blyford Inn. The place it stands on is called Mills Hamlet, probably from a Water mill which stood by the afore-mentioned bridge, and not a bow shot from the Chapel. The close belongs to one Mr. Sparrow of Shanfield who has the great Tythes of Wenhamston. They plough quite close to the ruins, which is quite overrun with ivy, bushes, shrubs, &c. Quære if any pavement or gravestones under the rubbish? If ever any steeples



REDUCED SKETCH AND PLAN  
GIVEN BY MARTIN.

here? The Quoin stones are all picked out. There seems to have been three windows in Cancellæ, but how many in the church?"

He appends a rough sketch; of this the adjoined figure is copied from Davy's reproduction.

It will be seen how nearly the statement of this precise observer agrees with what can now be observed.

We cannot err in ascribing this small chapel to the early Norman period. The form of the chancel arch, the terminal apse, the short chancel, the very narrow opening of the east window, and the high screen wall, are conclusive evidence that the date of its erection must have been before 1120, and possibly soon after 1100. It is not mentioned in Domesday. Few small subsidiary chapels were mentioned in the survey, but the very full account of the Manor of Mells gives a slight significance to its omission. All the churches in the adjacent parishes are noted, and at Wisset a similar subsidiary chapel is also mentioned. Most of the neighbouring churches present some Norman features, and one of them is especially interesting and instructive, from the comparison which can be traced, in certain features to the chapel of Mells. This is the church of Westhall. It is instructive to compare the surface of the wall at Westhall with the later round-flint surface of the north wall of the nave of this church. In this Norman wall at Westhall there is a Norman doorway, occupying precisely the same relative position as the door opening in the north wall at Mells. It is plainer than almost any other Norman door in adjacent churches, the only arch ornaments are an outer row of billets and an inner row of shallow scalloping. The capitals are quite plain, and their shape suggests that they were not intended for subsequent carving. It is precisely such a doorway as we may expect to have existed at Mells.

The proportions of the aisle are nearly those of the nave at Mells, but the dimensions are double. In the smaller chapel there was certainly no west door such as remains at Westhall, now serving only for an entrance

into the tower. But there is one other feature which suggests still further correspondence. In the flint wall of the east end of the aisle, a few feet from the south corner (midway between the corner and the inserted Perpendicular window), is a vertical row of hewn stones, the flush edges being towards the middle of the wall. They extend for about 8 ft. from the ground, and are in the exact place that would be occupied by the side of a chancel arch similar to that of Mells. Moreover, nearer the south end of the wall, and near the ground, there projects a mass of stone-like rubble, evidently the indication of a former wall projecting eastwards, and the place of this, six or eight inches from the corner, corresponds (according to the difference in size) very closely with the position of the wall of the chancel at Mells. Having regard to these facts, it seems probable that the Norman church at Westhall had a chancel similar to that at Mells, and that the two edifices were built at nearly the same time and in a style that differed only in the difference in elaborateness that was entailed by difference in size. Hence we may reasonably infer that the one narrow Norman window-opening remaining at Westhall, between the aisle and the tower, in the middle compartment of the arcade above the Norman doorway, reproduces for us the character of the window openings at Mells. It corresponds to the usual type: small, narrow, round-headed, and widely splayed on the inner side. We know that in such churches the window openings, for such they were, were small and placed high up, at least in the nave. At Mells there was certainly one at the east end, and also one on each side of the chancel. The positions of the gaps correspond with those of windows in the few unaltered Norman apsidal chancels, and the splay of one remains. There may have been in the nave only one at the west end; of others no trace could now remain. Nothing can be inferred from the two Perpendicular windows inserted in the south wall at Westhall. The amount of light needed by an early Norman congregation

must have been small, and superfluous light from unglazed window openings would involve additional air, no unimportant consideration, even to hardy peasantry, in a building, as at Mells, exposed to three of the four winds that blow.

Thus the chapel of S. Margaret, Mells, can be approximately dated. Nothing suggests a pre-Norman origin. Its special, and most unusual, feature is that its remains are changed only by destruction. Apparently it was never altered, never restored. As an untouched Norman relic, still left on the face of the earth, it is certainly most rare.

Before passing to the facts to be ascertained regarding its history, an earnest hope may be expressed that this relic of the past may be rescued from destruction. The chancel arch at least is not far from peril from the excavation of its sides, chiefly by climbing boys. This almost unique ruin in the middle of a cultivated field is absolutely unprotected. It urgently needs the guard of a railing, light and unobtrusive, but such as would be a barrier and protection, not only physical but moral. This however, ought to be placed not less than a yard from the bank which, as described, covers the base of the wall. The danger from decay of mortar should be obviated by cement, as it has been, for the time, in the chancel wall.

Suffolk archæologists should know, however, that for the present existence of the ruin they are indebted to the owner of the farm, Mr. J. Rouse, of Ipswich, who refused to listen to a suggestion that this obstacle to the plough should be removed.

[While these sheets are passing through the press (Aug., 1894) I have again visited the ruin, and have seen with regret that its interior and the doorway, which were cleared, are again choked with bramble, while the instructive south wall of the chancel is quite concealed by a fresh growth of shrubs. Many features above described are, therefore, not now visible. I trust that its present state, which is discreditable to Suffolk Archæologists, may not long continue.—W. R. G.]

## II.

## THE HISTORY OF THE CHAPEL.

The facts that can be ascertained relating to the history of the chapel of Mells, relate, for the most part, to the ecclesiastical relations of the manor and the chapel. They constitute an interesting chapter in the early history of Tithes and Parochial relations, and of the proceedings to which these relations gave rise. These are described in the appended records, which will repay careful perusal. A brief historical epitome of the facts, and of others that may help to understand them, is alone necessary. It will be desirable, however, to add the few facts that can be ascertained regarding another chapel which existed in the parish, on account of its curious connections, and the evidence of the customs of such small parochial chapels which its records present.

*The Manor.*

The Manor of Mells occupies about half the parish of Wenhampton, extending farther towards the western boundary than towards the eastern, where the parish church is situated. On the north it is limited by the river



THE PARISH OF WENHAMPTON AND ITS RELATIONS.

Blyth, on the south it is contiguous with the parishes of Bramfield and Thorington. It certainly extended from the north to the south of the parish, but its limits, East and West, cannot now be determined.\* Probably

its area was not far short of one half of the parish. In the appended outline map, the letter M indicates places to which the name is still

\* The limits given from the Mettingham Chartulary (copied by Tanner and now in the British Museum) are useless, since the places named cannot now be identified.

applied. Its large size, and the proportion it bears to the whole parish, are no doubt one cause of the peculiar features of its ecclesiastical history. Their influence was increased by the numerous relations of the manor to some adjacent parishes.

Although it was always within the parish of Wenhamston, it was sometimes described as being in that of Bramfield. This may be explained by the geographical relations, but it was a late, and not an early statement, and probably was due to causes which we cannot now discern.

The origin of the name "Mells" has given rise to much discussion. It is borne also by another manor in Suffolk—Mells, or Mellis, in Hartismere, and in each case has been generally supposed to be due to the presence of a mill. (See East Anglian N. and Q., 1 Ser., Vol. i., R. P. 309, 318.) There is no evidence of a mill in the Hartismere Mells, but a water mill on the Blyth existed for many centuries at the extremity of this manor, until it was moved a mile lower down when the navigation of the river was established in 1758. Although absent at the Domesday epoch, a mill existed at the time of Edward the Confessor. This derivation presents difficulties; so simple an etymology of a place-name is seldom correct, and the name is attached to farms, woods, &c., throughout the manor, while the mill is on its actual boundary. Moreover, the doubt is increased by the various forms of the name, which suggest that it was at first disyllabic. Melles has been explained as possibly mil-laes, "mill-meadow."\* The variant Melnes in some degree supports the derivation which associates it with "Mill" (molen-dinum, Milner, etc.) Mellis seems to have been first employed as the genitive of Melles. The name is met with in other parts of England, but these localities give no help as to its origin.

The fact just mentioned, that there was another Suffolk Mells, is, however, of practical importance, because

\* Meals, marshes, has been suggested by Dr. Jessopp.

the numerous variations in the name were similar in each case, and in each a family took a surname from the manor "de Mells." Among the forms of the name met with in each place are Mels, Mells, Melles, Mellis, Mellys, Melnes, Melen. The risk of error is increased by the similarity in name (especially in its older forms) of a parish contiguous to each manor. Adjacent to the Blything Mells is Thorington (Torintuna), and to that in Hartismere, is Thornton (Tornetuna, Tornintuna). These forms were frequently of old written alike.

The history of the manor, besides its ecclesiastical relations, is embodied in the list of its lords, given in the Addenda (II.) The Domesday record describes it as one of the many manors of Robert de Todenei, but it seems to have passed from him, at the end of the eleventh century, or soon after, to a certain Edward Fitz Hugh, who dropped this surname for one indicating his local connection. He is called in later records Ebraudus, Ebrandus, and Ebrancus de Mells. The transition of Edward to Ebrancus—great as it appears—can be readily traced, by mistakes in writing the name, through Eduardus, Edvardus (Evardus, Everardus, Eborardus), Ebrardus, Ebraudus, Ebrancus. His descendants believed that he came to England with the Conqueror—at least so Peter de Mells said in his claim for free warren in 1285 (Add. XIII.), and his name\* is consistent with the idea, but he is not to be traced among those who fought at Hastings, or who had received lands at the Domesday time. He was followed by a series of descendants who held the manor until the close of the next century, Baldwin, Eudo, and several Ralphs and another Baldwin (see Add. VI., VIII., where the meagre facts that can be discerned at present are mentioned). We can fix the date of only two of these, a Radulphus or Raufe, who had the manor in 1217, and Baldwin, 1267 (Add. VI.) In 1275 we find it in the hands of Peter de Mells, and this

\* Edward FitzHugh. This name is given in Blomfield's History of Norfolk (see Add. IV.) The authority is not stated, but the identity with Ebraudus does not admit of doubt. The change of such a patronymic to a local surname was common;? E.g., Baldwin, the youngest son of Gilbert FitzRichard, was called "Baldwin de Clare" from his grandfather's lordship in Suffolk.

with Redford (Wirksop) Priory, and the mistake has not been corrected. It is nevertheless certain that the remaining third of the tithes was reserved,—no doubt, for the support of the chapel. A stipend was often paid to the priest by the Lord of the Manor in such instances. These manorial private chapels often became parish churches, the manor becoming a parish on their erection.

That a church existed at Wenhas-ton before Mells chapel was built is shown by its mention in the Domesday record.

The small size of Mells chapel, moreover, indicates that there could have been only a small number of residents to need or use it. It is very small, even compared with the traceable dimensions of most of the first Norman churches which were afterwards enlarged. The significance of these facts is confirmed by the absence of any evidence that a burial ground was attached to it. Although burial was once vaguely asserted (Add. XI.), other records seem to exclude it, and we can scarcely conceive that the plough would have been allowed to skirt the wall of the chapel on every side, had there been a "coemeterium." No trace of it can be now perceived or can be discerned in the past. It is well known that the right of burial was a distinctive mark of the highest order of parish churches, of those next below the cathedral or conventual churches. A lower grade was marked by the possession of the right to baptise; while below baptismal churches were those in which only mass was celebrated. The chapel of Mells may possibly have been "baptismal"; but there is no evidence of the fact, and it is, on the whole, improbable. For this and for burial, the inhabitants of the manor must have gone to the "mother-church" of Wenhas-ton. It must, moreover, be noted that the position of the chapel would make it less accessible to the majority of the inhabitants of the manor, than either the chapel of S. Bartholomew, the parish church of Wenhas-ton, the church of Thorington, or even that of Bramfield.

Not many years after the chapel was built and the tithes apportioned another centre of ecclesiastical interest and influence arose in the neighbourhood. The Priory of Blythburgh, only three miles away, was founded as an independent off-shoot of S. Osyth, in Essex, under the influence of Henry I. and (probably) Richard Beauvais, Bishop of London. The priory of Blythburgh seems to have been in existence in 1114, since it is said to have contributed in that year to the expenses of the marriage of the Princess, afterwards Empress Maud. It therefore must have been founded about the year 1112. Richard became Bishop of London in 1108.

Several gifts of land in Mells were made to Blythburgh by members of the De Mells family, probably during the twelfth century. These are mentioned in Add. VIII., and are significant, as showing the interest taken in the Priory. The absence of dates, however, lessens their historical utility. In one, that made by Baldwin de Mells, the names of the witnesses suggests that it may have been early in the 12th century, and that Baldwin may have succeeded Ebraudus, although we can trace another Baldwin a hundred years later. A Robert Malet is one witness; the Robert Malet of Domesday had a son and heir of the same name. (See note to Add. IV.) Facts may yet be ascertained which will throw light on the dates of the other gifts. Ralph seems to have been a common name in the family as in so many others at this period. It is the name of the first lord of whose date we have clear evidence, from the attempt he made to secure a parochial position for the manor, and the position of a parish church for the chapel. We have seen how many parochial elements the manor possessed. To its early lords they must have seemed indistinguishable from those which had been effective in the case of neighbouring parishes. Early in the 13th century this Radulphus de Mells\* made an attempt to establish independence of

\* There are many scattered unimportant references to this Ralph de Mells. (Rot. Litt. Claus. in Tur. Lond., p. 331, &c.)

Wenhaston. The dispute was referred to the Pope (Honorius III.) who appointed, in 1217, a commission to decide the question, the Prior of Southwark with the Dean and Archdeacon of London. They decided adversely to the claim. The decision is recorded in the Blythburgh Chartulary, and is also given in the Wenhaston *ms.* (Add. v.\*) The latter is in quaint English and is a manifestly accurate translation of an original record, to judge by the briefer account in the chartulary. The "Conteraversi," which was then "at lengthe pacified," is said to have been referred to the Commission to effect a "Cumpossyssyon, agreuement and ffiniall end." We have to discern its nature from the decision. Evidently the lord of the manor, "Raufe" of the *ms.*, Radulphus of the Chartulary, asserted independence of the Vicar, Herveus, "Syr Ernesin."<sup>†</sup> The decision, which was announced by the loser, established in effect the absolute subordination of the chapel; it enjoined an oath of fidelity to be taken by each new Rector of Mells, and a definite recognition of the fact that Wenhaston was the mother-church of Mells, made still more emphatic by an annual payment.

The commission thus arranged for the future as well as for the present, and also took the opportunity of defining the relation of the other parish chapel that of S. Bartholomew. The particulars support the opinion that there was no burial ground at Mells, since the allusion to burials merely allows the lord of the manor, should the chapel ceased to be used, to be buried elsewhere than at the mother church of Wenhaston?

The next passages from the same *ms.* are from the Norwich diocesan record called the "Norwich Domesday," which seems to be a copy of earlier records, made in the 16th century. The statements apparently formulate the decision arrived at by the Commission.

\* Particulars of these will be found appended. An account of the contents of the *ms.* has been lately published by the Rev. J. B. Clare, in a paper read before the East Anglian Literary Guild, March, 1894.

† An interesting instance of name variation: the H being omitted and the v of Herveus written as n, and both u's changed to n, we get Ernens, very near the *ms.* form. It is certain that Ernesyn is here a transformation of Herveus, and thus probably Ernesius arose, perhaps also Ernest?

The Priory of Blythburgh acquired the tithes of Mells that had been given to Thetford, probably about 1260, by exchanging for them lands in Darsham and paying 9s. a year. This payment was still made at the time of the Dissolution and is recorded with precision in the Blythburgh Chartulary. The trifling amount of the money payment shows that the chief part of the transaction must have been the transfer of the land in Darsham; this is referred to in the judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury regarding the remaining tithes (1282, Add. x.) and seems to have been well known. (See Add. xi.)

By this exchange Mells ceased to have any relation to Thetford, and its connection with Blythburgh was increased. The Priory already owned land in the manor as well as the advowson of the church of the parish within which Mells is situated, and it now acquired two thirds of the whole demesne tithes. The vicar of the parish church to which Mells chapel was subordinate, was the local representative of the Prior of Blythburgh. Thus the acquisition of the Thetford tithes left, of the ecclesiastical property of the manor, the chapel tithes only, and the advowson of the chapel outside the interest of Blythburgh. The fact seems to have been fully realised on both sides, and to have determined the character of the subsequent proceedings.

The descendants of Ebrandus, as we have seen, held the manor for two centuries, but we have no evidence of their dates or exact sequence. We have also seen that before 1300 it passed from this family to that of De Norwich. Peter de Mells, the last of manorial name, probably succeeded in 1275, and soon afterwards presented to the chapel Robert de Mells, doubtless a kinsman, perhaps a brother.

The Priors and Monks of the middle ages, with abundant time to devote to their various affairs, seem to have lost no opportunity that occurred, or could be made, to maintain and increase their revenue and influence. In 1282 a claim was put forward on behalf of Blythburgh, for

the remaining third of the manorial tithes, and all the other tithes relating to the chapel. It is not easy to understand the grounds that could be alleged for the claim, but it was made and was referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His judgment was, of necessity, adverse to the Prior's demand. Two records of it exist in the Norwich collection (Add. x.), and both have points of interest that make it desirable to append them in full. The second is, perhaps, introductory to an account of which the first is an abridgement. Although their details are intrinsically instructive, they do not bear on the history of the chapel.

Robert de Melles, the Rector, whose tithes were thus claimed, soon attempted to retaliate. His proceeding can, however, excite only surprise and must have rather amused than alarmed the Prior. In 1285 he submitted to the Diocesan Authorities a series of statements, still preserved at Norwich, of what he proposed to prove, in order to establish the independence of Mells Chapel, and its freedom from subordination to the Church of Wenhaston. His great object was to show that Mells had always been of independent parochial character, and that its chapel had always been a true "mother church." He was manifestly ignorant of the decision less than 70 years before on the same point—difficult as it is to understand that this decision should have been unknown to him. Even so, his assertions seem to be scarcely serious. He even proposed to establish the fact that the chapel was a burial church "by rumour" alone. His "intentions to prove" are interesting in themselves, and they are instructive as illustrating the local absence of written records of the past history of such chapels. The facts suggest, moreover, that little attention could have been paid to the injunctions of the Pope's Commission of 1217, for if Robert had sworn fidelity to the Vicar of Wenhaston on institution, as was his duty, he could scarcely have put forward his plea.

The decision on his attempt is not recorded, but its character cannot admit of doubt. Robert did not long

survive his failure. On his death, in 1287, the energetic Prior put forth another claim, viz., to the right of presentation to Mells chapel, against the lord of the manor, Peter de Mells, who seems to have retained the advowson. It is not easy to understand the ground on which the Prior based his claim, but he carried it on to trial. When the case came on at the Ipswich Assizes, however, he withdrew it, finding no doubt that this course would be least troublesome and would make no difference to the result. So Peter made the next presentation. The Rector was Peter de Byskele, of whom we have a personal trace, trifling, but not uninformative, in a receipt which he gave to the lord in 1291 for his share of the tithes. The amount was 32s. "pro fructibus"; it probably represents the yearly sum paid by the lord from the remaining third of the tithes. Walcott gives 40s. as the common stipend for the priest of a small parish chapel in the middle of this century. The receipt suggests that the third of the demesne tithes of Mells were not paid to the Rector directly, but to the lord, and that he paid the priest, who no doubt had also the small tithes for his own use.\*

The last presentation by Peter must have been in 1302, of John Burhard or Banyard, who lived until 1316. Then Peter de Mells was doubtless dead: the last trace of him that I have met with is his witness to a gift to Blythburgh Priory in 1311.† In 1316 Sir Walter de Norwich had succeeded his father. The death of Peter, and probably the direct ownership of the chapel tithes by the Rector, seem to have given the Prior of Blythburgh another opportunity. He could not again claim the right of presentation, but he apparently made a searching investigation into the details of the tithes and found reason to suspect irregularities in the past. He did not himself move in the matter ostensibly, but it was doubtless at his instigation that a number of the inhabitants of Wenham made a claim on the behalf of their Vicar. (Add. xv.)

\* It is curious that in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, made this year (1291), only Blythburgh and S. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, are mentioned among the proprietors of the tithes of Wenham and Mells.

† Among the interments in the church of the Grey Friars at Dunwich is "Sir Peter de Mellis, and Dame Anne his wife."—Gardner's Hist. of Dunwich, p. 60.

The alleged interest of the Vicar would of course really be that of the Prior. An inquiry was held at Mells of which the Norwich record gives the details, but is silent, as usual, regarding the result. The particulars are curious, especially in the complication of the minute local relations, but would not repay discussion, since neither the gifts nor the localities can be identified. In the record Ralf is probably mentioned with Ebrandus, because he was the owner of the manor at the time of the Pope's commission.

For a long time after this, during the De Norwich ownership, and after the manor had passed to Mettingham, matters seem to have gone on smoothly. Presentations to the chapel are recorded in the Norwich Diocesan Registry until 1358 and then cease, those to the vicarage of Wenhaston being described as "*cum hamletto de Mells.*" It might be inferred that the chapel then ceased to have a separate priest, but this would probably be incorrect.

After the last recorded presentation, chaplains would be supplied by Mettingham College. Subsequent facts show that chaplains or rectors were still appointed, no doubt by the College, and in this is probably to be found an explanation of the fact that there are no other entries at Norwich, just as there are none of presentations to S. Bartholomew's Chapel, which would no doubt be made from Smithfield.

The fact that rectors continued is revealed by another tithe dispute in 1413. (Add. xvi.) It was between John Waryn, rector, and John Reve, the vicar of Wenhaston (whose name is sometimes written Kene, by a scribe's error). The fact that John Waryn was regarded as one of a series of rectors is very clear from the words employed. The Vicar of Wenhaston seems to have made some claim to receive the chapel tithes, because the arbitrators, the Master of Mettingham and the Rector of Carleton Rode, awarded to the Rector\* of the Chapel all the small and mixed tithes, including those of wood, except of one meadow, the whole tithe of which belonged to the Vicar.

\* "Rector" is the term employed.

The manorial tithes of course could not have been in dispute, two thirds being paid to Blythburgh, and the remaining third either to Mettingham or to the Rector for the use of Mettingham.

The regular services at the Chapel seem to have continued until 1465. So it was subsequently asserted (Add. xviii.), and the statement is indirectly confirmed. (Add. xvii.) After that date the services are said to have been confined to the eve and day of S. Margaret. Such an arrangement could not last. The chapel could not be kept in repair for an annual service only, and it is probable that, perhaps before 1467, its door closed behind a priest for the last time, to be opened again only for dismantlement. In that year occurred the last of the long series of tithe disputes; its occasion was probably the cessation of weekly service. This is suggested by the terms of the decision, which indicate that there was no longer a reason for tithe payments to it. Wenhaston was the "mother church" of Mells, and to the owner of Wenhaston (the Prior of Blythburgh), it may have seemed that the payment made for "spiritual service" became due to Wenhaston, when this service ceased to be afforded at Mells. So Blythburgh and Mettingham were once more at variance, and the matter was referred to an official of the Consistory Court of Norwich, Magister Johannes Salot, who assigned to Blythburgh two thirds of the mixed tithes as well as of the predial tithes (which already belonged to Blythburgh) and gave to Mettingham the remaining third of the predial tithes (also already the property of the College), with the tithe of all wood and underwood, and the tithe of the mill which stood on their ground. The vicar of Wenhaston was to receive the two thirds of the mixed tithes, and, besides some minor arrangements, not very clear, he was also to receive from the inhabitants, for his services to them, that which was due. In return for other receipts the College was to pay the Priory 4s. a year, and old arrangements were to be annulled. To this all parties agreed on May 6th, 1467. The arrangement was

probably not quite congenial to the Master of Mettingham, since we find him soon after, according to Pryme, endeavouring to secure the attendance of his Mells tenants at Bramfield Church on the formal occasions, which would involve a payment, though taking care that this had no semblance to tithe payment. The manors of Bramfield and Wenhaston belonged to the College, although the church of each was in the hands of Blythburgh. The strange consequences and complications are described by Pryme; they are sufficiently curious and not quite creditable to vicarial morality. But the story of the chapel has been told.

*S. Bartholomew's Chapel and the Priory of Smithfield*

The history of Mells is incomplete without a reference to its relations to the Priory of S. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. To this belonged some land, probably part in Mells and partly in Wenhaston outside the manor, near the South end of the lane, whose name still bears witness to the fact, Bartholomew's Lane. How or when the Priory acquired the land we do not know; it was probably soon after its establishment early in the twelfth century. Most of the charters of the Priory have long been lost. It had also possessions in Yarmouth, while its founders also established S. Osyth, to which Blythburgh Priory is due. The value of its possessions here in 1291 was about half that of the church of Wenhaston.

Almost certainly on its ground was the second small parish chapel, that of S. Bartholomew, and the name suggests that it was built by the Priory. But of it we know nothing save the facts recorded in the Wenhaston MS. It has long disappeared from the earth, so that even its site is uncertain. Probably more may yet be discovered about it. But it had no local tithes, and so was free from the entanglements which have preserved to us so much of the history of S. Margaret's.

It is interesting to note that the payment to the

mother-church was to be made once a year, on the Saint's day of the chapel, to note also the arrangement for the weekly celebration of mass, and that the chaplain was to provide the candle for such celebration,\* but the Prior of S. Bartholomew's, the hanging lamps "for to kepe the light," as well as the vestments. The eucharistic candle was the business of the chaplain, the lighting of the chapel that of its owners.

## III.

## ADDENDA.

- I. Domesday Record.
- II. Extenta Manerii (Mettingham).
- III. List of the Lords of the Manor, Rectors of the Chapel, and Presentors.
- IV. 1106: circa. Gift of two-thirds of the demesne tithes to Thetford Priory.
- V. 1162: Dispute between Belvoir and Thetford regarding certain tithes, including those of Mells, referred to Pope Adrian.
- VI. 1217: Decision by a Commission, appointed by Pope Honorius, regarding the subordination of Mells to Wenhaston.
- VII. Notes regarding the relation of Mells to Wenhaston, from an old Wenhaston Manuscript.
- VIII. Gifts of land in Mells to Blythburgh Priory.
- IX. 1260: circa. Transfer to Blythburgh, by exchange, of the manorial tithes given to Thetford.
- X. 1282: Decision, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of a tithe dispute between Robert, Rector of Mells, and the Prior of Blythburgh. (Two records.)
- XI. 1285: Attempt, by Robert, Rector of Mells, to prove independence of Wenhaston.
- XII. 1287: Decision; (Prior of Blythburgh *v.* Peter de Mells) as to the right of presentation to the Chapel.
- XIII. 1287: Defence of right to free-warren, etc., in Mells by Peter de Mells, and by the Master of the Knights Templars.
- XIV. 1291: Acknowledgment by the Rector of Mells, Will. de Byskele, of payment from the tithes, by Peter de Mells.
- XV. 1322: Inquisition at Mells regarding alleged tithe-irregularities, to the prejudice of Blythburgh and Wenhaston.

\* The "one" candle is clear and can hardly be an error. It is generally assumed that two candles were always burned during mass, and the use of a single candle, even in the smallest chapels, does not seem to be recognised. Its possibility is suggested by the canons of Ælfric, A.D. 957, which direct the acolyte to "hold the candle when the gospel is read, or the househ hallowed on the altar." It was not usual for the priest himself to have to provide the mass candle.

- XVI. 1413: Decision by the Master of Mettingham and the Rector of Carlton Rode, in a tithe dispute between Mells and Wenhamston.
- XVII. 1467: Decision, by Mr. J. Salot, of the Consistory Court of Norwich, in a dispute between Mettingham and Blythburgh, regarding the tithes of Mells.
- XVIII. 1559: Abstract of the case of John Pryme of Bramfield and Mells, describing the closure of Mells Chapel in 1462, and the relations of some inhabitants of Mells to the Church of Bramfield.
- XIX. The Chapel of S. Bartholomew, Mells, and the connection of Mells with S. Bartholomew's Priory, Smithfield.

The following records contain the facts described in the preceding pages. Their chief sources are the following:—(1) The Norwich Diocesan Collection, including the *ms.* copied by Tanner and preserved there.\* (2) A Chartulary of Blythburgh Priory, now in the possession of Mr. F. A. Crisp, of Denmark Hill, to whose courtesy a tribute of thanks is due. A knowledge of its contents is, however, chiefly derived from an abstract made by the Rev. Dr. Jessopp, who has most kindly allowed it to be used. (3) A curious *ms.* of about 32 folio pages written in the 16th century, containing copies from Norwich and from parochial records now lost, relating to Wenhamston. For extracts from this the author is indebted to Rev. T. S. Hill, Vicar of Thorington, to whom it formerly belonged, and to the Rev. J. B. Clare, Vicar of Wenhamston, in whose custody it now is.

#### I. *Domesday Record.*

1084 (Vol. II., fol. 429 b). Terre Roberti de Todenio Blidigga H. Mealla ten mannig lið hō p' mañ. et modo hī Rodbt' in dñio. iii. car' t're. semp. viii. viii. semp. xii. bord.' semp iii seru.' semp. ii car' in dñio. iii car' hom' silua. ad. c. porē. v ac pti tē. i mol. modo null. semp ii runc' vii an' xxx porc' xvi ōus Tē. uat, l. sol. modo. lX. Et hī x qr in longū et vii in lat. et reddi reddit' ii d de geldo.

#### II. *Estenta Manerii de Mellys (In Cartulario de Metyngham.)*

Made in 1 Ric. III. 1483.

Via ducens de Capella de Sci Bartholomei usq. Knottforth Bridge.

Via ducens de Capella de Wenhamston usq. Knotshale Bridge.

Vetus Scitus manerij vocat. Wenhamston Halle cum pastura ex parte occident. de Capel. Sci Barthol. in Mellys ex parte australi capella S. Margarete ibidem.

In clausum vocat. Meredale Londe cont. x acr. in Mellys unde i

\* Most of these were made for me by the late Mr. Tallack, but they have been carefully compared, corrected, and added to by Mr. F. Johnson, of Great Yarmouth.

terra dicti in clausi decimatur Ecclesiæ de Bromfeld et parcellam ejusdem clausi reddit decimas capellæ de Melles et parcella inde decimatur Ecclesiæ de Wenhaston.

(Mettingham Chartulary, British Museum, Stowe Coll. Copy also at Norwich, by Tanner.)

III. *List of ascertainable Lords of the Manor and Rectors of the Chapel.*

LORDS OF THE MANOR.	RECTORS OF THE CHAPEL.	PRESENTED BY
1084 ROB. DE TODENEI		
1115 EDWARD FITZHUGH, otherwise Ebrandus, Ebraudus, or Ebrancus de Melles BALDWIN DE MELLS. RADULPHUS DE MELLS? EUDO DE MELLS.		
1217 RADULFUS DE MELLS.		
1267 BALDWIN DE MELLS.		
1273 PETER DE MELLS, died be- tween 1311 and 1316.	1273 ROB. DE MELLS,* ob. 1287.	PETER DE MELLS
	1287 WILL. DE BYSKELE ob. 1291	,, (probably)
1302 SIR JOHN DE NORWICH.	1302 JOH. BURHARD or BANYARD.	,, , †
1316 SIR WALTER DE NORWICH.	1316 JOH. DE TOUN- BERNINGHAM.	DNS. WALTER DE NORWICH
1326 SIR JOHN DE NORWICH. or		
1329	1334 RIC. DE BERNINGHAM.	REMIGIUS DE HEDERSETE
(Walter de Norwich, son of the last, died before his father, who had made his wife joint-owner.)	1337 WILL. FLEMME	WM. SCHOTES- HAM
	1341 JOH. DE EDYNGALE	REMIGIUS DE HEDERSETE
	1346 BART. SEMAN DE HALESWORTH.	,, ,
1362 MARGERY, widow of Sir John.	1349 HERVEUS DE WELHAM or DE THRESTON.	SIR JOHN DE NORWICH.
	1354 JOHN SKILMAN.	,, ,

\* Tanner's ms. at Norwich states, "In Prima Edwardi primi Magr Robti de Melles at Capell ad præs Petri de Mellis." No authority is given. This is the earliest mention of Peter de Mells as lord of the manor.

† Tanner's ms. states "Herveus de Welham persona de Mells 27 Ed. III. sæpe occurrit in cartis, &c. Jōis de Norwico Mil. postea persona de Dallingho."

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | 1358 JOHN BRON or<br>BROWN.                                    | SIR JOHN DE<br>NORWICH.  |
| 1366 SIR JOHN DE NORWICH,<br>grandson of the last<br>lord.                                |  | Henceforth no separate pre-<br>sentations, only "to Wenbat-<br>ton cum hamletta de Mells<br>or Mells." (Norwich.) But in<br>the year |
| 1373 Trustees for KATHERINE<br>BREWS and for Metting-<br>ham College.                     |  |  |
| 1374 Mettingham College by<br>its Master, and hence-<br>forth until the Dis-<br>solution. | 1413 JOHN WARYN is<br>said to have<br>charge of the<br>Chapel. |  |

The lists of Rectors and Presentors are from the Norwich Diocesan Register, except the first (see Add. x.) and the last (Add. xvi.) The presentations are said to be "in liberam capellam de Mells," one adds "sive cant. (cantaria, chantry) scæ margaretæ situatin in manerio de Mells." The list of the Lords of the Manor is from various sources, given in other Addenda. The mediæval custom of alternating Christian names is well exemplified by the De Norwich family, and often causes mistakes. To those which have arisen in this instance, I have elsewhere called attention (*East Anglian N. & Q.*, n.s., Vol. iv. 259).

#### IV. *The gift of two-thirds of the Manorial Tithes of Mells to Thetford Priory.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ebrandus de Melnes dedi et concessi Deo et Eccle Scie Marie de Thetford et Mon. Cluniacensib' ibidē deo s'vientiz duas partes decime mee de toto d'nio meo quod habeo in Melnes et de toto Dominio meo quod habeo in Bresthorp de omn. rebus in liberam et pur. et ppetuam Eleemosinam.

Test. Ricd. de Cademo, Gycardo (Rycardo)\* de Vallibus, Falcon' de Saveney, Lamb'to de Stanham, Rob'to de Bosco, Yuone de Verdun, Rob'to de Pontarchefrey, Ernaldo Diacano,† Turstano p'sb'ro', Ricardo Cap'to, Rob'to dapifero, Rogero pincerna, Edwyno et Lamb'to et Richero famul' Prioris et multis aliis.†

\* This is one of three copies of this record in the original Mettingham Chantry, now in the Brit. Mus. In one the witnesses are omitted; in the other it is clear that the name is Rycardo, and that the first scribe has inadvertently written G instead of R. In the opinion of the authorities of the MS. Department this does not admit of doubt, unusual as such an error is. That the third letter is c, is certain. Tanner has copied it as Girardo.

† These names confirm indirectly the date of the gift. They are not to be met with in the printed records (which I have carefully searched) and which do not begin until after the middle of the 12th century. The recurrence (especially by alternation) of the same christian name in a family prevents any importance being attached to such instances as a Rob. de Bosco in 27th Ed. i., or a Rob. de Ponte Arch in 33 Hy. iii. But the period indicated by the names is shown by the benefactor of Thetford, quoted by Blomefield (ii. 109, 110). William Bygod, steward of the Household to King Hy. i., gave to Ethard de Vallibus or Vaux (? Richard) two parts of his tithes in Kesewic; Robert de Bosco, the same in Strestouj; Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux, the same of many places. . . . Ivo Verdunenses, or Verdun, gave

Tanner's ms., Vol. II., p. 1712. (Norwich). Mettingham Chart., Brit. Mus., Stowe Coll. 934.

Ebrardus de Melnes . . . domui et ecclie Sce Marie de Thetford et Mon. Claun. eidem domui servientibus (erasure) decime mee de toto dominio meo quod habes in Melnes et . . . in Brestorph &c. (in the same words as III.) (Blythburgh Chart. No. 353).

The erasure should doubtless be "duas partes."

This gift of the tithes of the two manors is also mentioned in Martin's History of Thetford, 1779, p. 132 :

"Edward FitzHugh gave lands in Melles in Suffolk and Bisthorp in Norfolk."

No authority is given. The early charters of Thetford Priory are said by him to have perished in the fire which destroyed part of the Cottonian Library in 1731.

The same statement appears in Blomefield's History of Norfolk, and in another place with the name "Ebrandus de Melles."

V. *Dispute between the Priories of Belvoir and Thetford regarding the tithes of Bradley, Yoxford, Melles, and Sileham, committed by Pope Adrian to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London (circa 1160).*

The following is a copy of Harleian Charter (43 A 18) which is also given in almost the same words by Nicolls in his History of Leicestershire (Belvoir) as a Bull of Pope Adrian. This is quoted from him in the last edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon." The dispute is, however, said to be between Belvoir and Redford or Radford, commonly called "Wirkesop," although a note is added that the tithes of these places are never mentioned in connection with this Priory. The "Tetford" of the Harleian ms. is certainly right. The tithes of Bradley and Sileham were given to Thetford by its founder Roger Bigod. Yoxford and Melles were held by Rob. de Todenei, who founded Belvoir, but his successor at Melles gave two-thirds of the tithes to Thetford. All these places are in Suffolk. The words that are different, in Nicolls' version are given between brackets, as given by him.

Com' Adrian' Pap' ad terminandam causam de Abbati' de Tetford et de Belvero (Belvoir W. Linc.) dependentem super decimas de Bradleia Jokesfort Melne et Seleham arbitrio T(heobald) Archiepisc' Cant et [word erased] Lond Episc Dat Benevent Kal Maii 1156.

the same in Moulton ; Ralph Fitzhugh gave land at Creid or Creik ; Edward FitzHugh, two parts of his tithes in Melles in Suffolk and Besthorp in Norfolk ; Richard de Cademo, or Caan, gave &c. "All which gifts the said William (Bygod) confirmed to this monastery in the presence of William Maleth, William Bigot, Humfrey Bigot, Robert de Vallibus, Ralf Fitz, Walter Ethard de Wallibus, Richard de Caan, Robert de Bois, Ivo de Verdun, and many other of his men, and soon after Henry I. confirmed it. This William perished in the lamentable shipwreck, with the King's children, as they came from Normandy to England in the year 1119."

It should be noted that in the account of the Melles in Hartismere, in Davy's ms. (Brit. Mus.) its lords and those of the Blithing Melles are mixed at random ; the same confusion occurs in most printed accounts.

± Dent in Tanner, and Denc in the second copy in the Mett. Chart.

Adrianus ep's seruus servor' Dei dilectis filiis Monachis de Tetford' (Retford) salt' (salutem) et ap'licam ben' (ed') Causam que inter nos et dilectos filios n'ros monachos de Bellueer (Belver) sup' decimis de Bradleia de Sokefort (Solcefort) de Melne (Melve) et de Seleham, diutius (decimas) agitata est ven'abilibz fr'ibz n'ris T Cantuarien Archiep's et—(R) Londonien' eps contulimus (comisimus) audiendam et om'i appellatione cessante fine congruo terminandam. Quocirca p (per) ap'lica nobis scripta mandamus quatinus cum ab eis propter hoc fueritis euocati eorum presentium adeatis et quod ipse exinde inter vos iudicauerint suscipiatis firmiter et seruatis.

Dat Beneuenti (Venecienti) Kl (K) Maij

The date is supposed by Nicolls to be 1162, when he says, Adrian was Pope, Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, and the second Richard de Beames (not Beaumes), Bishop of London. Theobald (1139—1163) and Richard (1152—1162) both died in the same year, but Adrain (our one English Pope) died in 1154. Hence 1153 is the probable year, although 1152 is possible, since Richard de Beames was consecrated on Sept. 28th.

VI. *Decision by a Commission appointed by Pope Honorius III. of a Dispute between Mells and Wenhaston, 1217.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos present scriptum perveneret Radulphus de Mellis salutem in Domino.

Ad omnium noticiam volo pervenire quod cum inter me ex una parte et Dñi herueu Rectorem de Weniston ex altera parte supra Capellam de Mellis in parochia de Weniston, coram viris venerabilibz Priore de Southwerk decano et Archid' Lond' Auctoritate d'ni Pape Honorii tercii questio verteretur. tandem super ipsam lis mota inter nos amicabiliter convenit in hunc modum. viz quod capellanus ministraturus in predictie capellæ presentabiliter Rectori matrices ecclesie de Weniston qui pro tempore fuerit et coram ipso iurabit se fidelitatem juxta tenorem present' servaturum et quod solvet eidem ecclesie de Weniston annuatim nomine subjectionis duos solidos ad festa' Pasche et Mich'. Et quod parochiam matricis ecclesie servientes Dño de Mellis a matrice ecclesie percipient spiritualia et solvent jura ecclesiastica parochialia et extranei similiter qui ad suas ecclesias accessum habere non poterunt. (Blythburgh Chartulary).

The Wenhaston ms. contains the following quaint translation of apparently the same record of this decision, with an introductory summary :—

Hereafter fflowyth the Coppie of a Cumpossession the whyche was made about the yere of our lorde god a : m<sup>le</sup> : cc : and xvij<sup>te</sup> and about the xvij yere of the Reigne of Kynge John the ffyrste or the ffyst yere of the Reigne of Kynge henrie the thyrde by the auctorite of our holly father pope honorius the thyrde of that name the whyche pope honorius by his auctorite dyde apoynt and assygne the lorde pryour of Southwerk the deane and the archedeacon of london for to here the veriaunce and Conteraversi that was declared shewed and

brought before the afore sayde holie father pope honorius the whyche at that tyme was betwyn Raufe lord of melles and Syr Ernesin persone of the Church of Wenhaston for the Chapell of melles in the pysshe of wenhaston—and the afore sayden lorde pryour of Southwerke the deane and the archedeacon of London by the auctorite afore sayd dyde here determyn and made a Compossyssyon agreuement and finial ende betwyn the aforesayde Raufe lorde of melles and Syr Ernesin persone of the Church of wenhaston for the afore sayd Chappell and hamlet of Melles vppon thys Condyssion and In thys maner and ffourme following &c.

Vnto all that shall see and Rede thys present wrytyng Rauffe lorde of melles Gretyng in the lorde - I wyll that it cume vnto the knowledge of all men that where as betwene me of the one parte and Syr Ernes parson of the Church of wenhaston of the other parte for the Chapell of Melles in the parryshe of wenhaston before men of worshype the lord prior of Southwarke the deane and the archedeacon of london - by the auctorite of our holly father pope honorius the thyrd a Cause was pleted and at the length the Contraversie that Rose of the same betwene usse fiendly was pacified on thys manner - - that is to saye - that the prest seruyng in the foresayd Chapell - presently vnto the parson of the mother Church of wenhaston - the wyche for the tyme shuld be and afore hym shall swere - that he shall be faythfull vnto the mother Church accordyng to the tenore of thys presence - and that he shall paye vnto the same Church yearly for the tythe of homage vij<sup>s</sup> that is to saye at the feaste of Easter and Saynt Mychaell so that yf the prest shall make any faulte in paying of the sayd pencion of vij<sup>s</sup> at the tymes apoynted that theene vnto the Solucion of the same the Chapell shall haue no diuine Seruice and that the parryssheners of the mother Church tenentes of the lordes of Melles shall Receue all Sacramenttes and Sacramentaules at the mother Church and shall paye all Ecclesiasticall Ryghtes and duties vnto the same In like manner - - also straungers that can not have passage vnto theyr owne Church and the lorde and the ladye of Melles departyng in Melles shall chuse A Regulare buryeing vnto them selues the Ryght of the mother Church therby being nothyng hurte and the segnele in the solemne feaste of the mother Church that is to saye in the feaste of peter and paule that the t whyche shoulde be offered in the Chapel vnto the aforesayd parsson shoulde be payed for the testimoni of the whyche Composicion vnto thys present wrytyng I have haue Sett to my Sealle all the Inhabitance of wenhaston being wytnes &c.

VII. *Extracts, in the Wenhaston MS. from the Norwich "Dumesday" regarding the Chapel, &c.*

Herafter ffollowyth the true Coppie of the booke that is caulled the duñes daye the whyche Coppie is wretten in order as yt dothe stande and yt is wrytten In the same booke that is caulled the dumes daye the whyche booke was made and wrytten In the yere of our lorde gode a: m<sup>i</sup>: c: and l<sup>th</sup> And in the xv yere of the Reigne of Kyng Sthpane

by the whyche booke yt dothe playnly apere that all the holle hamlet of Melles in the Counti of Suff Is Joyned and anexed vnto the mother churche of wenhaston and to no other town but only vnto the towne of wenhaston aforesayd for Bromefeld thuryngtone and Whenhawestone stande In order to gether one after a nother in the sayd booke Caulled the dumes daye for y<sup>e</sup> fyrste of the thre townes is Bromefeld and yt standeth alone by yt Selfe—and next bromefeld stand thuryngton In lyke Cas alone by yt selfe and next thuryngton stande whenhawestone and melles annexed and Joyned bothe to gether so that yf the sayd hamlet of melles hade belonged vnto any other towne or place thens vnto the towne of wenhaston yt should so haue bene sete in & soo Recorded wythin the sayd book caulled the dumes daye aforesayd -- but Euen so as the afresayd thre townes dothe stande wrytten in the sayd booke caulled y<sup>e</sup> dumes daye - Even so they stande wrytten here - in order as here after - followyth the verie same verbatim in effect -

Here endethe the Coppie that was taken owt of the book caulled the dumesdaye for as muche as is wrytten in the same book of bromefeld thurington and wenhaston and hereafter ffollowyth the Coppie wrytten owt of sertayn other ould Evedence that belongethe vnto the viccarage of wenhaston &c.

(The Latin original is given at a preceding page of the *ms.*, and to it is added the last sentence, being followed by the English translation; first of some records relating to Wenhaston, and then one regarding Mella.)

Capella de Melles solvit ijs annu Redditus m<sup>r</sup>ici Eccleie de Wenhayston p manus Capell'i ministrantis ibm et aliquando p manus d<sup>n</sup>i de Melles. Etiam decima feni de prato le despenser xijd et p<sup>r</sup>ter alia bona etc.

The Chapell of Melles payethe of yerlie Reuenewe vnto the Mother Churche of wenhaston ijd by the handes of Chapellen servyng there and sometimes by the handes of the lorde of melles and also for the tenthe of the heye of spensers meddowe xijd and other Comodites besyds.

#### VIII. *Gifts of Land in Mells to Blythburgh Priory.*

Baldwinus de Melnes pro salute aie mee et omnium antecess' et successor' meor' et specialiter pro anima Radulphi filii mei in pur' et perpet' elem' . . . 5 acr' in villa de Melles etc. Test. Robt Malet Mich Bavent Alano de Monei etc.

(Blythburgh Chartulary, No. 350.)

Radulphus f. Eudonis de Melnes in pur' et perp' elem' . . . . duas acras terre que jacent juxta ex parte occidentale in campo qui vocatur Noefacresaddendo predictis acris ipsos duos scilones quos eis prius subtraxem Habend' etc. ab omni terreno servicio et seculari exactione. H. Test Rad de Wenistoun et Reginald de Halysworth Mil. Rog de Holton Thoma de Wenistoun etc. (Ibid. No. 351.)

In the next entry (No. 352) the above is repeated to "subt(ruxeram)," and continues "et duas acras terre de cultura mea que appellatur

Prestesbreche . . . pro salute anime meæ et patris mei et filii mei Galfridi.  
 Rect. Herveo de Blyb. etc (oefacres in this Neofacres).

No. 349 records the gift of two tenements in Mells by Roger Champeneys de Wenistoun, and No. 358 a concession of two pieces of land at rent to "Radulfi Radulfo Eaful de Mells" witnessed by Baldwin de Mells, Robert de Mells, John Blench, and William de Dufford.\*

IX. *Exchange of the Mells Tithes by Thetford with Blythburgh.*

Omnibus Xti fidelibus presentes literas inspecturis vel auditur  
 Frater Willūs Prior Beate Marie de Tetford et ejusd loci conventus ord.  
 cluniac' Salt'm in Dño Sempiterna . . . . Noverit Universitas v̄ra nos  
 unāi assensu et voluntate nos tradisse concessisse et adfirmam' p'petuam  
 dimisisse viris religiosis Priori et Conv. Ste. Marie de Blyburgh ordinis  
 Sti. Augustini et eorundem successoribus omnes decimas nos et domum  
 nostram de Thetford in Mellys aliquo juri contingentes cum omnibus p'tin  
 suis h'end' et tenend' dñs Priori et Conventui de Blyburgh et eor'  
 successor' imp'petua bene et in pace sicut nos melius et quietius dñs  
 decimas unquam habuimus et tenuimus pro novem solid' et duobus  
 denar' argenti pronobis et successorib' seu nro cert' attornat' ab eisdem  
 Priori et Conv. de Blyburgh et eorundem successor' in prox' sinod' post  
 festum Sti. Michis apud Gipwicum singulis annis imperpetuum fideliter  
 reddend et solvend, &c.

(Norwich and Mett. Chart.)

The same transaction is recorded in the Blythburgh Chartulary.

X. *Decision of the Archb. of Canterbury, 1282, in the dispute between Magister Robert de Mellys, Rector of the Chapel, and the Prior and Conv. of Blyburgh regarding the tithes.*

Frater Johannes (J.) p'missione divina Cant' Eccleie ministr' humil'  
 totius Anglie p'mas dilecto filio Decano de Dunwico sal'tm gratiam et  
 benedictionem. nuper uri comissarii procedentes in causa inter Mag'rū  
 Rob'tum de Mellys, Rect. Cap. de Mellys ex parte una et Religiosos viros  
 Priorem et Conv'. de Blyburgh ex altera sup' tertiam partem decemarū  
 de d'niciis D'ni de Mell' ac etiam sup' minut' decim' ejusdem dñi  
 in quarum possessionem quidem religiosi alias missi fuerant cā rei  
 serv'andæ ex primo decrete missione ipām rescindentes possessionem  
 easdem decimar' prediçō Mag'rō reformaverunt in forma . . . Quo circa

\* It thus seems that besides possible earlier Ralphs, there was the Ralph of 1216, and also one who was contemporary with John de Wymples, who died in 1276 (Inq. p. mort.). In Blyb. Chart. 442 this Ralph witnessed with Galfridus de Weniston, and Walter de Thoriton frater Johis Wymples (Wymples is a manor in Thorington). I have found other of his attestations, without significance as to date. Probably this latest Ralph was the son of the last Baldwin, since in 1267 "Baldwin de Melnes or Mells had those lands which Ebraudus his ancestor had, two parts of the tithes of which he confirmed to the monks of Thetford, but it was no manor." (Blomfield, i., 498, Brettenham Manor, Besthorp.)

discretionem tuam committimus quatenus eundem Magrum in possessionem ipsarum decimarum vice et auctoritate nostra reinducas contradictores et rebelles per censuram ecclesiasticam compescendo. Dat apud Waverley\* Idibus Novembris consecrationis nostre. Ao III (1282).

(Norwich.)

The following longer record of the same decision, also at Norwich, is instructive, both in the facts it mentions and its form. The copy differs from the original in the Brit. Mus. (Mett. Chart.) in the expansion of a large number of abbreviated words. The copy is here given with a few slight corrections from the original and some more important forms, and omitted words are given between brackets :—

1282. De Capella de Mells.

Coram vobis Reverend. Patre Dño J dei gratia Cant. Archiepo totius Anglie primat' seu vris commissar' quibuscunq' proponit Thos Mulnekeberd procur' M<sup>r</sup>i Roberti de Melles Rector' Capellæ dñi loci adiciendo contestacōi suæ nōie dñi sui ad libellum Prioris et Conventus de Bliburgh fce et peremptorie excipiend' contra p'dcōs Priorem et Conventum asserent dñam capellam (?ad) eos et ecclesias suas de Brunfeld et Wenhaston de jure ptiñ petentes q̄ eandem unacum tertia parte decimarum de Dñicis Dñi de Melles et minutæ decimæ ejusdem Priori et Conventui adjudicar' et dict' Rectorem a dicta capella amoveri etc quod idem Prior et Conventus super eadem capella et decimis p'dictis ac ceteris in suo libello contentis de jure audir' non debent nec suæ intencōis consequi effect' pro eo quod dñā capella a progenitoribus seu predecessoribus dicti Petri de Melles patroni ejusdem jamdudum fundata exstitit et de dicta tertia parte decimarum domicis et minutis decimis eorundem ac oblationibus ipsorum et familiæ suæ ibidem faciend' dotata fuit et ex tempore fundacōis huius cujus non extat memoria fuit prefata capella libera et continua libertate fruebatur ita quod ipsam seu Rectores ipsius in nullo fuerunt subjecti ecclesiis memoratis. Et eadem ecclesiæ ab eadem capella et decimis seu oblationibus p'dtis nichil unquam pciperunt set quuncunq̄ (quacūq̄ orig.) Rectores fuerant capellæ ipsius ipsam unacum dictis decimis usque modo pacifice et libere possederunt dicet et procur' p'dens quod dictus (in orig.) Mag'r Robertus non fingit se Rector dictæ capellæ sicut dicti Religiosi dicunt in suo libello set pro Rectore se habet et Rector in veritate existit eo quod dñs Norwic' Episcopus ipsum ad presentationem dicti Dñi Petri patroni ipsius Capellæ ad eandem admisit et ipsum Rectorem instituit in eandem Item dic' excipiend' ‡ contra eosdem Priorem et Conventum quod licet ipi duas partes decimarum provenientium de dñicis dictarum de Melles percipiant dictam tamen tertiam partem tanquam ad eos de jure cōiūni spectantem sub colore dñarum duarum partium potere non possunt cum ipsi dictas dictas partes non tanquam Rector pcipiant set ex causa permutationis quam fecerant cum quibusdam terris in Dersham quas Priori et Conventui Thetfordiæ quorum extiterant duæ partes decimarum predictarum ex collatione dñorum Patronorum antiquitus fca permutaverunt

\* Waverley Abbey.

† So in ms.

‡ So in ms.

cum decimis duarum partium p'dictarum hæc se offert d'cus procur' probatur' divisim quibus probatis vel eorum aliquibus quæ sibi sufficiant petit idem procur' nomine Domini sui ipm dom' suum et se ab impetitione d'corum Prior et Conventus de Bliburgh absolvi et sibi justitia exhiber' quatenus de premissis docere poterit pro testando se alias desensiones velle ponere pro loco et tempore cum sibi viderit expedire.

**XI.** *1285, Attempt of Robert de Melles, Rector, to prove the independence of the Chapel.*

**Hii** sunt ar'li Magri Robti de Mellys quos intendit probare divisim.

**Magr** Robtus de Melles intendit probare qd Capella de Melles libere fundata fuit.

**It** intendit probare qd dotata fuit antiquitus dotata fuit de tertia parte major' decimar' provenientium de dñciis Dñi de Melles et omnibus minoribus decimis provenientibus de eisdem Dñicis.

**Intend.** probare qd dca Capella extitit fundata a tempore cujus inemor non existet.

**Intend.** probare qd ipsa fuit fundata antequam monast. de Bliburgh.

**Item** Intend. probare qd dca Capella nunquam fuit subjecta Eccl'iis de Wenhaston et de Bromfeld.

**It.** intend. probare qd Capella de Melles est extra fines paroch. d'carum ecclesiarum.

**Intend** probare qd terræ Dñi de Melles de quibus Rector dce Capellæ pcipere cert. parte decimar fuit extra parochias pdcas.

**It.** Intend. probare qd parochiæ de Bromfeld et Wenhaston sunt divisae a villa de Melles per certos fines seu certos metas.

**It.** Intend. probare qd quidem itinera publica seu privata devidunt dictas villas.

**It** Intend. probare qd terræ dicti domini de quibus dictus Magister Robertus. P'cipit decimam p'dcam sunt ex parte villæ de Melles et infra fines p'dcos ex parte illa.

**It.** Intend probare quod talis est fama de omnibus p'dictis

**It** Intendit probare quod terræ sive dominica p'dca de quibus decimæ minores pcipiunt a dicto Magistro Roberto sunt extra parochias de Wenhaston et Bromfeld

**It.** Intend. prob. qd consistunt infra fines de Mellis

**It** Intend prob. qd Magr' Rob'tus p'dictus est Rector dictæ Capella

**Et** quod dictus Episcopus contulit ei dictam capellam ad presentationem dicti Domini Petri qui est verus patronus ejusdem.

**It.** Intend probare quod antiquitus fuit quidam Ecclesia parochialis in Melles ad quam p'tinebāt poch. s3 dñi de Melles et tenetur eorund. in eadem villa.

**It.** intend probare qd dca Ecclia p se fuit poch et Matrix ab alia non dependens.

**It** int'd' probare qd dca Ecclia habuit Sepultura Baptism. et alia Insignia matricis Ecclesiæ.

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It qd Rectores qui suis temporibus pochianis ejusdem Ecclesiæ ministrabant ecclesiastica Sacrament' et decimas spectantes ad eandem receperunt

It. qd tal. est fama

It. Intend. probare quod dca Ecclesia corruiť (*sic*)

It. Intend probare quod dominus\* de Melles qui tunc temporis fuit loco ipsius Eccleie fundavit dicta Capella et dotavit eam de decimis p'dcā qđ magr Robtus de Melles pcipit.

It. Intend probare qđ idem dominus duas partes major' decimar' suar' terrar' contulit priori et conventui Thetfd.

It. Intend. prob. qđ iidem Prior et Conventus Thetfordiæ et successores eorum p multa tempora dictas duas partes decimarum habuerunt et tenuerunt

It. Intend. probare qđ iidem Prior et Conventus Thetfordiæ seu eor' successores postmodo pmutaverunt dcas duas ptes decimar' Priori et Conventui de Bliburgh pro quibusdam terris quas recipunt ab eis.

It. Intend probar. qđ dcæ terræ consistunt in Dersham

It. Intend probar. quod dci Prior et Conv. Thetford adhuc tenet certas terras ex cā pmutacōis prædcæ

It. Intend probar' quod tal' est fama

It. Intend probare quod dicti Prior et Conventus de Bliburgh pcipiunt dcas duas partes decimar' ex cā pmutacōis prædcæ et non tanquam Rectoris dcarum ecclesiar'.

(Norwich and Mett. Chart. fol. 88 †).

#### XII. 1287, *Peter de Mells v. Prior of Blythburgh regarding the right of presentation to the Chapel of Mells.*

Placita &c. coram Salomone de Roff' Walter de Hoptone Rico de Boyland (and others) Justiciar' . . . . Itinerant' apud Gypewycum etc.

Assiai venit recogn' quis advocat' tempe pacis p'sentavit ultima p'sonam que mortua est ad Capel' de Melles que vacat. Cui advoc' Petrus de Melles clam' v'sus Priore' de Blybregg. Et unde dicit qđ ipemet tempe paces dni Reg' nūc . . . . p'sentavit ad pred'cam Capella quedam mag'rūm Rob'm de Melles cl'icum Sui qui ad p'sentacōm suā ad eandem . . . . fuit admissus et institu' capiēdo inde explec' ut in obluc'oibz et aliis ad valenc' &c et inde obiit seitus &c. Et Prior ven' E dicit qđ ipe nich' clamat hac vice in pred'ca presentac'one ideo cons' est qđ pred'cus Petrus recup'et p'sentacōm ad eandem Cap. et h'eat br'e ad Ep'm Norwic' qđ non obstante reclam' p'd'ci Prior ad p'd'cam capellā ydoneam p'sonā admittat.

Assize Roll, Suffolk, 14 Ed. 1. (Record Office, n 5, 32-2).

\* So in ms.

† This and the other Tanner documents have been very carefully compared with the originals in the Mettingham Chartulary already referred to. The originals, from which Tanner copied, had passed from the Stowe Collection to the British Museum before this paper had been written.

XIII. 1287, *Defence of certain rights in Mells by Peter, Lord of the Manor, and also by the Master of the Knights Templars.*

Peter de Melles sum' fuit ad respond' dno Regi . . . . de pl'to quo waranto clam' h're warenn' visum franci plegii et emendas assie panis c'vis' fracte in Mellis &c. Et Petrus venit et . . . dicit qd ipse et omn' antecessor' sui a tempe conquestus Angl' rōne (ratione) . . . . cujusdam Ebranci antec' sui qui venit cum Conquestore in Angl' habuerunt predictas libert' et eis usi sunt a temp' quo nō exstāt memoria. Eta tamen qd ball's d'ni Regis predict' et eo war' clam' ipse habere liber tates predictas . . . interesse de bet et inde pcipe quatuor denar' ad op' d'ni Regis pann visui franci pleg' etc.

(Plac. de quo War. apud Gyp. Ao. 14 Ed. 1. R. 42.)

The next roll but one contains a similar allegation respecting Mells and the Master of the Knights Templars in England. I have met with no other evidence that the Knights held land in Mells, but the fact is not unlikely, since they had an establishment at Dunwich.

Mag'r Milicie Templi in Anglia sumon' fuit ad R respond' D'no Regis de Pl'to quo waranto clam' h're visu f' nci pleg' emend' ass'ie panis et ceruis' fracte in Westleton, etc. Et . . . in Melles etc . . . . Et . . . in Gyllingham etc.

The Master's reply, by his attorney, has some special features which deserve narration.

. . . . dicit qd . . . . Dñus H Rex p'r D'ni Reg' nūc concessit p' cartam suam qd idem Magist' et f'res milicie templi p'd'ci et eor'q' sucē lib'i sint et quieti de auxil' Regu et vic' de Shir et Hundr' Pl'itis et querel Et . . . qd D'nus Rex nūc confirmavit eis omes consuetud' suas cu omn' lib' suis . . . et . . . quas regia potestas alicui Domuii Religionis conferre potest et profert cartam confirmaconis pred'ci . . . p tempus Diurentatem quocuq' casu contingente v'si non f'unt nichomin' etc.

XIV. 1291, *Acknowledgment by the Rector of the Chapel to Peter de Mells for share of tithes.*

Pateat Universis ad quos p'sentes l're pervenerint qd Ego Will'us de Byskele Rector. Capelle de Mellys recepi a Dño Petro de Mellys Milite. duas marc' et dimid. argenti pro fructibus Capellæ predictæ eidem Dño Petro p'me vendit et dimissis Anno Dni mco<sup>mo</sup> nonagesimo primo et anno regni Regis. Edwardi. nonodecimo. In cujus rei testimoniū p'sentibus sigillum mei apposui et sigillum decanatus de Donewic in signum probationis p'sentibz apponi procuravi. Dat apud Mellys die Dñica prox' post festum S'i Michis Aº supradict'

(Norwich and Mett. Chart.)

XV. 1322, *Inquisition at Mells regarding alleged tithe irregularities to the prejudice of Blythburgh and Wenhaston.*

Inquisitiō fca apud Mellys die Dominica prox' post fest' Exalt' S<sup>c</sup>i Crucis ac R R Edwardi filij Reg Ed xjo.

Per Galfridum de Wenhaston Galfr' Binghard Joh'em le Fuller Thomam Queyntrel Joh'em Platon Henr' Cache Galfr' Jurdon Joh'em Queyntrel Hugonem Esoul Eudonem Ode Robertum Snayl Hugonem Goodrich Galfr' Leneys Qui dicunt qd Ebrādus de Mellys Añcessor Badi de Mellis dedit tertiam garbam decimarū de dñcis terris suis ad Cap' de Mellis et duas garbas decim' de dñcis terris d'niciis Priori et Conventui Monachor' de Thetford Item dicunt qd Prior et Conv. B. Marie de Blyburgh p'quisierunt in escambiis d'c'as duas garbas decimarū de d'c'is Priore et Conventū. Monachorū. Thetf. Item dicunt qd p'dcus Prior de Blyburgh debet p'cipe omnes decimas de terris in villa de Wenhaston usq. quondam viridam viam que se extend' de Mouncyrshgge ultra terra quondam Robti de Mellys excepta tertia garba decimarū de una pecia terre vocat Yeldelonde et excepta tota decima quatuor acras terre quas Rob. Snayl tenet excepta tertia garba decimarū de tribus acris terre quas Rob'us tenet que pertinent ad Capellam de Mellys.

Item dicunt qd D'nus Petrus de Mellys injuste appropriavit ad eandem Capell' tertiam garb' decim' decem acr' tre que voc' Merewynchel et de una acra t're voc' Gottislond et tertiam garbam decimarū omni terrar' Ric'i le Reve in Mellys temp' quo Joh'es Binghard fuit Rector ubi p'cipere non debuit nisi tertiam garb' de una acr' t're voc' Welleaky. Item dic' qd D'nus Petrus p'dcus appropriavit ad d'cam Capell' temp' quo Will' de Biskele fuit Rector tota decimā omnia terrarum voc' Bassishill ubi p'cipere non debuit nisi tertiam garb'. Item dicunt qd vicarius Prioris de Blyburgh apud Wenhaston debet p'cipere de Capell' de Mell' annuatim Hs ad festum Pasche et ad festum S'ti Mich'is equal' porciōn'

(Norwich and Mett. Chart. f. 81.)

XVI. 1413, *Decision by the Master of Mettingham and the Rector of Carleton Rode, of a dispute between the Rector of Mells and the Vicar of Wenhaston—allotting to the former the small and mixed tithes, with some exceptions.*

Hæc Concordia fact' et indentat' infra Colleg' Beat' Marie de Metyngham ultimodie mēsis Julij Anno Dni mccccxiii in p'sentia Mag'ror' Joh'is Wilbey Mag'ri de Metyngham p'dca ac Willi Bernham Rectoris de Carleton Rode amicabiliū compositor' in hac parte Elector' inter D'nos Joh'em Waryu Rectorem Cap' de Mells ex parte una et Joh'em Kene (Reve\*) vicar' de Wenhaston ex altera de et super jur' p'cipiende omnimodas decimas minutas et mixtas viz lactis lanæ pastur' feni

\* John Reve, vicar, 1420-24.

mœci et fetus animaliu' infra manerium D'ni de Mellys p'd'ca et  
 aibuscunq' terris D'nicis ejusdem manerii qualitercunq' provenientes  
 u provenire debent' testat' qd de cet'o imp'petuum d'cus D'nus Joh'es  
 'aryn ac successores sui omnes et singuli p'fate Capelle de Mellys  
 ector temp'ibus suis successivis integ' percipient et habent omnimodas  
 ximas predcās in manerio et terris p'dicis qualitercunq' provenientes  
 u provenire debentes pacifice et quiete sine condic'one et impedimento  
 juscunq' vicarii pro temp' existentis de Wenhaston predict' excepto  
 io prato continent' quinque acr' t're vel circiter jacen' inter com'unē  
 am ducent' de Walpole versus molendinū aquaticu de Mell' p'dict' ex  
 rte boreali et pastur' d'ci D'ni ex parte australi de quo quidem prato  
 sus D'nus Johes Kene vicarius p'dicus ac successores sui omnes et  
 nguli vicar' de Wenhaston pro temp' exist' omnimodas decim' provenient'  
 tegraliter p'cipient et habebunt et quilibet eorum p'cipiet et habebit  
 æ condicōe et p'turb' quacunq' p'dici D'ni Johis Waryn et successor'  
 orum quorumcunq' d'ce Capell' de Mellys Rector' pro tempore existent'  
 i cujus rei testimonium p'te p'dce p'sentibus sigilla sua alternatim  
 posuerunt. dat die loco et anno D'ni supradic'.

(Norwich and Mett. Chart.)

VII. 1467, *Decision by Mag'r Joh'es Salot, of the Consistory Court at  
 Norwich, of a dispute regarding the tithes of Mells, between the  
 Master, etc., of Mettingham, owners of the "Proprietary Chapel,"  
 and the Prior, etc., of Blythburgh, owners of the Parish Church.  
 (Probably on the closure of the Chapel.)*

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos p'sentes litere pervenerint  
 lutatem. Transact' quidem temporibus et. si non minima litium discordia  
 quasi mortalia pro quadem causa decimarum predialium personalium  
 mixtarum Manerii de Mells et Inhabitantium in eodem inter Magis-  
 um et Confratres Collegii beatæ Mariæ de Mettingham proprietarij  
 apellæ de Mellys predict' infra fines et limites ut dicit' parochiæ  
 rochialis ecclesiæ de Wenhaston Norwicensis Diocesis erect' et situat'  
 : Priorem et Conventum de Blithburgh propriatores Ecclesie parochialis  
 edicte. necnon Vicariam ejusdem Ecclesia. Ipsi tamen nunc adjuvicē  
 itiqua litium bella ad mutua pacis oscula traducere satagent' honorabili  
 ro Magistro Johanni Salot Decretorum Doctor Officiali Consistorij  
 mini Norwici Episcopi p'optat' pacis mediator' et suas gratiose in hac  
 rte interponente partes forma subscripta amicabili compositione concor-  
 runt. videl't qd Prior p'dictus perpetuis temporibus futuris percipiet et  
 habebit duas partes decimarum quorumcunque predialium et mixtarum  
 : terris pertinentibus Manerio de Mellys predict' et Magister et Confra-  
 es de Mettingham predict' p'cipient et habebunt tertiam partem  
 rrarum earundem ac totam deciman bosci et subbosci dicti Manerij cum  
 ta decima molendini quod Magister et Confratres situm habent infra  
 rochiam antedictam dictique Magister et Confratres p'cipient et h'ebunt

de Inhabitantibus in dicto manerio tertiam partem omuium decimarum mixtarum una cum tota oblatōe a fidelibus in dēa capella pie facta et devote oblata et elargita. Vicariusque parochialis predictæ percipiet et habebit de Inhabitantibus in eodem manerio quibus ministrat sacramenta et sacramentalia decimas quæ suis (?sunt) personales et duas partes decimarum mixtarum proviso semper quod antedicti Magister et Confratres pro indemnitate dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis de cetero solvent annuatim predicto Priori aut ejus vicario Ecclesiæ predictæ qui pro tempore fuerit quinque solidos Et extunc cessabit ille census antiquus quatuor solidorum olim p'stit' dicto Priori et Conventui seu ejus nomine vicario Ecclesiæ predictæ per dēum Magistrum et Confratres nōie decimarum aut subjectionis capellæ predictæ. In quorum omnium premissorum fidem et Testimonium dictus Magister et Confratres ac dictus Prior et Conventus sigilla sua comun' ac vicarius dictæ Ecclesiæ de Wenhaston sigillum suum presentibus apposuerunt. Datum apud Norwicum sexto die Maij Anno Dñi MCCCCLxvij. (Norwich and Mett. Chart. fol. 83.)

XVIII. 1550, *An Abstract of the Case of John Pryme published (verbatim et literatim) by the Rev. T. S. Hill of Thorington, from the Wenhaston MS.\**

The case was to be presented to the Consistory Court of Norwich 1550.

How a farm in Mells, Wenhaston, belonging to Master Toppesfield of Fressingfield, occupied by John Pryme, had been occupied, and by whom, for a hundred years, and how its tithes had been paid.

In 1465 John Cowper was living in Mells at his farm, the tenement having just been built, and, indeed, was unfinished when he took it on lease from Mettingham College. Until 1465 Mells Chapel was used as a parish church, and was such for all the inhabitants of Mells. They, and Cowper as one among them paid their tithes, etc., to the chapel, for the use of Mettingham, until that date. Then the chapel ceased from use as a parish church, and the customary Divine Service was discontinued except on the eve and day of St. Margaret, the holy day of the chapel. So J. C. had to go where he could, but mostly he and his went to Halesworth Church, but he still paid his tithes to Mettingham. A few years before his death the Master of Mettingham ordered him, until other arrangements were made, to attend Bramfield Church on his four "offering days" and receive there the "Sacraments and Sacramentals." With those exceptions, he might go to Halesworth or where he liked. But for the Bramfield privileges, he must pay its vicar 5s. a year, which would be allowed out of his tithes. This was the origin of payments to Bramfield from Mells. On the death of John C., his son Robert occupied the farm and continued the payment to Bramfield until May, 1493, when Robert

\* In this abstract the old circumlocutions and repetitions are reduced to the simplest exact rendering. Every definite statement is given. The original is about four times the length of this abstract.

C. bought a dilapidated house called "Howards," in Bramfield, with some land, from William Vesey. To this he removed, still keeping in Mells the greater part of the old farm, viz., the lands called "Over Seymars" and "Nether Seymars," and other parts of his old farm that lay close to Bramfield. The house and rest of the farm in Mells were rented from him by successive tenants. For 11 years this made it difficult to separate Cowper's two holdings, and, his chief duty being to Bramfield, he increased considerably the amount of his original annual gift of 5s. This was the cause of all the subsequent difficulty about the tithes of Mells.

Robert Cowper died in 1506\* and his wife died soon afterwards. Then his executors sold the unexpired five years term of the Mells farm to "Symund Toppesfield" of Halesworth, who with his servants attended Halesworth Church. He paid nothing to Bramfield, but arranged the matter with the Master of Mettingham (whom he is said to have served) and ensured the tithes to the college, to which, at that day, all the other inhabitants of Mells paid them. Some of Simon's old servants who were still living in 1550, and other old inhabitants, testified to this. Simon renewed the lease before it expired, and then sub-leased it to John Wetynge, who died rather more than five years later, December 6, 1516. This farm was held to the end of the sixth year by Wetynge's executors, Walter Norton and William Saunderson of Halesworth, with Sir Robert Harrison, Vicar of Bramfield, as Supervisor. The last was thus able to secure tithes "and make his boke for his most vantage." At the end of the sixth year, John Pecke took the farm and occupied it for eight years. At the end of his first year, the Vicar of Bramfield asked for the tithes previously paid. (Apparently the Vicar was not sure of his ground, for a process of bargaining took place.) They "fell to loveinge and byddinge, till" J. P. offered 10s. a year, but the Vicar refused this, and at once sued J. P. in the "Chappettell Courte." Soon afterwards the Master of Mettingham was holding a Court at Bramfield and J. P. declared the facts. (They were also urged by others and were evidently conclusive, for) the Master sent for the Vicar and told him it was to be 10s. or nothing. The 10s. was not to be as tithe but for ministration to J. P. and his household, because J. P. lived in Mells, not in Bramfield, and the Mettingham tenants in Mells were merely told to attend Bramfield Church (their proper church being Wenhaston, which, from its closer connection with Blythburgh, seems to have been obnoxious to Mettingham). Unless the Vicar was content with the 10s. the Master would send J. P. to some other church. As long as Mells Chapel was a parish church (the old idea persisting, or the words being loosely used), the tithes had to be paid to it, but it was so no longer, and they belonged to Mettingham. It was to the College that J. P. was accountable. The Vicar, Sir R. Harrison, was annoyed, but accepted the 10s. and hoped the Master would regard him with favour.

After the eight years John Peck left, and John Pryme came, 30

\* The year is said also, however, to be the 11th Henry VII., which was 1495.



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years before this case was urged. A year after his arrival the Vicar of Bramfield came on him for payment. Another "loving and byddyne" ended in an agreement for 17s. a year for both their lives. But the Vicar soon came back (perhaps remembering the past) and begged Pryme, if asked from Mettingham, to say that he only paid 10s., and this merely for ministrations, because he (the Vicar) was accountable to Mettingham. The 17s. a year were paid apparently until 1555. (The ms. reads "mcccc (and lv<sup>th</sup>)" as if the interpolation was later, or an after-thought. 1555 would be five years after the suit, and is obviously erroneous. Whether the lie had to be told is not stated.) Then the Vicar of Bramfield, Sir Anthony Wyllinson, demanded the tithes in full, requested attendance at Bramfield Church, and hinted, among other things, that J. P. could not be a good Catholic. So Pryme sought, by all means, to get free from "such a popyshe cuerat." Some old records were found on which he might rely, wills, old cases, &c. Many old inhabitants, moreover, were prepared to testify to the previous customs, and Pryme forthwith absented himself from Bramfield Church, and refused the 17s. Hence this suit was brought in the year 1550. The decision has not been found, but the Vicar and Pryme had not become reconciled when the latter died in 1556, as the Bramfield Register shows.

#### XIX. *S. Bartholomew's Chapel, Mells.*

Land in Wenhaston and Mells was possessed by the Priory of S. Bartholomew, Smithfield, probably adjacent to the southern end of the eastern boundary of the manor. The possession was marked by no tithe disputes, such as have preserved for us so much of the history of Mells. It is recorded in the account of Pope Nicholas' Taxation, and the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," also in an entry in the Wenhaston ms. already described. The latter is said to be taken from the "*Norwich Domesday Book*" is as follows:—

Taxatio spiritalitee. Wenhastone. . . . . porcio Sti Bartholomei de Smetheffelde in eadem et in Melles lvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> unde decima v<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>

The ms. goes on to say, that "From certayn other evidence that belongethe unto the vicarage of Wenhaston.

"Capelli Sancti barthi solvit in die Solempnitatis p'd'i Sancti Capello Eccleie m'rieis annuatim iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup> et predic'us Cap'lus celebraret Singulis ebdomadis Semetibry Et accipet in die ffesto p'd'co candela sufficiente ad ex ad celebrared' p anno sed prior Scti barthi mueniet vestimenta pillas lampade' pendente ad Custodien' lumen et Capellam sustinebit in omnibz."

"The Chapell of Saint bartholomew payeth in y<sup>e</sup> daye of the Solemnite of the afore sayd Saynte vnto the Chapellen of the mother Churche yerlly iiiij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup> and the aforesayd Chappelane shall celebrate Everie weke ons there and shall take in the fore sayd Solemne daye a sufficient candeale to celebrate by By the yeare—but the prior of Sainte bartholomves shall ffynde vestimentes Copes & an hanging lampe for to kepe the lyght and shall opshoulde the Chapell il in all thynges, &c."

BLYTHBURGH PRIORY AND MELLS TITHES.

The Mettingham Chartulary contains one other record relating to Mells and Blythburgh, which either escaped the notice, or more probably, baffled the efforts of Tanner, and was not copied by him.\*

(The k' of the original (= que or qui) is rendered q' in accordance with a frequent and convenient custom.)

Cees sunt les terres dunt le priour<sup>o</sup> de Blyburgh deit auer deus (deux) garbes et la pson' de mellys la terç Ceo† est a sauer.‡

De iiij<sup>xx</sup>§ acr' de tre a sire pers' de mellys q' gisent iouste la deinse|| de Bromfeld.

De ij acr' de tr' q' sunt appeit le baukenelond & boutef de vers Walpol.

De tute la t'r' q' est appeit le pertreslond de q' a sayliner'

De les tr' q' sunt appeit le Stubbyngheg'

De ij peces de tr' q' se estendet' de la meson Thom' Queyntrel.

De les trs q' se estendent de prue Kakescroft de q' a de q' Saylmere.

De t'r' q' se estendent del les t'r' q' fuerent a beneyt de Doufford de q' a bollisbrok.

De vne pece de tr' q' gesant entre bollisbrok q' git de Wennaston de q' Walpole

De tute la tr' q' est appeit chapelcroft sauve ii acr' dunc le p'our' prent le dim ent¶¶

De tr' q' se estendent de q' a le Watrsingh de vers le pykedlond.

De tr' q' estendent de Helderbusk de q' la tr' dame Anastate.

De tr' q' se estendent del pomer de q' a mouncirsheg'.

De iij acr' de tr' q' sunt appeit houphallelond

De terre q' sunt appeit Wyneldouneslond u's (vers) le Est

De tre q' sunt appeit le hupstedel.

De les tr' q' le p'our' le couent de Blyburgh tenet en Mellys

De vn pre a Rob le Neuema'

Del pre Walt le Newema'

Del pre q' est appel de Westmedew.

\* The second explanation is probable on account of the difficulty of the hand-writing, which is the same in this, as in the other records, and which caused numerous errors in his version. Moreover, this alone is not in Latin, but in old and much contracted French, of which some words bear a sufficient resemblance to Latin, to prevent an early perception of the language, except by those who are accustomed to French records.

† Ceo is the early form of ce.

‡ In the original the next line runs on from this. The others all begin separate lines.

§ A lens leaves no doubt regarding the xx although 80 acres is a large area. It may, however, reasonably be exact, since this entry is placed first.

|| Probably equivalent to demesne.

¶ Dime ent/decime entier. Dime is still French; compare the American "dime," the tenth part of a dollar.

## THE PARISH OF HEPWORTH, AND ITS RECTORS.

BY THOMAS TINDAL METHOLD.



THE Parish of Hepworth, in the Hundred of Blackburne, in Suffolk, was, at the time of the Domesday Survey, situate partly in the Hundred of Blackburne, and partly in that of Brademere. These two Hundreds subsequently became absorbed in the double Hundred of Blackburne; and, indeed, from Domesday itself it would appear that the two Hundreds must, at all

events for the purpose of taxation, have been treated together, as the geld stated to be payable for lands in Brademere Hundred only amounted to 11s. 10½d., yet the geld for the two hundreds amounts to £1 19s. 8d.; that is to say, as nearly as may be to £2, the double unit for calculation of the taxation of the double hundred.

Mr. Corbett in the able essay on the Domesday Survey in the Eastern Counties, for which he obtained the Thirlwall prize for 1892, at the University of Cambridge, calls attention to the fact that in Abbot Sampson's Calendar, compiled about 100 years later than the Domesday Survey, it is stated that in the double Hundred of Blackburne there were 35 vills or towns divided into

14 leets, and shows that each of these 14 leets paid the sum of  $34\frac{1}{4}$ d. or thereabouts, or an equal fourteenth share of the geld of £2 properly payable by the double Hundred.

The seventh leet of the Hundred comprised Hepworth, Honington, and half of Ixworth Thorp. In Domesday we find that Hepworth paid  $17\frac{1}{4}$ d., Honington  $12\frac{1}{2}$ d., Thorpe 9d. or half of Thorpe  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., making altogether  $34\frac{1}{4}$ d. = 2s.  $10\frac{1}{4}$ d.

In Abbot Sampson's time a somewhat elaborate calculation was used to adjust the incidence of taxation as between Honington and the half of Thorpe, as will be seen from the particulars of the seventh leet given in the following extract from Abbot Sampson's Calendar, copied from the ms. calendar kindly lent by Prince Frederick Duleep Singh for the purpose.

The material portions of Abbot Sampson's Calendar for our purpose are as follows:—

In duobus Hundredis de Blakehune sunt xxxv ville ex quibus constituunt<sup>r</sup> xiiii lete q̄ ville integ<sup>e</sup> appellant<sup>r</sup>.

1. Stanton p se est una leta.
2. Berdewella p se 1 leta.
3. Westowe & Suthnortū 1 leta q̄s Villas uterq<sup>e</sup> ē par alii & medietas lete.
4. Wridewelle & Culford & pva Fakenhām & Bernham 1 leta quum villas Culeford & Wirdewell sūt medietas illi' lete & paria sūt Barnhā u<sup>o</sup> & pva Fakenham medietas et Fakenham est v<sup>a</sup> ps illi' medietas.
5. Major Fakenham et Sapeston sūt 1 leta & paria sunt.
6. Ingham & P̄va Livermere & Trostune sunt 1 Leta Qrū Villar' Trostam ē medietas Inghām & P̄va Livermere medietas et Ingham ē due prēs illi medietatis.
7. Hepeworth & Hunegeton & dimid' Torpe St una Leta Quarum Hepworth est medietas. Hunegeton et dimidium Thorp Sūt medietas lete Q̄s Hunegeton est due ptes & eo Amplius. Thorp autem est iii pars co miñ. q<sup>to</sup> Hunegeton debet returnare illi s de quot<sup>o</sup> geldo decimū denariū.
8. Ixeworth & Elmeswell sūt una leta et Ixeworth est 11 ptes illui lete Elmeswelle est tertia ps.
9. Hunteton & Langham & Stowe & dimidium Thorp sunt 1 leta Hunteton & Langhām sunt medietas & paria sunt Stowe & medio Thorp sunt alia medietas et Stowe ex illa medietatis ii partes Thorpe u<sup>o</sup> tertia ps & eo min<sup>a</sup> ad q lib geldum debet Stowa returnare illi decimū d.

10. Duæ Asseldæ & Walesham sūt 1 leta q̄s villas Waleshū est medietas ambe Asselde medietas & paria St.

11. Rikingehale & Wattesfeld et Hild'cle Sunt una q̄s villas Wattisfeld ē medietas Rikinghall & Hildercle est medietas et Rikinghall est due pte<sup>a</sup>. illius. medietatis.

12. Thelvetham & Weston & Hopeton sunt una leta Thelvetthū & Weston sunt medietas Hopeton u<sup>o</sup> alia medietas & eo amplia. q debet returnare alii medietati de quolibet geldo xxiii pte.

13. Berninghm & Cunegeston Sut 1 leta & paria sunt.

14. Ressewortha & Gnateshal & Euston sunt 1 leta ; et Euston debet returnare de oi geldo aliis duabz villis xvi partem.

The Calendar also contains the following details as to the 7th leet of the Hundred :—

Nunc de vii Leta dicend' est Hepeworth Hunigeton & dimid' Torp.

In Hepeworth est dimid' caruc de q<sup>m</sup> Will's fil. Walti et Waltus fil Eadwardi tenent. 11 ptes libere—siarti illā q est de alto Socagio una pte tenet isti.

Turstō mitte vid & fi sunt de xx ac's de wara q St una ps dimid' caruc' tenet t̄m unde redd<sup>t</sup> 11 d' de Hidagio et Warp dimid' . . Sm<sup>a</sup> auen<sup>a</sup>. vicec' ob' auxil' p'posta' iii ob'

Godwinas oppilio tenet t̄m unde reddit 1d ppositis ob.

Gilb'tus copping tenet t̄m uñ reddit 1 d' vic ob p'posit ob.

Herveius tenet t̄m unde redd<sup>t</sup> iii d' dimid' Sm<sup>a</sup> Auene vicec' 1 d' p'posit' t d' Warp'

Ohin tenet t̄m unde reddit iii d di Sm<sup>a</sup> Auene Warp vic' 1 d' pp 1 d'

Aluric fil habene tenet t̄m uñ redd<sup>t</sup>. iii d di Sm<sup>a</sup>. auen & Warp p'p' iii ob vicecom' 1 ob.

Rodb' tus fil. mattld' tenet t̄m uñ redd iii di dimid Sum<sup>a</sup> auen & Warp vicec' 11 d ppo 111 ob.

Walt' p'sb tenet t̄m unde reddit 11 d'

Ivo tenet t̄m unde redd<sup>t</sup> 11 d . . dimid' Sm<sup>a</sup>. auen' & Warp pp iii ob vic' vd.

Ohin fil' godild' & pcenar' tenet t̄m uñ redd<sup>t</sup> 11 d p̄pa. de vicec' ob.

Ivo baf. tenet t̄m unde reddit 11 d 1 Sm<sup>a</sup>. auen cū pcenar' p'po 11 d'

Ulmer<sup>a</sup> & Vluena Vidua tenet t̄m unde redd<sup>t</sup> 1 d'

Gileb'tus & Alfil'd tenet t̄m uñ redd<sup>t</sup> c vd.

In eadem Villa tenet Gileb' tus fil Rad' de dño ab'be que est di suo milite & alii dñi sunt in illa villa et plures tenentes alii qui de socagio qui cū p'dictis reddit vicec' i ano iii sol. Omnes p'dii Sokemanni p't' Will'm fil Walti & pt' Waltm fil Eadwardi colligunt m t' se iii auerp Sm<sup>a</sup> hidag 11 sol. iiii d.

From Richard Percyvale's Great Domesday Book it appears, that in the 8th year of King Edward III., the tax payable by Hepworth to the King amounted to £4 3s. 4d. a year.

The advowson of Hepworth was for many centuries appendant on, or at all events passed with the Manors there.

From Blomefield's Norfolk and Davy's mss., in the British Museum, we learn that William, the son of Walter de Hepworth, who was lord of the manor of Hepworth, in the reign of Henry III., had four daughters: Ellen, the eldest, who married Sir Henry de Reveshall; Susannah, Marcella, and Agnes. Susannah married Thomas de Stanton. Marcella granted her share to Wm. de Neketon (the father of Giles de Neketon), and Agnes' share came, by purchase, to Sir Henry de Riveshall. Thomas de Stanton demised all his estate, by the Curtesy of England, to Magister Stephens de Hepworth, who subsequently joined in presenting to the living in this right. William de Neketon also purchased from Ralph de Saxham, a descendant of Fulcher, named in Domesday other property at Hepworth. The manor and estates at Hepworth thus, towards the end of the 13th century, became divided into three distinct manors, which acquired the names of "Reveshall, otherwise Rushalls," "Master Stephen's," and "North Hall," and the lords of these manors presented to the living by turns. Towards the end of the 16th century the two manors of "Reveshall, otherwise Rushalls," and "Master Stephen's," came into the hands of Sir Robert Jermyn, and from thenceforth were known as "The Manor of Reveshall, otherwise Rushalls, with Master Stephen's," and the owner of the manor had thenceforth probably two turns. This state of affairs continued until about the end of the 17th century, when the advowson ceased to be appendant to the manors, and was held "in gross."

Magister Stephens de Hepworth, who, although only entitled to a portion of the original manor for an estate "pur autre vie," has left his name attached to one of the manors for nearly 600 years, must have been a man of some mark, and, doubtless, is the person of that name who was first appointed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in the year 1287, and a second time in 1299

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(Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge). His tenure of that office was not altogether uneventful, as in 1299 an action was brought against him by one Thos. de Sutton, a student of the University, for false imprisonment (Annals of Cambridge, by C. H. Cooper). In 1301 Stephen de Hepworth was summoned in respect of his estates, in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, to perform military service in person against the Scots. The muster being at Berwick-on-Tweed, on the Nativity of St John the Baptist, 24 June.

Hepworth is situate in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and was in the Diocese of Norwich until May, 1837, when the archdeaconry was transferred to the Diocese of Ely (6 and 7 William IV., c. 77, sec. 10). The transfer being carried out by a scheme approved by Her Majesty in Council, dated April 19, and gazetted May 30, 1837.

The earliest notice of the advowson or the church at Hepworth, appears to be the following entry in Domesday, under the lands of the Abbot of Bury in the Hundred of Blackburne, "In Hepworda . . . . Ecclesia de quindecim acris liberæ terræ in elemosina."

In the Norwich Domesday the living was stated to be worth 20 marks.

In the "Nonarum Inquisitiones in curia Scaccarii," made in the time of Edward III., we find the following entry as to Hepworth:—

Heppeworth ext' xx mrc'

Itē ecēia ejusd extend' ad xiiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Et jur'. dicūt qd nona ps. garb' veñt et agn' ville de Hepworth val' p ann' viij<sup>li</sup> et nō plus q. rector ibid hēt xxx acr' terre que val' p ann' x<sup>s</sup> viiia p̄t acr iiij<sup>d</sup>. It. hī ibid de redd' p a<sup>m</sup> ij<sup>s</sup>. Itm hīt de feno de x q̄ val' p a<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Itm hī de dec' j molend' q̄ val' p a<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Itm de x iij colūb' q̄ val' p a<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>s</sup>. Itm de x vitul' & lact' q̄ val' p a<sup>m</sup> xxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. It. de iij dieb<sup>5</sup>. p̄ncipal' oblat' q̄ val' p ann' xxx<sup>s</sup>. Itm de minut' dec'. oblat' & request' q̄ val' p a<sup>m</sup> xx<sup>s</sup>. Itm de x canabi. lin' et fruct' pom' q̄ vāl' p ann' vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> et hoc testat' est p Steph. Coco & Witt Mariott jur' Ville p̄dcē.

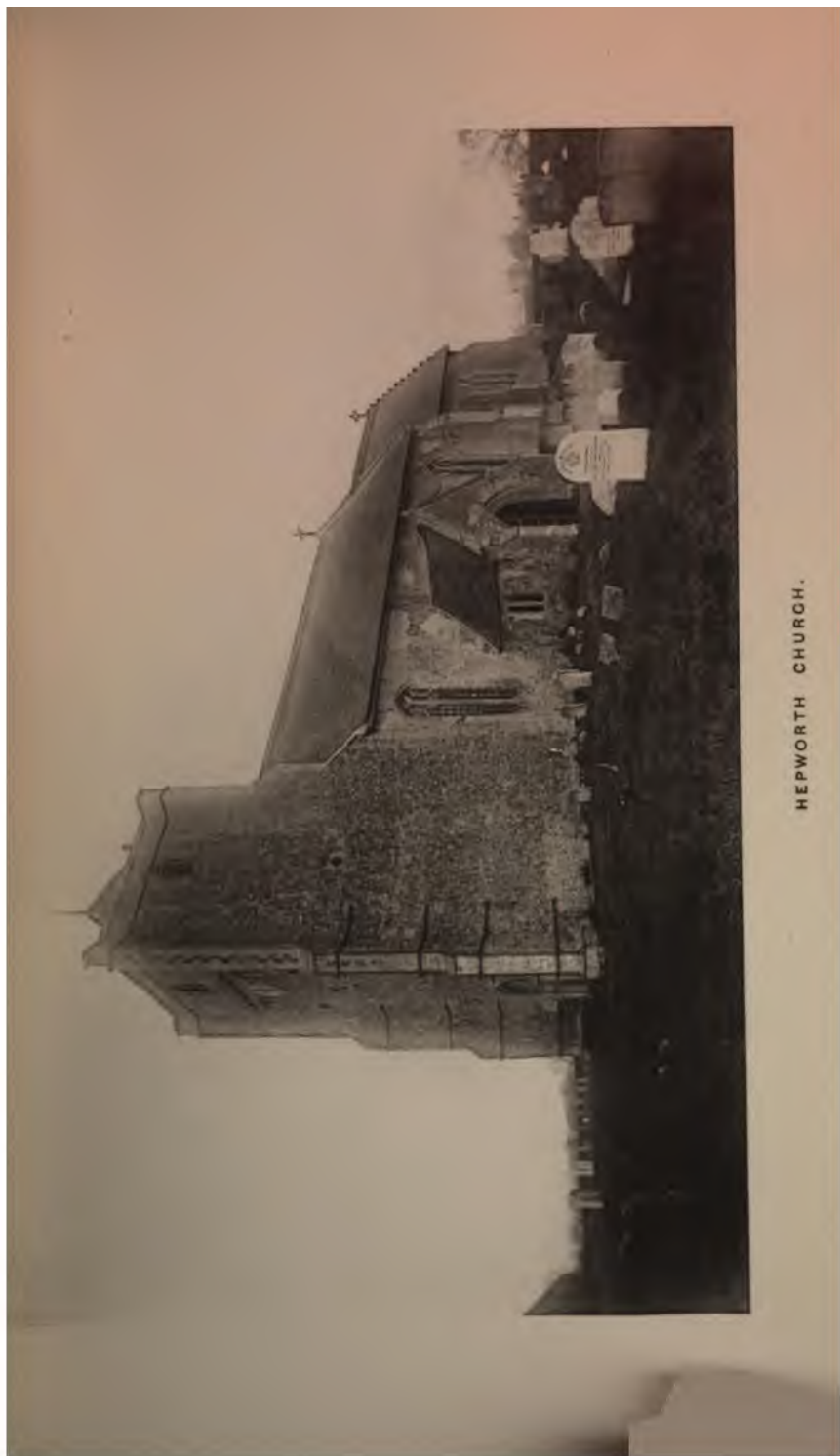
S̄m viij<sup>li</sup>

In 1535 *John Brundish*, or *Browndysshe*, then rector, made a return for the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, showing that the living was worth net £13 17s. 3d.





FONT AND COVER. HEPWORTH CHURCH.



HEPWORTH CHURCH.



In the year 1819, when the Rev. E. R. Payne was presented to the living, he found the rectory house surrounded by a moat, and it is stated that the only access to the house across the moat was by a foot bridge. The house, now a two-storied building, had then a third floor of attics, which were removed when it became necessary to put a new roof on the house.

In April, 1845, when the tithe apportionment was made, the emoluments of the rectory consisted of a rectory house, glebe land containing 41a. 3r. 34p. and an apportioned tithe rent charge (including the charge on the glebe) of £544 7s. 4d.

\* The parish church, which is dedicated to S. Peter, stands on high ground on the east side of the village. It is constructed of flint and pebble rubble, with freestone dressings, the greater part of the building, with the exception of the porch and tower, being coated externally with lime plastering. The roof is of oak, thatched with reed.

The structure consists of a chancel, nave with tower at the west end, and a small porch on the south side, and, though the dimensions are not large, the height to the wall plate is considerable, and this gives to the interior a spacious and airy appearance.

A church existed here at the time of Domesday, but the present fabric belongs to the Decorated or second pointed period of Gothic architecture. The nave windows, north and south doorways, and porch, being later, and following the outline and details of the Perpendicular style.

The chancel measures internally about 34 feet long by 16 feet wide, and the floor, which is raised above the nave level, seems at one time to have been higher than at present, the sill of the priest's door being 1 ft. 5 in. above the floor. It is lighted at the east end by a lofty three light window, filled with elaborate Decorated tracery, and in each of the north and south walls are two windows

\* We are indebted to Mr. John S. Corder for the description of Hepworth Church contained in the text.

of similar date, but not so ornate in design. Between the two windows on the south side is the priest's door, and the organ, which was placed in the church in 1892, occupies a similar position on the north side of chancel. The eastern most of the two south windows has the sill brought down inside, forming a sedilia; but whatever existed in the form of a piscina is now plastered over.

On the south side, near the chancel arch, is a square aperture with a small molding round, four feet above the floor, 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and 2 ft. 9 in. high, and recessed 1 ft. 2 in., probably an aumbry.

The floor has all been relaid, and several old glazed tiles, some plain and some ornamented, have been re-inserted.

The church is entirely devoid of mural tablets, and only three monumental floor slabs exist. One under the communion table to the memory of the Rev. Robert Nunn, a former rector, who died on the 5th of January, 1797, and Penelope his wife, who died on the 16th of Nov., 1774. The two other slabs are in the nave, near the tower, one being in memory of Margery, daughter of John Cracknell of HEPWORTH, and second wife and relict of Thomas Satisfatt of Gatesthorp, who died Oct. 27th, 1741, aged 59, and the other to Catherine Hunt, who died in 1727, and Elizabeth Reve, her sister, who died the 21st of June, 1730.

The church was re-seated about 1854 with pitch pine seats. Several old oak benches with carved poppy heads have been worked in with the benches in the chancel.

The nave, 55 ft. long by 25 feet wide, is divided into four bays, in three of which well proportioned Perpendicular windows have been inserted on both north and south sides, the remaining bay is reserved for the north and south doorways of late Decorated work, which are placed opposite to one another in the third bay westward. The south doorway leads into the porch, and the north has been built up, as is often the case. The rood screen is entirely gone, but the doorways which gave access to it

an still be discerned on the north side of the chancel arch.

On the south wall of the nave, at the eastern end, is a small Decorated piscina with an ogee cusped arch over it, and a small circular dished draining hole, showing that at this corner existed a chauntry chapel, but by whom founded no evidence remains.

Across the west end is a poor gallery of classic design with panelled front, and supported on wooden columns: it is approached from the church by a staircase on the south side. The following inscription is placed in the tower over the door leading into the nave:—"1743 Joseph alter Sen<sup>r</sup>. came on Clerk. This gallery was built in January of the year 1756."

The most interesting feature in the church is the very beautiful carved oak font cover, which, though somewhat debased in detail, has many points of interest. The font stands exactly in front of the blocked up north door, and it would seem that this was its original position, and that its erection was posterior to the stoppage of the doorway, because the faces of the cover against the wall are not enriched.

The font itself is of hard Barnack, or other similar stone, and is very simple in design, octagon on plan with base, bowl, and pedestal plainly molded standing on a plain step.

The dimensions are—total height of font 4 ft. 1 in., diameter of basin 1 ft. 8 in., external diameter of bowl 3 ft. 6 in., height of cover from top of font 12 ft. 6½ in., diameter of base of cover 3 ft. 1 in. The cover exactly fits the font, and is apparently co-eval with it, and in all probability was made especially for it. It is octagon on plan, rising in stages as a diminishing pinnacle, and terminating in a pierced and traceried spire-shaped finial, to which a modern cross has been added to conceal the iron rod which carries the fixed upper portion.

The three lower stages had evidently sculptured figures standing out on carved brackets, beneath cusped and crocketed canopies, but none of these figures remain,

though the manner of attaching them is clearly shown on the upper tier. The whole of the lowest stage up to about 4 ft. 6 in. from the top of the bowl opens with folding doors, hung on wrought-iron curved arm hinges, three sides of the octagon opening on the right hand, and two on the left. When open the doors and back form a kind of Tryptych, and on the inside panels may still be seen remains of colour decoration, but the remains are not sufficient to give any clue to the character of the decoration.

On five of the faces of the doors on the lowest stage, the pedestals on which the figures stood, take a very peculiar form (see sketch). The idea in each case is similar, the details, however, varying slightly in each instance. The central feature of each pedestal represents a castle gate tower, having a doorway surmounted by a battlemented parapet; on either side of this tower is a smaller tower similarly designed, and outside these two flanking towers, is a traceried rectangular return to the face of the font cover. The castle gate is shown with double doors, one half being closed, the other partly open, with an armed figure bearing in some cases a sword, and in others a spear, standing in front of it.

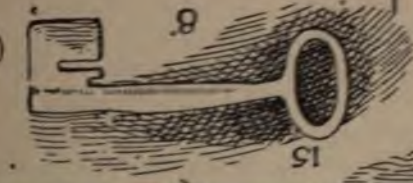
The smaller towers have doorways similar to the centre tower, and through these doors a smaller armed figure is seen obtaining access to the castle. What this is all intended to convey is somewhat mysterious. The details are rudely conceived and executed, but they are very quaint, and possess a marked Flemish feeling. It is strange that such an elaborate piece of work should have found its way into the church, and no records of the gift, or giver should remain on record. The cover was carefully restored, and many missing parts supplied by the late rector, Mr. Henry Hand, the cross at the top being added at the same time.

The nave is spanned by an open waggon-roof without ties, and is plastered over inside unrelieved by moldings, or ornament of any kind.

In the south doorway the old oak door, repaired and

# Hepworth Church

The Key



Chalice

Cope

Ornament on

the Bowl

Portion of Font Cover

John Shewell Carver del 1894

patched, still hangs, and the ancient lock, escutcheon, and drop ring, though rusty and mutilated, still do duty.

Above the south door inside the porch is a small cusped niche for the dedication saint. The porch itself is a small appendage, 10 ft. by 12 ft., inside measure, of late Perpendicular. It has apparently been rebuilt, but is in rather a dilapidated condition.

The tower measures inside about 11 ft. square on ground floor, and communicates with the nave by a doorway, there being no tower arch. It is devoid of windows, there being only three small quatrefoil pierced apertures on the floor below the bells. The walls are thick, but owing to imperfect foundations on a clay soil, the structure has been for many years cracked, and partially disintegrated. Even as far back as the 17th century urgent repair was demanded, and the west wall and buttresses were banded and strengthened by stout ironwork, and the date 1677 was worked in the iron brace over the clock on the west side. About the same time, doubtless, the tower was considerably curtailed in height, by the removal of the entire upper storey. This was evidently done to reduce the superincumbent weight, and so avert the peril of a collapse.

The angle buttresses are of great size, those on the eastern corners stretching across the entire end of the nave beyond the tower. The usual stone circular staircase has been pulled down, and the belfry is now reached by ladders.

There are five bells in the tower, marked as follows:—

- 1st Bell, Thomas Gardner & Co., Founders, Sudbury, 1726,
- 2nd Bell, Thomas Gardner & Co., Founders, Sudbury, 1726,
- 3rd Bell, George Mears & Co., Founders, Sudbury, 1864,

R. Clears, G. Walton, Wardens.

- 4th Bell, William Dobson, Founder, 1825,

Robert Nunn, Warden.

- 5th Bell, three shields, each bearing three bells, with a crown between them, and the following line—  
+ Petrus ad eterne Ducat nos Pascua vite.

The 4th bell appears to have replaced a bell which Davy mentions to have been in existence in 1810, and to have had the following inscription :—"Thomas Drake the younger made me 1593.

The 5th bell was probably made by Brasyer about 1475.

The church plate consists of a silver Paten, Victoria, 19th century; a small silver Paten, Geo. III.; a silver Flagon, Victoria, 19th century; a silver Chalice, Elizabeth, 16th century. The latter is  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in. high, and  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. across the lips and base. The stem and base are relieved by moldings, and there is on the bowl a narrow engraved band of running scroll work. A small fleur de lis is stamped outside on the lip, which curves slightly outwards. (See sketch.)

The registers date from 1688, the previous books having been stolen or lost. Extracts from them occur in Martin's Church Notes, and have been copied from those notes into the Davy mss. in the British Museum. These extracts, and also a copy of the entries in the parish registers for the year 1565 to 1569, which exist in the parish chest, have been printed in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries* (Vol. v., p. 23.)

The exterior of the church does not call for much comment, but the proportions are good, the view of the church from the north-west is picturesque, the massive buttresses dividing the windows giving great relief to the walls. Over the chancel arch is a parapet rising through the roof, surmounted by a cross, and the springers of the coping terminate in carved grotesque figures forming brackets. The original chancel coping has perished, and been replaced by a corbie stepped parapet in brick of Elizabethan, or Jacobean character.

#### RECTORS OF HEPWORTH.

In or shortly before the year 1200, WALTER the priest, mentioned in the extract from Abbot Sampson's calendar, as holding a tenement at Hepworth, probably

held the rectory. We also find the following entry in the Curia Regis Rolls No. 27 4th John referring to him :—

Placita in xv dies post festum Sancti Michælis Anno Regni Regis Johannis quarto.

Suffolc, Robertus filius Radulphi de Wikes obtulit de iiii die versus Laurentium filium Walteri presbyteri de placito xv acrarum terras cum pertinentiis in Heppeworth et Laurentius non venit etc. et sumenitis testata est. Judicium terra capiat in manu domini Regis et idem Walterus (probably Laurentius) sumoneatur quod sit apud Westmonasterium a die sancti Hillarii in octo dies etc

From this entry it would appear possible that the land in dispute was the 15 acres of land referred to in Domesday, as being held on account of the Church in free eleemosinary tenure.

The following Latin memoranda of early Rectors of Hepworth are taken from Davy's MSS., and Martin's Church Notes, belonging to Mr. Milner Gibson Cullum :—

RADULPHUM DE HEPWORTH quondam Rector eccl' de Hepworth ibidem exist. Rector de eod. Henry III.

*Note.* It is stated that Ralph of Hepworth was presented to the living by William of Hepworth the owner of Hepworth Manor.

JOHANNES DE NEKETON quondā Rector de ecclesie et ibm exist. tempore Regis Henrici tertii.

*Note.* This John Neketon (who is also called Robert Neketon) is stated to have been presented to the living by his father, Robert de Neketon, on the death of Ralph of Hepworth. Robert of Neketon having obtained a grant from Henry Abbot of Bury, during the infancy of William, son of Walter of Hepworth.

JACOBUS DE NEKETON quondā Rector de ecclie exist. per xxxi annos videt tempore Regis Henrici tertii per unū ann et tempore Regis Edwardi primi xxx annos.

From the commencement of the 14th century the names of the Rectors, with the dates on which they were presented to the living, have been obtained from the records at Norwich. The following is a list of the rectors with the dates on which they were instituted and the names of the patrons making the several presentations. The notes contain such information as I have obtained from other sources as to the incumbents and patrons of the parish :—

03, 9 Kal Maij, WILL DE NECKETON. Ad præ. Abbis de S Edm quoad 3 partes rāone custodiæ Egidij de Necketon et Joës de Ryveshall et ad præ. M<sup>r</sup> Steph de Hepworth quoad 4<sup>tm</sup> partem rāone firmæ terr Thomæ de Stanton cum advoc 4<sup>ta</sup> parte.

In Blomefield's Norfolk (v., 340), it is stated that in 1290, John de Riveshall, the son of Sir John de Riveshall, of Winesia, daughter of Ralph, son of William de Rivesense, was an infant in the custody of the Abbot of Bury, and it will be observed that the names of the patrons presenting Wm. de Necketon confirm this statement, and show that Giles de Necketon was in the same position as John de Riveshall, the Abbot being in each case the superior lord and entitled to the custody of the ward.

Martin's Church Notes contain the following as to this Rector :—

"Willmo Neketon capellus Institutus fuit in ecclia de Hepeworth nono kalend. maii año dni millmo ccc<sup>mo</sup> tertio R Edwardi primi xxx<sup>mo</sup> et Rector ejūd ecclie exist. per xxvi septimanas ꝛ vi dies videlt isq<sup>e</sup>. vii diem mensis Octobr tunc ꝛ sequē anno dñi millmo ccc<sup>mo</sup> tercio et anno dui Edwardi Regis xxxi<sup>mo</sup>.

22, 15 Kal Jul., JOHANNES FIL WILLI. THORALD DE HEPWORTH. Ad Præs Willi dni de Necketon. Nic fil Thomæ de Stanton et Olyveri Wythe.

Nicholas de Stanton was the son and heir of Thomas Stanton, by Susannah his wife. Nicholas de Stanton had a son named Thomas, and he in his turn was succeeded by his son, Edmund de Stanton.

Sir Oliver Wythe had married Winesia, the only daughter of John de Riveshall.

33, 7 Id. Oct., PETRUS DE BUTTELE. Patrons: Wm. de Necketon, John Thorald, and Sir Oliver Wyth.

Petrus de Buttele is perhaps the same person as Petr Buttele, presented on 6 Kal Maij, 1311, to the Rectory Brockley. (Gage's Thingoe Hundred, p. 362.)

John Thorald had at this time acquired the Manor of Master Stephens under a demise from Nicholas Stanton.

1349, 11 Augt., ROBERTUS COK DE STEBBYNG. Patron: Wills de Neketon.

The Neketons held property at Great Barton, near Bury, and at Hepworth, which afterwards passed to the Conyers, and subsequently to the Cottons.

1356, 4 Oct., MR. JOHANNES DE THOMESTON. Patron: Oliver de Wythe, mil.

Thomeston exchanged Bradfield Monastorum for Hepworth, on Stebbings resignation. Thomeston was official to the Archdeacon of Sudbury. (Blomefield's Norfolk, III., 650.)

1375, 12 Jany., MR. RICHARD DE LAWSHALL. Patron: Bishop, by lapse.

This rector was buried in the chancel of Hepworth Church. There was originally a flat stone there to his memory. (Davy's MS.)

1389, WM. . . . PARSON OF HEPWORTH. Patron: Hen. Spencer, Bp.

1395, STEPHEN NICHOLLS CHAPLAIN.

The two last names appear in Davy's MSS., but they do not appear in Bishop Tanner's MS. at Norwich.

1401, 27 Mart, JOHANNES BURY. Patron: Nic. Conyers de Barton juxta Bury.

John Bury is described as "Accolitus" in Davy's MS.

1420, 3 Feb., WALTERUS GERARD. Patrons: Nic Conyers de Barton Magna et Robt. Ashfield de Stowlangtoft.

In 1438 Walter Gerard was one of the executors of the Will of Dame Alice Harpeley, the widow of Sir John Harpeley, Knight, and daughter of Nicholas Conyers, who was buried at Great Barton.

Robert Ashfield had at this time acquired the Master Stephen's Manor, by purchase from Edmund, the grandson and heir of Nicholas de Stanton, and he also apparently claimed some interest in the Hepworth estates from the Wythes, although it would appear that the manor of Reveshall passed to the Calthorpes, and who probably ultimately succeeded in making good their title to this manor.

1459, 9 Sept., JOHANNES SCOLE ALIAS SCOWLE. Patrons : Robert Conyers mil. Willi. Calthorpe et Roberti Ashfield.

Sir Robert Conyers died in 1480.

Sir Wm. Calthorpe, son of Sir John Calthorpe, and Ann, daughter of Sir John Wythe, was born in 1409, sheriff of Norfolk in the years 1442, 1458, 1464, and 1476. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthin; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Miles Stapleton, and died at Norwich in 1494.

Robert Ashfield by his last will, dated Feb. 22nd, 1459, willed that his feoffees should grant to his son John the elder, and his wife Florence, his manor called Master Stephens, in Hepworth, with the advowson of the church of the same, and the other lands there and in Wattisfield, which were bought by his grandfather of Wm. Sadeler, als. Brett of Norwich, to hold to him and his heirs, remainder to his son Roger and his heirs male, remainder to his son John the younger and his heirs male, remainder to his son Reginald and his heirs male, remainder to his daughter Bewfery and her heirs male, remainder to his own right heirs.

1499, 11 March, WILLIAM ATKINSON. Presented by the Archbishop, the See of Norwich being vacant. Patron : Fflor. Ashfield.

Florentia Ashfield, who was the daughter of John Boteler, Esqre., was at this time the widow of John

Ashfield of Stowlangtoft. By an inquisition post mortem held 21st Edward IV. (1482), it was found that John Ashford or Ashfield, died possessed of manor and lands at Stowlangtoft, and also of Hepworth manor (really Master Stephen's manor), and the advowson of the church there. This presentation was in respect of Master Stephen's manor.

1503, 7 Nov., JOHN MINDRAM, on Atkinson's resignation.  
Patrons : Edmund Cotton, and Etheldreda Uxor  
suæ de Redgrave.

This presentation was in respect of North Hall Manor.  
Etheldreda or Ellen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Conyers, only son of Sir Robert Conyers, married Edmund, 2nd son of William Cotton, of Great Barton. Edmund Cotton held his first Court for North Hall Manor, on the Thursday before the feast of Pentecost, in the 19th year of Henry 7th (1504). The pedigrees of the Conyers vary as to the descent of Etheldreda Cotton.

1505, 16 July, JOHN BRUNDISH, on Mendram's death.  
Patron : Edward Calthorpe.

This presentation was in respect of Reveshall Manor.

This Rector made a return in 1527 for the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, signing as John Browndysshe.

The possessions of the Reveshall family at Hepworth had passed into the family of Calthorpe through the Wythes. (Suffolk Institute of Archæology, I., p. 140.)

Edward Calthorpe was probably grandson of Sir John Calthorpe, who married Ann Wythe. (Norf. Arch., IX., p. 1.)

The Rev. John Brundish was probably of the same family as Wm. Brundish of Hepworth, Yeoman, who was appointed a trustee of the Hepworth Town lands, by deed dated March 8, 1627, now in the Parish Chest, and who died in 1669, having made his will dated Aug. 29, 1669, disposing of various properties at Hepworth.

1544, 29 July, WILLIAM RAYNBIRDE, on death of the last incumbent. Patron : Robert Ashfield, arm.

This presentation was made by the owner of Master Stephen's manor.

The Rev. William Raynbirde made his last will dated Nov. 18, 1557, and desired to be buried in the Chancel, Hepworth. He left legacies to his sisters Agnes and Johanna, and appointed Stephen Baker, of Hepworth, and Robert Fuller, of Barningham, his executors. The will was proved at Bury S. Edmund's, May 8, 1559.

1559, 11 July, PETER KILBURNE, otherwise Gill, on Rayn-  
birde's death. Patron: Etheldreda Cotton.

Etheldreda or Audrie Cotton presented Peter Kilburne to the rectory, as lady of the manor of North Hall. She was the daughter of Edmund Cotton and Etheldreda, his wife, and was entitled to the manor for her life only. She held her first Court on October 16th, 1536. Her will was proved at Norwich, January 3rd, 1564, and on her death the manor passed to her nephew, Edmund Cotton, as tenant in tail under the will of his father, George Cotton, dated July 14th, 1551.

Sir Peter Kilburne was suspected of Popish Practices, and to be in communication with Mr. Cotton, the eldest son of Sir Thos. Cotton, of Kent, who married Ursula, daughter of Sir Roger Wodehouse, and with Mr. Francis Downes of East Tuddenham Recusants. The following letters, from Dr. Gardiner to Bishop Parkhurst, of Norwich, dated March 20, 1573, and from Bishop Parkhurst to Archbishop Parker, dated March 25, 1573, which are published in Gorham's Reformation Gleanings, pp. 466 and 468, have reference to this charge:—

March 20, 1573.

My Good L,—So it is that Sir Peter Kilburne Parson of Hepworth in the County of Suffolk is apprehended, & hath been examined before Mr. Drue Drewerye, Mr. Chancellor, and me, who upon articles answereth:—That he was acquainted with Mr. Cotton more than a year past, & was three sundry times in his company, at one Mr. Francis Downes, his house of Tudenham, where the said Mr. Cotton uttered at two sundry times words condemning this time & religion to be schismatical; one time at the table in the presence of Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Cotton, and this Sir Peter; another time going over the moor between Mr. Downes his house & one Tilneyes. Mr. Downes being then with this Sir Peter in company; but he saith that he thinketh that Mr.

Downes did not hear that talk. He confessed that he (Peter Kilburne) sent him (Mr. Cotton) a book made by one Bachelor Giles, sometime a Frier in Norwich against the Kings Supremacy & in defence of the Pope's Jurisdiction, & that he received commendations from the said Mr. Cotton about xiiij days past, by one that named himself Chapman of Debnam Market, but that fellow being examined before Mr. Mayor of Norwich called himself Keltshall, of Halsworth, a gester (sic) or a chirugion; this man Sir Peter rewarded with vjs viijd for his reward, & with good cheer; he (Peter) used a pair of beads in Christ Church, which he saith he hath now burnt. We found in his (Peter Kilburne's) chest, fair covered with clothes & pillows upon them, one image of Christ with the Cross upon his back: three other tables (tablets) two of wood & one of alabaster, with gilded Images of the Trinity, Christ crucified, & of our Ladye, a super altar, a mass book, with a portana; the case of a chalice, without a chalice; a letter from Mr. John Downes of Hepworth, wherein was written that he should receive money by Mr. Cotton. There hath been articles drawn out, & he examined upon his oath in the premises: but in my judgment, though he seem simple, he is a subtle fox; for directly he answereth to nothing, but with oaths which are rife in his mouth (a note of a Papist), & with stammering, & doubling his tale, would pass over the matter. He will not confess that he either conveyed Mr. Cotton away, or that he knows where he is. Yet Keltshall, alias Chapman, affirmed upon his examination, that this Sir Peter conveyed him away.

Scribbled in haste, at Norwich, this 20 of March 1572 (1572-3)

Your L at commandment George Gardyner.

BISHOP PARKHURST TO ARCHBISHOP PARKER

my duty unto Your Grace humbly remembered

Upon knowledge given unto me that one Sir Peter Kilburne (abiding within the Precinct of the Cathedral Church here) was acquainted with Mr. Cotton who lately conveyed himself out of these parts & that the said Sir Peter was otherwise suspected to have used secret conference with the said Mr. Cotton. I have caused the said Sir Peter to be called before Mr. Drurie Dr. Gardner & my Chancellor to be examined upon certain articles the copy whereof I do send unto Your Grace together with his answers whereby may appear to Your Grace how far forth I have proceeded against him & thereupon to receive from you your aid over & direction for further proceedings I send unto you also a letter sent unto me from D. Gardner touching this matter. This Sir Peter is surely an evil disposed body & subtle in his answers but if he were more sharply dealt, withal it were like he would utter more . . . . .

At Ludham this xxv of March 1573.

Your Graces most bounden

J. Norwich.

To my Lord of Canterbury his Grace.

A copy of the summons to Sir Peter Kilburne to attend at Norwich, dated the 18th of March, 1573, and signed by Drue Drury, is in the University Library at Cambridge.

578, 19 Feb., RICHARD RUSHBROOKE, on death of Kilburne. Patron: Edmund Cotton.

Richard Rushbrooke was not inducted to the living. Probably his presentation was found to be invalid, either on the ground of Edmund Cotton not being entitled to his turn of presentation, or perhaps of his being a papist, and Richard Sporle was presented in his place.

Edmund Cotton was eldest son of George Cotton, of Great Barton, by his wife Jane, daughter of John Goldingham, of Belstead, Suffolk, and was grandson of Edmund Cotton, of Redgrave. Edmund Cotton died in 1594, as his widow, Ann, the daughter of John Fuller, held her first court as lady of the manor of North Hall, March 25th, 1594.

1579, 9 May, RICHARD SPORLE. Patron: Sir Robt. Jermyn.

In 1603 Rev. Richd. Sporle answered the queries addressed by the Bishop of Norwich to the Incumbents of the various livings in the diocese, by stating that there were 139 communicants in the parish, and that there were no recusants of any kind, nor any that refused to receive the Holy Communion, and that Sir Robert Jermyn, Knight, was the patron of the living.

Richd. Sporle and Ann, his wife, had two children. Ann, baptised at Hepworth, March 7th, 1587; and Mary, baptised Feb. 28th, 1597. The daughter, Ann Sporle, died a spinster, and was buried Dec. 29th, 1617, at Hepworth. The Rev. Richard Sporle was buried at Hepworth, March 4th, 1621, and Ann, his wife, in 1637.

1618, 7 Sep., ROBERT SHEPHERD, M.A.

Patron: Sir Thos. Jermyn, Knight.

The Rev. Robert Shepherd was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. in 1614-5; M.A. 1618. Ordained priest by John, Bishop of Norwich, Dec. 24th, 1615, and licensed to preach anywhere in the diocese. He married

Anna Rust, at Hepworth, May 27th, 1627. They had a son, Robert, baptised at Hepworth, Sep. 27th, 1629, and Anna Shepherd was buried there on the following day.

On March 8th, 1627, Rev. Robert Shepherd was appointed a trustee of the Hepworth town lands.

The living was sequestered about 1643, during the sequestration Mr. Shepherd resided in the adjoining parish of Stanton. He was re-instated in the living Dec. 7th, 1660, and remained rector until his death. He made his will, dated Feb. 27th, 1672, and directed his body to be buried by his wife in the chancel of Hepworth, and disposed of property in Stanton and Hepworth, and gives directions as to his claim to the next presentation to Hepworth rectory, which he alleged he had acquired from "old Mr. Edmund Cotton." He appointed Robert Maltbyward his executor. He was buried at Hepworth, March 5th, 1672.

Conflicting accounts of this rector are given in White's "First Century of Scandalous and Malignant Priests," p. 47, and in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part 2, p. 371.

The Rev. Thomas Abbott, who was the son of Giles Abbott, barrister-at-law, of Kirtling, Cambridgeshire, was educated at Caius College, and graduated as B.A. in 1620. He attested the will of Wm. Mordeboice Blacksmith, of Hepworth, dated Jan. 28th, 1644 (Tymm's "Bury Wills"). He is described in the will as minister of God's Word. He probably held the living under the sequestration.

The Rev. Robert Devereux, M.A., who was baptised at Ratlesden, Feb. 4th, 1611, and was second son of Rev. Peter Devereux, rector of Rattlesden, by Julian, his wife, held the benefice of Hepworth, under a mandamus from the Protector, for some years, during the sequestration which had been issued against the Rev. Robert Shepherd. He signed the minutes of various parish meetings between 1644 and 1653, sometimes describing himself as rector, and sometimes as "clerk." After Shepherd was re-instated in the living, Rev. Robert Devereux became rector of Little Stonham. He died in 1686, his will being dated

Dec. 16th, 1686. He apparently left no wife or children, but left legacies to the children of his sister, Mrs. Judith Folkard.

Sir Thomas Jermyn, the patron of the living, was eldest son of Sir John Jermyn, by Judith, daughter of Sir George Blage, Knight.

1672, 8 March, REV. RICHARD BURRELL, D.D. Patron: Nathaniell Burrell.

Rev. Richd. Burrell, son of Rev. Christopher Burrell, of Great Wrating, was admitted an undergraduate at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1658, at the age of 17. He was a scholar of the college from 1659 to 1661; B.A. in 1662. He was ordained priest at Norwich, Sept. 20th, 1671; appointed rector of Itteringham and Wolterton, in Norfolk, in 1674; and was chaplain to the Earl of Peterborough. In 1674 he obtained a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury to hold the rectory of Itteringham with Hepworth.

He died June 11th, 1721, his death being recorded in the Hepworth registers by the Rev. Nathaniel Rye, who wrote the word "exit" after the entry. He having been waiting since 1692 for the living. In 1675 the Rev. John Warren became curate-in-charge of the parish, and he on March 27th, 1683, married Mary Ferneley. Their eldest son, John, was baptised at Hepworth, on June 27th, 1684. From 1689 to 1691 James Reeve, and from 1692 to 1720 Samuel Rye, officiated as curates in the parish.

Rev. Nathaniel Burrell, elder brother of Richard Burrell, was educated at Caius College, B.A. 1654, M.A. 1658, and D.D. 1683; Fellow of Caius 1658 to 1661; and was rector of All Saints, Sudbury, although his name is omitted in the list of rectors given by Mr. Badham in his "History of All Saints' Church, Sudbury." His daughter, Elizabeth, married Rev. Samuel Rye. In Davy's mss. it is stated that Richard Burrell was presented to the living by Roger Kedington or Kerington. Roger Kedington, of Rougham, who was high sheriff of Suffolk in 1690, and

died May, 1703, was the owner of North Hall Manor, and he sold that property and his interest in the advowson about 1702, to Robert Hammond, of Wattisfield, who left it, by his will dated Sep. 23rd, 1723, to his niece, Mary Nunn, and her descendants.

In 1671 Mr. Roger Kedington sold the next presentation to the rectory of Hepworth, to Rev. Nathaniel Burrell, who purchased no doubt with the view of presenting Mr. Richard Burrell to the living, and on the occasion of this purchase Mr. Roger Kedington, then of Bury S. Edmund's, gave his bond to Nathaniel Burrell against any claim which might be made by Rev. Robert Shepherd, who alleged that he had some claim to the next presentation, under or by virtue of a grant made by Edmund Cotton, late of Clerkenwell, Middlesex, who, however, was only tenant in tail of the said advowson, probably under his father's will.

This Edmund Cotton died March 31st, 1639, and was buried at S. Giles in the Fields. His wife Katherine, the daughter of Roger Potter, of Bury St. Edmund's, was buried August 12th, 1635, at S. James, Clerkenwell.

1721, 24 June, MR. NATHANIEL RYE. Patron: Rev. Samuel Rye.

Rev. Nathaniel Rye, eldest son of Rev. Samuel Rye, rector of Thelnetham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Burrell, D.D., was born at Sudbury, Sept. 2nd, 1696, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1716, Deacon 1720, and Priest in the Bishop's Chapel, Norwich, 1721. He married Penelope, daughter of John Brooke, Esq., of Athelington, by Mary, daughter of George Green, of Brundish. Penelope Rye died and was buried April 19th, 1743, in Athelington churchyard.

Nathaniel Rye was presented to the rectory of Blo Norton in 1722, by R. Browne, Esq., on the death of Nathaniel Vincent. His will was dated April 20th, 1754. He died Oct. 19th, 1760, and was buried at Hepworth. He had two children: viz., Elizabeth, born March 30th,

baptised May 9th, at Hepworth, and buried there June 9th, 1728; and Penelope Rye, born and baptised Dec. 7th, and buried Jan. 1st, 1730.

About 1692 Mr. Samuel Rye purchased the Reveshall and Master Stephens right of presentation to the living, from Mr. John Mingay and Mr. Edmund Bedingfield, who had married the two daughters and co-heiresses of Mr. John Shawberry, the owner of the Reveshall and Master Stephens Manor, and afterwards the next presentation in respect of North Hall, from Mr. Roger Kerrington or Kedington, of Rougham, Suffolk.

In *Kirby's Suffolk Traveller* it is stated that Messrs. Rye and Nunn were, at the date of the publication of that work, the patrons of the advowson of Hepworth.

1761, 18 March, REV. MARTIN NUNN. Patron: Rev. Martin Nunn.

This rector was the second son of Martin Nunn, of Badwell Ash, by Mary, niece of Robert Hammond. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1726. He was also rector of Holbrook. He married (1) Elizabeth, buried at Holbrook, Dec. 30th, 1744; (2) Eliz. Leeds, who died May 20th, 1804, also buried at Holbrook. By his second wife he had four children. Elizabeth, married Thomas Woodward, of Sproughton; Mary, died unmarried at Ipswich, May 20th, 1795, aged 46; Martin, baptised May 29th, 1752, died January 31st, 1775, buried at S. John Baptist, Peterborough; and John, baptised March 20th, 1753.

Rev. Martin Nunn died Feb. 24th, 1781, aged 77, and was buried at Holbrook.

From 1763 to 1766, J. France was curate of the parish; and Robert Nunn from 1767 to 1781.

J. France was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A. in 1759.

1781, 26 June, ROBERT NUNN. Patron: Rev. Robert Nunn. Rev. Robert Nunn, only son of Robert Nunn, of

Risby (the elder brother of the Rev. Martin Nunn), was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1749. He was curate of Langham, and from January 11th, 1763, to January 2nd, 1765, held the vicarage of Pakenham. He was afterwards rector of both Hepworth and Hemingstone. He married Penelope, daughter of . . . . . Hurrell, by Margaret, his wife. He died Jan. 5th, 1797, leaving three children:—Robert; Elizabeth; and Margaret, who married in November, 1797, Rev. Charles Browne, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and afterwards of Leiston. Rev. Robert Nunn was buried at Hepworth. His will was proved Feb. 1st, 1797. Mrs. Penelope Nunn died Nov. 16th, 1774, aged 41; and was buried at Hepworth.

In 1797 the Rev. Charles Browne acted as curate of the parish; he graduated as B.A. in 1785, M.A. 1789.

Shortly before 1790 Rev. Robert Nunn sold the advowson of Hepworth to William Colhoun, Esq., of East Wretham, Norfolk, and exchanged this advowson and certain lands at Hepworth which were added to the glebe, for the advowson of West Wretham, then belonging to King's College, Cambridge.

A private Act of Parliament was passed, authorizing the exchange, 30 George III., cap. xxxv., "An Act to effectuate and establish an exchange between Wm. Colhoun, Esq., and the Provost, and Scholars of King's College, of Blessed Mary and S. Nicholas of Cambridge, of the advowson, and right of presentation of, and to the rectory of Hepworth in the county of Suffolk, and certain pieces of land and hereditaments in Hepworth, aforesaid, for the advowson, and right of patronage of and to the rectory of West Wretham."

1797, 9 June, WILLIAM MOORE. Patron: Wm. Cooke, D.D., Provost of King's College, of the Blessed Mary, and Nicholas of Cambridge, and the Scholars thereof.

From the entries at Eton College and King's College, it appears that William Moore was born at South Tawton, in Devonshire, and entered Eton, October, 1772, at the age of 12 years. Wm. Moore became in due course a fellow of King's College, and B.A. 1783, and M.A. 1786.

In 1810 he exchanged the living for that of Chagford,

Devon, with Rev. John Hayter. The Provost and Scholars of King's College, as patrons, gave their consent to the exchange in October, 1810. The Rev. William Moore was buried at Chagford, on December 24th, 1818.

In 1798 Rev. Henry Patteson acted as curate of the parish. He then resided at Coney Weston Hall, being rector of Coney Weston. He was the son of Henry Sparke Patteson, by Martha, his wife (*née* Fromenteel), and was born Oct. 10th, 1757, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1780. He married Sophia, second daughter of Richard Lee, Esq., of Lombard Street, and had several children, of whom John (born Feb. 11th, 1790, at Coney Weston), became in 1830 Mr. Justice Patteson, one of the puisne judges of the Court of King's Bench, and was father of Rev. Coleridge Patteson, Bishop of the Melanesian Islands. Rev. Henry Patteson was rector of Wortham and of Drinkstone, and died Oct. 3rd, 1824, aged 67, and was buried at Drinkstone. He was a magistrate for both Norfolk and Suffolk.

In 1809 and 1810 George Holmes was curate of Hepworth. He was a son of Gervas Holmes, Esq., of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk, and was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, B.A. 1798; appointed domestic chaplain to R.H. Edward, Duke of Kent, May, 1807. Married Oct. 8th, 1807, at Dedham, Essex, Charlotte Isabella, only daughter of W. Stephens Williams, Esq. In 1810 was he presented to the rectory of Copford, Essex, where he died and was buried Sep., 1845.

10, 30 Nov., JOHN HAYTER, on resignation of Rev. William Moore. Patrons: the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

John Hayter, who was the son of Rev. Joshua Hayter, rector of Chagford, and Frances, his wife, was born at Chagford, co. Devon., Feb. 16th, and baptised there March 9th, 1754. He entered Eton when 11 years old, and was elected for King's in 1772. He obtained the Brown medal for Greek Ode in 1776; and was elected a Fellow; B.A.

1778; M.A. 1788; M.A. Oxford (ad eundem) 1812, and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales (George IV.)

He went to Naples in 1802, being employed by the Prince of Wales to decipher papyri found at Herculaneum. In 1809 he was recalled to England.

Rev. John Hayter married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Peter Baskerville, R.N., and had eight children:—Sophia, William, Elizabeth, John, Francis, Thos. Baskerville, George, and Joshua, who were born and baptised at Chagford between 1787 and 1797.

He died of apoplexy in Paris, Nov. 29th, 1818.

Rev. John Hayter published the following works:—

1. Herculanean and Pompeian Manuscripts, 1800.
2. Herculanean Manuscripts, 2nd ed., 1810.
3. Observations upon a review of the Herculansia in the Quarterly Review, London, 1810.
4. A Report upon the Herculansia Manuscripts, 1811.

During the Rev. John Hayter's incumbency the following persons acted as curates in the parish:—

In 1810 and 1811, Wm. Appleby.

In Nov., 1811, Rev. John Sikes Sawbridge was appointed curate. He was fourth son of Henry Sawbridge, Esq., High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1782, by Elizabeth, elder daughter of Thomas Sikes, of Hackney. Rev. John Sikes Sawbridge was born March 18th, 1765, at Hackney, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790. Married Frances Jane, daughter of Framingham Thruston, of Market Weston, Suffolk, and had five children. He was subsequently rector of Walford, co. Northampton.

From 1812 to 1817, James Davidson.

From 1817 to 1819, George Boldero. He was son of George Boldero, of Ixworth, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1819, ordained deacon at Norwich in 1804, priest 1806. Was afterwards perpetual curate of Ixworth, and died s.p. Jan. 17th, 1836, at Brussels.

1819, 19 May, EDWARD RENÉ PAYNE. Patrons: the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

Edwd. René Payne, was the eldest son of Edward Payne, Esq., the third son of John Payne, of Shenley Hill, Herts. He was a Fellow of King's, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805. He married January 10th, 1822, at Ixworth, Frances, third daughter, and eventually heiress, of the above named George Boldero, Esq. Rev. E. R. Payne died Dec. 21st, 1850, aged 73; and was buried at Hepworth. He had three children:—Rev. Chas. R. Payne, who died Jan. 31st, 1859; George Edward Payne, J.P., now of Badwell Ash; and Hester Maria Payne.

1851, HENRY GEORGE HAND. Patrons: the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

Henry George Hand was born Sep. 27th, 1810, at Billericay, Essex, he was a son of Rev. R. S. Hand, rector of Dunton Waylett, Essex, by . . . . Vanderzee, his wife. He was Fellow of King's College, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836. He married July 30th, 1851, Caroline C. More Molyneux, third daughter of Rev. George More Molyneux, of Compton, Surrey. He resigned the living of Hepworth in Oct., 1883, and died at Godalming, s.p. Aug. 12th, 1887.

1883, 21 Dec., WILLIAM CHARLES GREEN. Patrons: the Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

Wm. Chas. Green is a son of Rev. George Rowney Green, one of the Fellows of Eton College. He was a Fellow of King's College, B.A. 1855, M.A. 1858. He obtained the Brown Medals for Epigrams in 1852 to 1854, and Craven Scholarship in 1854, and graduated as 2nd Classic in 1855. He married Elizabeth M. Fison, daughter of J. Fison, Esq., of Barningham, Suffolk, and has issue one daughter, Miss Jeannette Eleanor Green.

## THE VICARS OF PAKENHAM.

BY REV. CHARLES WILLIAM JONES, M.A.

Pakenham having been one of the first places visited by the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, a brief account of it appears in the first volume of its "Proceedings." A few additional particulars may be found interesting. It lies five miles east of Bury S. Edmund's, in the Hundred of Thedwastre, which the Domesday scribes, after two other attempts, write Theodwardestreo, *i.e.*, Thedward's tree, some noted one (like the Hoar Apple tree of Hastings) giving its name to the district. The personal name of Thedward appears to have passed out of use, though its synonym Ledward, survives. Pakenham itself evidently takes its name from the Pakings, *i.e.*, the descendants of Pake, a name which first appears at Pakefield, near Lowestoft, and which exists, or existed a few years ago, in Suffolk, and is still common in the corrupted form of Peck.

Many pre-historic remains have been found in the parish, and traces of Roman occupation are very distinct, but the earliest written notice of it appears to be in the will of Theodred (about A.D. 960), Bishop of Suffolk, and of the Londoners, who bequeaths the land "at Pakenham," and elsewhere, to his kinsman Osgot, Eadulf's son (Kemble, *Cod. Dip. A. S.*, Vol. iv., f. 263). A second notice (about 1060) is to be found on ff. 207-8 of the same volume, where King Edward greets Bishop Stigand, and Earl Harold, and all his Thanes in East Anglia, and informs

them that he has granted to his kinsman, Edmund (*i.e.*, to Bury Abbey), the land "at Pakenham," so full and so forth as it stood in Osgot's hand, and he, as appears from the *Registrum Nigrum* of S. Edmund (Hengrave ms., p. 376), was Osgot Claf, whose lands would on his banishment be seized by the King.

The nave and tower of the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, appear to have been built by one Walter, about 1100. The chancel is Early English. The transepts are modern (1850), though that on the south covers the site of an Early English one, which had perished, apparently by fire, at an unknown date. Perpendicular windows have been inserted, and an octagonal Decorated lantern has been added to the tower at the dates indicated by their styles. At the dissolution of Bury Abbey, its property in Pakenham fell into the hands of the great mercantile family of Spring, of Lavenham, the legal family of Bacon, and of one Richard Turner, alias Seaman. The Springs were at the height of their glory in Queen Elizabeth's time, when Sir W. Spring, of Pakenham, high sheriff, met the Queen's Highness on the Essex border, accompanied by 200 young gentlemen in white velvet, 300 of the graver sort in black velvet, and 1500 serving men on horseback, and with Sir W. Cordell, of Melford, Sir W. Drury, of Rougham, Sir R. Germine, or Jermyn, of Rushbrook, and others, "solemnly feasted her highness" on her way to Norfolk.

The Irish Pakenhams, who call themselves Packenham, originated from Nether Hall in this parish, though they have altered the pronunciation of the name, which is analogous to that of Akenham, and the Fakenhams in Suffolk, and of Fakenham in Norfolk. In 1360 Dame Mary de Pakenham founded a scholarship in Gonville and Caius College, shortly after which time the family left, and settled in Surrey.

It appears difficult to obtain a consecutive list of Vicars before 1273, as the Norwich Episcopal Registers begin only about that time, but the Sacrist's Register of

Bury Abbey (Hengrave ms., fol. 96) records the institution of Roger de Walsingham, on the presentation of Abbot Samson, who was elected in 1182, and died in 1211.

1273, MR. ADAM HARALD DE SKERNYNGE, occurs as Vicar, on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Bury S. Edmund's.

1310, non Dec., ROBERTUS DE WALSHAM (Vicar).  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.

1312, Kal. Jan., THO: HERIETH.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.

1339, 26 Jan., JOHANNES DE SAXHAM.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.

1345, 30 Maij, ROBERTUS DE CANTELEE, on Saxham's resignation, exchanged with Saxham Magna.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.

1352, 4 Jan., WILLIELMUS PALMER, on Cantelee's resignation, exchanged with Langham.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.

1357, 24 Maij, ROBERTUS COOK DE STEBBING, on Palmer's resignation, exchanged with Bradfield Monachorum. Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.

1361, 16 Aug., WILLIELMUS DE THORNTON.  
Patron : the King on the vacancy of Abbacy of S. Edmund.

1377, 10 Feb., WILLIELMUS DAVY, on Thornton's resignation, exchanged with Fornham S. Martin.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.

1394, 12 Maij, JOHANNES COUPERE DE GLEMSFORD.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.

1417, pen. Jun., THO: AUNFREY DE BOKENHAM, on Coupere's resignation, exchanged with Stanefeld.  
Patron : The Vicar-General of the Abbot, who was in foreign parts.

- 1421, 10 Jul., JOHANNES DERHAM.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.
- 1421, 26 Sept., RICARDUS BILDESTON, on Derham's resignation.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.
- 1434, 23 Mart., JOHANNES CLERK, on Bildeston's resignation.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.
- 1467, 5 Mart., JOHANNES GOODSON, on Clerk's resignation.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.
- 1501, 16 Ap., JOHN CAGE, on Goodson's resignation.  
Patron : Abbot of S. Edmund.
- 1548, 6 Ap., THOMAS HYLL, on death of last incumbent.  
Patron : Robert Spring, armiger.
- 1560, 2 Oct., PETER HARTE, M.A., on Hill's resignation.  
Patron : the Queen.
- 1566, 21 May, RICHARD WILSONNE, on death of last incumbent.  
Patron : the Queen.
- 1571, 6 March, WILLIAM HOLDEN, B.A., on Wilson's resignation.  
Patron : Robert Spring.
- 1621, 6 Feb., EDWARD WRIGHT, on Holden's death.  
Patron : Anne Gardiner, wid. of Sir Wm. Spring, Kt.
- 1648, 23 Nov., ROBERT STAFFORD, on Wright's death.  
No Patron given.
- 1661, 5 Oct., WILLIAM ELLIOT, on Stafford's death.  
Patron : Elizabeth Spring, widow.
- 1664, 11 Aug., THOMAS TIFFORD.  
Patron : Sir Wm. Spring, Bt.
- 1673, 20 Aug., THOMAS WARREN, on Tifford's death.  
Patron : Sir Wm. Spring, Bt.
- 1683, 4 June, EDWARD HOWLETT.  
Patron : Sir Wm. Spring, Bt.

- 1696, 20 March, JOHN BROWNSMITH.  
Patron : Sir Thos. Spring, Bt.
- 1722, 28 March, JAMES CHALLIS, on Brownsmith's death.  
Patron : Sir Wm. Spring, Bart.
- 1742, 3 Sept., THOMAS SMITH, M.A., on death of James Challis. Patrons : Thomas Discipline, Esq., and Merielina, his wife, in her right.
- 1763, 11 January, ROBERT NUNN, B.A., on Smith's death.  
Patroness in full right : Mrs. Delariviere Discipline, of Bury S. Edmund's.
- 1765, 2 January, HENRY LEHEUP, Clk., on R. Nunn's resignation. Same Patroness.
- 1778, 21 February., JOHN CASBORNE, B.A., on Leheup's death, united same day to Newton, otherwise Old Newton, Suffolk, for his incumbency.  
Patron : John Godbold, of Bury S. Edmund's.
- 1805, 7 November, WILLIAM CARPENTER RAY, LL.B., on Casborne's death.  
Patron : Charles Gough Calthorpe, Baron Calthorpe of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk.  
Transferred to Dio. Ely on death of Bishop Bathurst.
- 1845, CHARLES JONES, M.A., on Ray's death.  
Patron : Frederick, Lord Calthorpe.
- 1861, CHARLES WILLIAM JONES, M.A., on Charles Jones' resignation. Patron : Charles Jones, M.A.  
G. and C. Coll., Cam., B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851, Deac. 1848, P. 1849, C. of Pakenham 1848—61.

## ANNUAL EXCURSION.

SOUTHWOLD, WALBERSWICK, BLYTHBURGH, BLYFORD,  
MELLS CHAPEL.

The Annual Excursion took place on Thursday, July 5th, 1894. The weather proving delightfully fine, the whole proceedings passed off successfully. The ramble was in the neighbourhood of Southwold, and the villages which derive their name from the river Blyth. Parties arrived in Ipswich, and joined the contingent of that town in time for the 10.8 a.m. train to Halesworth. Thence they embarked in the American-car-like carriages of the Southwold Company, whose resources were somewhat severely taxed, and arrived at Southwold at 11.30. The visitors, under the guidance of the Honorary Secretary, at once made their way to the remarkably fine church dedicated to S. Edmund. The Vicar welcomed the party, and regretted that as he had been very recently instituted to the benefice, he was unable to give them a history of the building drawn from personal research. Under these circumstances he had asked Captain Grubbe to be kind enough to read a paper. Captain Grubbe accordingly gave the following résumé of facts which had been collated with much care and judgment:—

## SOUTHWOLD CHURCH.

By the style of architecture, the period to which Southwold Church belongs is recognised as about the middle of the 15th century. Its completion is usually attributed to the year 1460-1. Unfortunately there are no documents forthcoming concerning its actual building, but two memoranda concerning the porch exist; one stating that in 1488 Thomas Wright, and the other, that in 1489 Joan Cawnteler bequeathed towards the building of it.

The style of this porch, with its groined ceiling and windows differing somewhat from the body of the church, seems to indicate a slightly later period for its erection. The exterior shows a body with clerestory, and a square tower rising at its west end, two aisles, and a porch added to the west end of the south aisle. The angles of the tower body and porch are buttressed, also the angles and sides of the aisles, the whole being elaborately decorated in the Perpendicular style.

Prior to the 15th century there was another church here, occupying a portion only of the same site. The history of the building of this original church, which was much smaller and probably very humble in appearance compared with the present edifice, I quote from Gardner, as it concerns the present building as well:—"The Abbot and Convent of Bury S. Edmund's, being lords of the manor of Southwold; and the Prior and Monks of Thetford being, in right of their cell at Wangford,

patrons of the church at Rissmere (or Reydon), to which Southwold was only a hamlet; there was for some time a great contest between them about erecting a chapel here: but it being about A.D. 1202 referred by Pope Innocent III. to John Grey, Lord Bishop of Norwich, he determined that the Prior and Monks of Thetford, and their dependents at Wangford, should cause a chapel to be built in a convenient place at Southwold (which should be set apart and given for that purpose by the Abbot and Monks) for the daily celebration of Divine Service by a proper chaplain; that the Abbot and Monks of Bury should have no right or power over the said chapel; but that it should be wholly subordinate to the church of S. Margaret of Rissmere, which belonged to the Prior and Monks of Thetford; that the said Prior and Monks should have the sole nomination of the chaplain; and towards his maintenance and support should receive of the Abbot and Convent of Bury, whose tenants the inhabitants were, 40s. yearly, by two equal payments. And that the said church of Rissmere might not be a sufferer by this chapel, it was provided that the inhabitants of Southwold should nevertheless receive baptism, the eucharist and penance, have their marriages celebrated, their women churched, and their dead buried at Rissmere; and should resort thither for divine service on the festivals of Christmas, Candlemas, Easter, Whitsunday, the Assumption and Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, and the day of the Saint to which the said church of Rissmere is dedicated." Some of the older inhabitants to this day attend Holy communion at Reydon on certain occasions in the year, and others baptize their children there, but whether from traditional custom or for what other cause is unknown.

The episcopal decision promulgated by Thomas, Bishop of Norwich in 1336, shows that the Priors and Monks of Wangford were invested with the full possession, title, and retention--the patronage, tithes, and rights of the chapel thus erected at Southwold, as well as the parent church of Reydon, and the neighbouring ones of North Ales, Stoven, and Easton Bavent. The original Southwold church was destroyed by fire about 1430. In 1758 the foundations were laid bare in digging, and found to measure 72 feet East to West.

As to the dimensions of the present church, the entire length is 144 feet, the width 56 feet. The tower is over 100 feet high, internal diameter 15 feet by 14 feet, and its walls 5 feet thick, built of rubble, bound with excellent cement, and faced with an ashlar of freestone. It will be seen that the exterior is adorned with squared flint panels, a style that seems to have become common about the latter half of the 15th century, both within and without buildings, as in King's College, Cambridge, and Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster. It is possible, of course, that this panel ornamentation was added to Southwold somewhat later than the buildings. It has been frequently restored.

Tradition says that the niches at the West entrance were formerly occupied by stone figures of angels with outstretched wings, and that over the porch was a figure of the patron, Saint Edmund. The

spandrels of the Western doorway under the tower are charged with dragons, one of those on the north door with a rose en soleil, and of the West door a couple of lions support the dripstone, all badges of Edward iv.

Viewed from a distance this church has one failing. The tower, excellent so far as it goes, with its graduated buttresses and stories, finishes abruptly. Various opinions have been expressed on the subject: considering the amount of skill and taste lavished on its sides, one would certainly think it must have been originally intended to support a parapet or battlement, both to be in keeping with the other parts, and as a crown to the whole. Yet some consider that such an addition was never contemplated, others suggest want of funds, others that the body is not strong enough to support much additional weight.

Above the porch is a chamber with a groined ceiling. This chamber, now the receptacle for old carved pews, &c., at one time served as the town arsenal.

As to the churchyard, the original grant of land from the ecclesiastical authorities at Wangford and Thetford allowed only for the chapel and residence—an allowance of 407 feet. It is evident there was no burial ground, but as the inhabitants were obliged to bury their dead at Reydon so that none of the fees should be lost to the parent church, it was not wanted. The first notice of a burial ground at Southwold is one recording the enlargement of it in 1458, probably the period when the present church was erected.

It will be seen that the aisles differ but little in appearance internally, though they are slightly different in size. The exterior of the south is battlemented, while the north has only a parapet: the south is separated by buttresses into seven divisions, one being occupied by the porch, the others each by a mullioned window of three lights. The north aisle has eight divisions, the east being blank, the western containing a door opposite the porch. The windows of both are surmounted with a fine cornice of grotesque figures and heads and quatrefoil, a species of ornamentation that abounds everywhere in a more or less mutilated condition, both internally and externally.

Both aisles have a hexangular turret at their West end, surmounted by battlements and crosses: these turrets may be ascended from within to the roof the aisles. Some of the crosses, however, have succumbed to time, or to one or other of the many fierce storms that have assailed them, or possibly to that greatest enemy of the beautiful, human fanaticism.

The clerestory is in height rather more than half the aisles, and has a pair of windows to each of the aisle windows, producing a very beautiful effect outside when the church is lighted up.

One object of special interest in the church must be the carved wood work of the chancel and screen. Some think that it is Flemish work. In the days when Southwold was a port a good trade was done with the Low Countries opposite, communication being easily open this

may possibly have been the case, but this may be questioned. Of the paintings on this screen, which has been rudely disfigured, presumably in Cromwell's time, some were kindly restored some twenty years ago by Mr. Richmond, senior, R.A. The names of the prophets on the screen are :—Baruch, Hosea, Nahum, Jeremiah, Elijah, Moses, Daniel, Amos, Isaiah, Jonah, Ezekiel. Ezekiel's vision of angel and lion and eagle. Annunciation and holy rood. Saviour and beloved disciple. S. Nicholas and Lady of Pity.

They portray prophets and the twelve Apostles, and various emblematical accompaniments best understood by inspection. Tradition ascribes the chapel in the South aisle to the altar of S. Nicholas, and that in the North aisle to the lady chapel. The Jack in armour now over the screen in the North aisle, formerly stood on a bracket over the Western arch, and was connected with the clock to strike the hours in the church.

The church, as before stated, was annexed originally to Reydon vicarage. The taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., amounting to £17 6s. 8d., is entered "Reydon cum Capella."

The curacy of Southwold having been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, was formally severed from the mother church by a deed bearing date Aug. 18th, 1752. The patronage was then vested in Sir John Rous and his heirs, and afterwards bought by the Simeon Trustees.

On leaving Southwold church the archæologists adjourned for dinner at the Swan Hotel. After the repast was over members were driven to the floating bridge over the Blyth, where they dismounted, and walked to Walberswick church. The vicar, the Rev. T. H. R. Oakes, read the following paper :—

#### WALBERSWICK.

Walberswick is a name of Saxon origin ; it is derived from *Wald*, a wood, *Berige*, a hiding-place, and *Wye*, a winding river. The river Blyth was, in fact, still more tortuous in former days than now, for its outlet to the sea was at Dunwich, and its course lay almost entirely round the site of the town. Its present outlet is artificial, cut by the men of Walberswick in 1590 ; the present north pier being built 1749, the south, 1742.

The situation of the town originally was indicated by the position of the ancient church, which stood on the border of the marshes to the south of the site of the present church. Robert Blackmore, senior, in order to cultivate the ground, carried away the last visible remains of the old church in 1728. Probably the town spread in an eastward direction from this point and northwards to the common. The proportions of the ruins of the present church are evidence of a large population and some wealth, especially when it is remembered that it was built at the cost of the townsmen.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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ere a considerable trade was done in butter, cheese, &c., and fish, ally the last. Commerce was encouraged by a series of charters 1262, 1483, 1485, 1553, 1558, and 1625, exempting the nen from tolls and taxes upon their business, also from the ce of any officer to serve processes of law. In 1451 thirteen s belonged to the port, trading to Iceland, Farra, and the North Sea, besides twenty-two fishing boats. In 1602 there were fifteen s besides fishing boats. The town received a dole of the fish brought ort, also the king, which the churchwardens received, together ae rents of the town lands, houses of the guilds (four in number), ge, and other dues and public donations, to keep the houses of ilds, the church, the quay, &c., in repair, and to pay salaries and

The townsmen "by a general consent and assent, joyntlie age together," gave to the churchwardens "full and absolute itie" for the exaction of town dues and business. In a document the 6th January, 1597, the dues mentioned are the herring fishing he sperling fayre dole, the duties on every voyage to Iceland, and orth Sea (3s. 4d.), on every load of butter and cheese (2d.), on te beasts," and wharfage. It is interesting to note that, in 1491, the items of disbursement was "to the Sexteyne, for ryngying of erfow (Curfew) Bell, 3s. 4d." As interesting, again, is an order ed us made at Beccles Sessions, Oct. 2nd, 1609, with consent of habitants, that none but old men, formerly fishermen, "should : the coasting business for butter, &c., and that the young men diligently attend the fishing craft," and only eight vessels were ted for the butter trade, regularly to take their turns. The se of Dunwich promoted the advancement of Walberswick, and erce with Ipswich was established in 1495; also with Lincoln in

On the 21st January, 1585, a bond was given by all the masters sels to carry no passengers, either outward to foreign parts or from them without passports, under a penalty of one hundred ; and passengers on arrival were presented to commissioners ted to receive them.

The earliest record concerning ecclesiastical possessions is in the day Book, 1085. It evidences the existence of parish churches, some endowments, in both Blythburgh and Walberswick, long that of the Priory. It states that two other churches belonged thburgh, besides its own parish church. Later, Henry I. (1100— gave the revenues of the church at Blythburgh to the Abbot and nt of S. Osyth, in Essex, who established the Priory soon after at ough. Concerning the "two other churches," Gardner announces have been at Walberswick, but that no trace remains of another. e tower of the present church at Walberswick may be considered emaining trace of a second ancient church. Certainly two *sites* of es are *known* at Walberswick. On the second site (the present), ower now standing was erected nearly seventy years *before* the 1 which is now in ruins (vide the date of the agreement for its

erection), and it is most probable adjoined a church already standing on this spot. Again, twenty years elapsed between the demolition of the old church by the quay and the dedication of the church now ruined, and we cannot think so populous and prosperous a town would have remained churchless during this time. Contiguous to Dunwich was Walberswick, where churches were multiplied, it is hardly doubtful that it would have two churches, one of which, after the demolition of the other, was used by the inhabitants. Moreover, the Bishop visited Walberswick annually during this interval, and persons were buried in Gardner says, the present church (!) in 1428 and 1418.

The ancient church by the marshes was thatched. It was adorned in the manner prevalent before the Reformation, with images. This church was taken down in 1473.

A new edifice was erected soon afterwards on the site of the present church. To it all the adornments of the former church were transferred. It was dedicated in 1493, when two aisles and porch were completed. It contained a chapel of our Lady, four altars, a throne, and five images transferred from the old church; also extra windows. The ceiling was painted; and an account of utensils in the church of 1492, proves possession of a great variety of vestments and costly silver and other ware. The roofs were all covered with lead. Its dimensions then were 124 ft. (whereof the chancel was 41 ft.), by 60 ft. (whereof the nave was 27 ft.) Nave and Chancel were adorned with eighteen clerestory windows on each side, and there were two windows besides the great East window, also in the chancel. In the south aisle were eight windows; in the north were seven, a vestry with upper chamber occupying the place of the eighth at the east end.

The agreement for the erection of the Tower is dated "on the Tewesday next after the Feste of Seynt Mathie Apostle, the fourte Zeer of King Henry the Sexte." It was to be 12 ft. by 12 ft. inside, and the walls 6 ft. thick. There were to be four buttresses, "and one Vice" or stairway. It was to be built "after the stepil of Dunstale," its doors and windows "sewtly after Halesworth." The work was to proceed from year to year, "bitwixen the Festes of the Annuncyacion of our Lady and Sent Mychel Archangel," i.e., in summer only. Materials and a house to work and live in were to be provided. The remuneration was "for the Zarde werkynge, 40 scheelyngs of laughfull money of Ingland: and a cade of full Herynge eche year, in tyme of werkynge; and eche of hem (two workmen) a Gowne of lenore ones, in the tyme of werkynge: so that they scholden be gode men and trewe to the werke fornsaid." It is over 90 ft. high.

For fifty years the church prospered. The times were troublous, but there was no molestation of its prosperity. When in 1528 a Bull from the Pope was secured by Cardinal Wolsey for the suppression of certain religious houses (that their funds might be applied to the endowment of his projected college at Ipswich), there must have been no small anxiety at Walberswick. For the Priory of Blythburgh was one

which it concerned, and the tithes of Walberswick were parcel possessions of the house. But in the two years which intervened before the death of Wolsey, perhaps because the king's consent was asked, and he may have refused it in respect of Blythburgh, nothing was done; and by his death the threatened danger was, apparently,

Wolsey's scheme, however, opened the king's eyes to the possibility of gathering a huge spoil with very little trouble, and the best realization of it was a speculation which he never ceased to consider. Soberly in need of money: such a scheme as Wolsey's could not be realized. But while Wolsey sought to appropriate the funds of but the smallest houses, Henry VIII. contemplated the spoliation of the whole land. They were upwards of six hundred in number, scattered over the whole land. Thomas Crumwell, formerly secretary to Wolsey, king's adviser, and was appointed vicar general. First, a strict survey was determined on by the king's council. A general survey of the land was made accordingly in 1535. (In this Blythburgh was valued at £48 8s., i.e., £580 15s. in present currency.) Hereby a report was secured, which was made the basis of an Act, passed in 1536, for the suppression of all religious houses under the yearly value of £200, and their property to be given to the king. The second Act of Parliament next became necessary. The first only gave the king's claim for a year: another was needed to cover later years, and was passed in 1539.

These were the circumstances, then, under which the first great robbery befell the beautiful church and the prosperous town of Blythburgh: the church was robbed of its tithes: the king becoming lord of them, they were bestowed upon Sir Arthur Hopton. The king's Gardener, "did by his Letters Patent, dated Nov. 12th. in the first year of his reign (1538), grant unto Sir Arthur Hopton, Knt., of the Manor of Lodge, the Site of the Priory, the Manor of the Priory, and the Hall, and the Land's called Bullock's Broome Cloose, Mill-hill, Arnold's Closes, Appleton Meade, as also the Water-Mill, and the Cements in Blythburgh; all the Tythes of Blythburgh, Walberswick, Blythburgh; the Improvements of Wenboston and Bramfield; and the Manor of Thorington, as Parcel of the Possessions of the House." The spoliation of Claxton, near Loddon, in Norfolk, and some lands in Blythburgh, were otherwise disposed of.

The affairs of the town had been vested in the churchwardens. This increased the dependence of the town upon the Church. The seizure of the lands claimed by the king and granted to Sir Arthur Hopton were seized because belonging to the church, and in the long decay of the town it may appear, perhaps, that a substantial benefit accrued to the town from them. On this account probably were the Church affairs in combination, as we have seen, and on this account did the town suffer with the Church.

On the robbery of the tithes the town fell immediately into poverty. It became very poor, and the money for the repair of public

buildings and the expenses of the officers was not met by an income from dues and taxes.

In 1555 the great bell of the church, weighing 1707 lbs., was sold to Thomas and George Smith, of Ipswich, at 31s. per 100 lbs., i.e., £26 8s. 9d. In 1633, for want of funds, a rate was made for the church: this records the number of families to have been 71, who provided £16 9s. for the purpose. The following year a part of the town was burnt. A rate made in this year was for glazing the church and running of the great bell, and records the number of the families to be reduced to 54, who provided £11 12s. 6d. A creditable record of this year is, that of the 54 families, 156 were communicants. Then came the civil war. Says Gardner, "the sacrilegious Faction viewing this fine Church, defaced all the Imagery, robbed the grave stones of the brass plates, broke down the organs, erased the King's Arms, and let the whole fabric run to ruin, substituting a meeting-house, pawned the Communion Plate, and the Church was destitute of an episcopal minister, continuing in a deplorable condition till after the King's restoration."

This was not the end of troubles which befell the town and its beautiful church. Visitors were appointed for the inspection of churches, upon the king's restoration, and the churchwardens were cited to appear at the ecclesiastical courts. They were required to put the building into good repair, provide books and other things. Accounts dated from 1596 to 1674 show that very little was done. For nearly a century it stood much neglected. Meanwhile the number of inhabitants had increased, trade suffered more and more, and those who remained objected to provide the cost of the preservation of the edifice. Then a petition was made, setting forth that the church was much decayed and was too large for the parish (the congregation seldom exceeding 40), and praying for permission to unroof Nave, Chancel, and North aisle, and sell the materials, also three of the four remaining bells (whereof two were split), and with the proceeds to repair the south aisle. This petition was granted, and the order to execute the work dated 29th June, 1695. Thus, either by its insupportable charge to the parishioners, or through sordid avarice, did ruin completely befall the church. The three bells, lead, and timber, sold for £303 1s. 11d. The cost of the erection of a new one, 64 ft. by 20 ft., on the site of the south aisle, was £291 8s. 9d. The balance, £11 13s. 2d., remained due to the town. The churchwardens responsible for this work were Edward Collings and John Taylor. The accounts are endorsed as follows, "seen and allowed by me, C. Blois." "We are satisfied that these accounts are true, John Skoulding, Curate, Henry Earn, the marks of, William Biles, William Crow, and Samuel More."

Among the persons buried in Walberswick church are John Hopton, Esq., and Margaret, his wife; another John Hopton, Esq., Agnes and Margaret, his wives; John Norwiche, Esq., 1428, and Matilda, his wife, 1418; Elizabeth Knevet, daughter of Thomas Hopton, 1471; Thomas

Kerych, 1512. The bishop, his suffragan, and the archdeacon, visited the town annually from 1480-97.

T. W. Odiorn, in 1522, gave his "lytyll Howse for pore Folkys to dwell in yt to pray for me." Sir Arthur Hopton released to the town for ever one acre of ground, willed by Walter Burward to build a Windmill and a Mill-cote thereon for the help and use of Bartholomew Fiddleton, clerk, during his life, afterwards for the benefit of the churchwardens of S. Andrew's, they rendering annually at Michaelmas, one penny to the said lord. T. Alexander Richardson, 1572, gave his Howses in Walberswick to be an Alms Hous, the townsmen to maintain the same in good repair." Ten men in 1642 bought "a Porch-toust in the South Street . . . . for Toon Hous . . . . for the Us of the town for ever." This was burnt down in 1749. Mr. Nathaniel Lowerdew, 1654, Minister, reported by order of Oliver Cromwell, the giving appropriate to the heirs of Sir Robert Brooke, who, by custom allowed but twenty pounds per annum to the minister of the said town; the inhabitants had suffered much by fire and by loss of their common, the death or removal of their ablest townsmen, and could raise but an insufficient contribution for the ordinances of God."

The causes of the decay of the town have been, (1) Henry VIII's robbery of the tithes and abolition of the Pope's supremacy, in consequence of which people ate less fish, fishery gradually decreased, and ship-building fell into decay; (2) fires before 1583, and in 1633, 1683, 1749, in consequence of which people removed, the houses were fewer, the rates were smaller. In 1583, toll was ordered to be levied on every load of merchandise. In 1628 four score persons were paupers, very like to perish for want of necessary food and sustenance," and thirteen neighbouring towns were taxed for their support. Certain persons in these places were to pay 9s. 6d. weekly to the churchwardens and overseers for their relief. About 1612, Sir Robert Brook (who had purchased the manor from Sir A. Hopton) seized the common, containing over 1,400 acres, and the fens, and in 1632, the quay. In 1642 they were regained by lawsuit. Sir Robert then set men and dogs to drive off trespassers, refusing to regard the judgment of the court. Four men lost their lives in the conflicts which ensued. In 1644 another lawsuit reversed the former judgment. A Lady Brook eventually restored them, but one of her successors again disposed them. A Lady Brook, perhaps the mother-in-law of the former, is said to have been particularly conscientious in reference to tithes, giving away all that she had by that title to him that had the care of souls. In 1685 Edward Burford tried to recover the "Town Dutis," which had been long neglected, but the townsmen now refused to have them. In 1672 only 20 dwelling-houses and 106 souls remained in the town, and but our small boats belonged to it.

Adversity thus robbed the town, even, of what little it might have provided of itself (by its duties and tolls). But piety, adversity's sure correction, survived, and despite extraordinary poverty, something has

been done for the restoration of both church and town. It is thankfully recorded there are now 74 houses, and 265 inhabitants. The fishery has revived, though it is far from prosperous yet. The harbour dredged, and provided with more serviceable quays, and the advancement of Lowestoft, the preference of Walberswick fishermen of the coast is certain, because it is a port which can be reached from any point by any wind, whereas Lowestoft is somewhat very difficult of access. Moreover, it has a railway, which, especially as a line were extended from the station to the harbour, ensures despatch of fish to every inland market.

Meanwhile, the church has been benefited. A fine vicarage situated in Southwold, became the property of the living by purchase, and at a date which cannot now be ascertained. This was and the proceeds invested by the Commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of the income of the vicar, about the time when Sir Charles Blois gave the house now occupied by the vicarage. Four new windows were secured for the church by the late H. L. James. Further neglect and ruin must be prevented: a new work is already kindly undertaken by many willing workers.

The archæologists were next driven on to Blythburgh, the ruins of which is jointly held by the Rev. T. H. R. Oakes, who favours the company with the following description:—

#### BLYTHBURGH.

Roman urns, supposed repositories of the remains of the denarii coins were dug up in 1678, and suggest its existence in the pre-Roman period. Blythburgh is mentioned in the Suffolk Domesday Book.

The Church, and the ruins of the Priory, and other edifices, mark the town's ancient importance. Here reputable merchants and trade vigorously flourished, especially fishery; boats sailed to Walberswick Bridge; prisoners were tried and incarcerated; generals and ecclesiastical courts were kept here. For a long time only a cambitor (banker) was here: three fairs annually, and a market, were held: but decay commenced upon the suppression of the Priory, and gradually decreased until 1676: then fire destroyed the Priory, and the town, which, in consequence of its poverty and the loss of trade, was not rebuilt.

The Church bears evidence of great age. The existing tower is the more ancient part of the present edifice. The south porch, nave, and chancel, are traceable to the 15th century. In 1442 John de Blyth gave 20 marks towards rebuilding the chancel. The mode of proceeding adopted by the authorities in the rebuilding of the church in the neighbourhood, was to perform the work gradually, but following a complete design: either the tower would be built first (as at Walberswick, nearly seventy years before the new nave, aisle, and chancel), or a commencement would be made with the chancel.



the north side, inserted in a buttress of the outer wall of the aisle, and down by the south wall of the chancel, beneath the clerestory, within the church. In 1840 there was standing on a ladder in the tower arch a small figure, called Jack o' the clock, and beneath it this inscription—

“As the hours pass away  
So doth the life of man decay.”  
1682.

But unfortunately the figure has lost an arm and is somewhat mutilated. This exceedingly curious effigy is now removed from the tower to the place it now occupies near the vestry, in a space open to the church, and though no longer toiling hour after hour as of yore, is not altogether idle, for the parish clerk makes “Jack” toll the bell as the clergyman emerges from the vestry, as a signal that Divine Service is about to begin. Upon the panels of the screen were vermilion crosses, which may be taken for consecration crosses. There is a plain stone, with a smooth surface, introduced in the middle of an inscription beneath the east window, outside, upon which may have been painted a similar cross. There are five or six consecration crosses in flint (one at each end of this inscription, and on the buttresses), which add to the beauty of the flint decoration without. But before passing to what was without, be it remarked, as learned from the Journal of William Dowsing, for demolishing the superstitious pictures and ornaments of churches in 1643, that there were twenty superstitious pictures (one on the outside of the Church), twenty cherubims, and three “orate pro animabus,” besides “above two hundred more pictures,” which Dowsing ordered to be removed.

Without, its immense East window in the chancel, the parapet immediately above being surmounted by the figure of a monarch enthroned in the centre and by pinnacles on each corner, is the principal object in the east end. Of no less interest and beauty are the elegant buttresses decorated in flint and stone, and the remarkable row of initial letters, each surmounted by a crown, inscribed in flint beneath this window. The north aisle, as was not unusual, was left without special ornament, though its general outline is in accord with the rest of the church. It is in fact somewhat longer than the south aisle. But it is the south aisle which presents the most beautiful aspect: seven alternate windows and buttresses, and two storied porch, surmounted by a stone parapet of finely proportioned carved open quatrefoils, are its principal features, but the wealth of detail gives a richness to the whole which is most charming. Each buttress is surmounted by some grotesque figure: and the whole is magnified by the splendid clerestory seen in vanishing perspective above, consisting of eighteen windows, and alternate pedestals carried up to the plain stone parapet of the nave. The buttresses are each a mass of decoration in stone and flint, and the porch had its niche for a statue over the entrance, stoup beside it, and a groined roof and benches.

Before the erection of a new tower adjoining the new church, des, rumoured first, then foreshadowed by the Bull legalizing forfeiture of the revenues of the Priory for the endowment of Cardinal Wolsey's projected college at Ipswich, broke upon the air. The Priory was suppressed. If the revenues could be coveted by Wolsey, they could be seized by the King, and when Wolsey fell the King succeeded. In the next century and a half the neglect of the parish and its church proceeded unchecked. Later, the Priory became almost entirely defunct. To this day but one service is held in the church. The priest responsible for the duty has been burdened with the charge of one or more other parishes, and no priest has been resident. Neglect and dilapidation brought the once magnificent, still noble, edifice almost to ruin. However, it is now being restored under the skilful treatment of Mr. A. E. Street, and by the energy of Lady Blois, the mother of the present patron, to whom abundant praise is due. May the day be not far distant when the faded glory of Blythburgh shall be recovered; more when the complete plan shall be carried out for the occupation of a site so ancient for the sepulture of Anna and Firminius, so hallowed as its reservation for the worship of God, perhaps from Apostolic times, by a church magnificent for its age and honour, not despoiled and neglected, but preserved and enriched as never before.

# BLYTHBURGH PRIORY.

By H. WATLING.

These once picturesque ruins suffered considerably about the year 1837 from the despoilers' hands, as a great part of them were carted to repair the roads, &c. Excavations were made upon the site, and beneath the debris were discovered ancient coins, keys, Encaustic tiles bearing the emblems of the Zodiac, &c., of great interest. These treasures fortunately passed into private hands; the landlord of the "White Inn," who occupied the land at the time, disposed of them to the highest bidder. When visited in 1837 and 1840, some considerable portions of the ruins were then standing. (There are views of them in Kirby's *Antiquities*, Ancient Reliques by Kirby and Gardner, &c.) The origin of this small Priory is not exactly known, but it is probable that the Abbot and Monks of St. Osyth, to whom King Henry I. had granted the tithes of Blythburgh, were in reality the founders of this priory of Augustines. This Priory was, by Gardner, called a water-house and not a cell of St. Osyth, probably correct, for its tithes were valued separately from those of the parent establishment. The spot selected as the site of this monastery occupies a knoll of land rising from the southern banks of the river Blyth, and

commanding a view of its various windings for several miles. By the appearance, when the debris was cleared away, it was a cross-aisled fabric and dedicated to the Virgin. Some of its ornamentations were evidently Norman. The number of canons resident in this priory was not large. In 1475 there were but three, besides the prior, for in the will of John Waley, of Blythborough, bearing that date; there is this clause:—"Item, Lēgo Domino Priori et Conventui S. Marie de Blitheburgh 40s. Viz. Domino Priori pro parte sua 20s. et cuilibet canonico 6s. 8d." At the time of the suppression its inmates amounted to but five, though the establishment had very early acquired considerable revenues. During the excavations mentioned several human skeletons were found scattered upon the pavement of the Conventual Church, as if some resistance had been made by the inmates at the time of its suppression, and the buildings rased to the ground over their heads, and thus got entombed beneath the rubbish.

#### \* HOLY ROOD CHAPEL, BLYTHBURGH.

This chapel was erected on the north side of the main street at Blythburgh, leading to the bridge, and some remains of the old walls were standing in 1754, when Gardner published his history. It must have been one of the religious houses mentioned in Domesday Book as then appended to the parochial church, of which Walberswick was unquestionably the other. In 1384 mention is made of some design to remove the house of Black Friars at Dunwich to the town of Blythburgh, as the sea had washed away the shore almost up to the walls of their convent. This might have taken place but no certain evidence exists that the proposed removal ever took place; Gardner tells us that they continued at Dunwich to the Dissolution. This Chapel of Holy Rood is mentioned in the following bequests:—Oct. 5th, 1503, Wm. Collett by will gave to the reparation of the Chapel 20d. Again in the will of Alexander Richardson, of Walberswick, is a legacy to "the good rode at Blythburgh brygge." In another is a donation to the repairs of the "Cawsey in Blythborough, that is to say, from the picture of our Lord so northward to the Cross in Bulkham Strete." So it will be seen that a Chapel did evidently once exist in this locality.

On returning to the churchyard the attention of the excursionists was drawn to the remarkable inscription below the East window. It consists of twelve letters or monograms, in flint work, definitely artistic in execution, and seems unique when its length is taken into consideration. No consistent interpretation has been attempted until lately. Dr. Gowers, F.R.S., of London, has suggested the following as its significance, with his permission it was mentioned to the members,

\* Poem on Holy Rood Chapel, by Agnes Strickland, Church of England Magazine, LXI. 16, 48.

but he intends shortly to publish the grounds on which it is based. These are sufficient in range and degree to make it unfair to reject the interpretation until they are considered :—

A N <sup>\*</sup> I S B <sup>\*</sup> St T — M<sup>\*</sup> A R I A St <sup>\*</sup> A N H K R

Ad Nomina JeSus Beata† Sanctæ Trinitatis (et) MARIæ Sanctorum ANNæ Honoria Katarinæ Reconstructa.

It should be noticed that the chancel is rebuilt, and that Saints Anne and Katherine are often associated, that to St. Anne was dedicated the corresponding chapel to that of the Blessed Virgin, and that within the Lombardic T, after St., is a shield bearing circular flints, corresponding to the circles of the Pater Filius shield.

Tea was served at the "White Hart Inn," Blythburgh, and the party re-mounted and were driven to Blyford Church, where Rev. John F. Noott, B.A., read the following brief description :—

#### BLYFORD CHURCH.

The donative of Blyford offers a cordial greeting to the Suffolk Archæological Society, and, although she has not much to be proud of, yet there are a few features of Archæological and Ecclesiastical interest.

As a donative she forms a member of about 300 similar benefices scattered throughout the country, chiefly associated with, and attached to, ancient castles, manors, and proprietary rights.

It is difficult to arrive at a solution of their original foundation. Enquiry has been made at the British Museum for documents, of Ecclesiastical professors at Cambridge, and of an eminent Roman Catholic, but without success, it therefore became necessary to fall back upon tradition derived from an old fellow and tutor of Caius College, Cambridge, who was lord of the manor, patron of the benefice, and owner of a great part of the parish. After careful investigation he said "that the donatives were chiefly founded by a grant of the respective Popes to the various Lords, who agreed to build and endow their respective churches, and in return received the privilege of nominating and presenting their own priest, called the 'patrons donation,' without presentation, institution, or induction by the mandate of the Diocesan Bishop."

The original endowment was fixed at £20 a year, equivalent to £400 a year now.

It appears that the donative of Blyford was appropriated to Blythburgh Priory before the year 1200, temp. Henry II., by Ralph de

\* Monograms.

† or Beati.

Cricketot, the Lord of the Manor, probably with a view of securing the services of one of the monks to sing mass and perform the ecclesiastical duties of All Saints donative.

But passing on to the building itself, dedicated to All Saints, there are several points of interest. The somewhat conventual form of the church, the north and south doorways evidently Norman, the Tower perpendicular, ancient Stoups and a recess for the processional paraphernalia, an interesting early English font, an early Decorated piscina, sedilia, &c., whilst near the pulpit was discovered the old staircase leading on to the rood, but blocked up by the authority of those who were responsible for the restoration of the church in 1875.

We must speak with bated breath in the presence of distinguished members of the society, and so, wishing you "God speed," we add "*Et nunc circumspecte.*"

A quick drive and the remaining place on the agenda, the site of Mells Church, was reached, after traversing a meadow and path and climbing a steep bank, members assembled within the ruins, where the Honorary Secretary read a summary of the paper by Dr. Gowers, which appears printed at length (page 334).

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary for conduct of the excursion was carried by acclamation, and visitors were driven to the Railway Station, at Halesworth, in good time for the return journey.

Among the members present on this occasion were:—Mr. J. S. Corder, Mr. H. J. Wright, Rev. A. H. Hayes, Mr. R. M. Miller, Mr. H. C. Casley, Mr. Thos. Miller, c.e., Mr. R. E. Bunn, Mr. E. Barrett, Mr. E. F. Bisshopp, Mr. Thos. Harrison, Rev. Dr. Haslewood (Chislet), Mr. Wm. Vick, Mr. Frank Brown, Mr. Geo. Abbott, and several ladies and friends.

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#### ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 50, for Calvinistic read Calvinistic.  
 „ 118, for characters read Charters.  
 „ 282, Rev. E. Barlee died 1853.
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thans : *Hardy, James*.  
 agans : *David*.  
 ohn the Baptist : *André, Harts-  
 horn*.  
 ary Church : *Browalow*.  
 ury : *Kingsbury*.  
 gate Castle : *Rutton*.  
 ick : *Dorman*.  
 n : *Clutterbuck, Dorling, Webb*.  
 and : *Cooper, Russell*.  
 (Sir Richard) : *Howorth*.  
 ture :  
 John's Head : *Hartshorne*.  
 (Kent) : *Frampton*.  
 : *Brassington, Hope, Wyon*.  
 eld Church : *Hodges*.  
 yn : *Bulkeley-Owen*.  
 Abbey : *Hodges*.  
 ngton : *Clark*.  
 se : *Arnold*.  
 esbroke (John de) : *Hone*.  
 sbury : *Blakeway, Fisher*.  
 shire : *Fletcher, Phillips, see*  
*Astley, Faintree, High Ercall, Lang-*  
*ley, Lichfield, Ludlow, Myddle,*  
*Pontesbury, Selattyn, Shrewsbury*.  
 ester : *Fox*.  
 tone : *Sykes*.  
 he family : *Stocker*.  
 he (Sir Thomas) : *Wadmore*.  
 rset, *see* Cucklington, Holnicote,  
 lton, Somerton, Wells, Witham.  
 rton : *Hayward*.  
 am : *Fretton*.  
 minster : *Pritchett*.  
 y : *Johnson*.  
 ley : *Coleman*.  
 rds accounts : *Carrington*.  
 coffins : *Fielder*.  
 henge : *Barclay*.  
 ey Castle : *Garnett*.  
 lk : *Haslewood, Hopper, see* Cove-  
 athe, Poslingford.  
 anes : *Hickson*.  
 y : *Bax, Cooper, Crisp, Lasham,*  
*see* Leigh Place, Reigate.  
 z, *see* Birling, Chichester, East-  
 urname.  
 ham : *Atkinson*.  
 owfield : *Russell*.  
 Abbey : *Burns*.  
 y Tales : *Gaye*.

Abbey : *Williams*.  
 ry : *Kerry*.

Tasmanians : *Tylor*.  
 Taylor (Francis) : *Purton*.  
 Tilmanstone : *Frampton*.  
 Tipperary : *Browne*.  
 Torbay : *Karkeek*.  
 Torquay : *Worth*.  
 Torres Straits : *Ray*.  
 Traders' signs : *Cuming*.  
 Trewortha : *Baring-Gould*.  
 Trottescliffe : *Frampton, Robertson*.  
 Tucker (John) : *Harris*.

Ullard : *Vigors*.

Venice : *Hebb, Layard, Spiers*.  
 Vitruvius : *Brown*.  
 Vyne : *Chute*.

Wales : *Compton, Foulkes, Rhys*.  
 Wallingford : *Field*.  
 Wallsend : *Blair*.  
 Warwick : *Kemp*.  
 Warwickshire : *Bickley, see* Arden,  
 Birmingham, Castle Bromwich,  
 Leamington, Southam, Warwick.  
 Wells : *Church, Crisp, Fielder, Gray,*  
*Hartland, Hügel, Morris, Rhys*.  
 Westmorland : *Ferguson, Whitehead,*  
*see* Appleby.  
 West Wickham : *Waller*.  
 Westward : *Wilson*.  
 Wicklow, *see* Glendalough.  
 Wills (the Australian explorer) : *Wia-*  
*deatt*.  
 Wills : *Attree, Baker, Berks, Crisp,*  
*Fletcher, Manning, Monday*.  
 Wilton : *Waylen*.  
 Wiltshire : *Dartnell, Duncan, Waylen, see*  
 Coate, Cricklade, Devizes, Donhead  
 St. Mary, Froxfield, Old Sarum,  
 Ramsbury, Salisbury, Sarum,  
 Sharnington, Stonehouse, Wilton.  
 Winchcombe : *Brock*.  
 Witham Priory : *Elworthy*.  
 Worcestershire, *see* Evesham.  
 Wragby : *Sankey*.  
 Wurtemberg : *Cosson*.

Yahgan : *Bridges*.  
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 Doncaster, Ecclesfield, Hull, Isurium,  
 Marton, Selby, Silkstone, Wragby.

- Monuments, emgies, tombs: *Allen, Bower, Clarke, Deane, Galpin, Gardiner, Haverfield, Howorth, Manning, Oliver, Pickance, Robertson, Stanley, Ward.*  
 Moore, Sir John: *Baildon.*  
 Mountsorrell: *Hägel.*  
 Moylag: *Buick.*  
 Municipal insignia: *Hope.*  
 Myddle: *Gough.*
- Nugyr: *Duckworth.*  
 Nar: *Coalton.*  
 Newsham Priory: *Crookman.*  
 Newcastle: *Boyle, Knowles.*  
 New Forest: *Griffiths.*  
 New Hebrides: *Ray.*  
 New Romney: *Rutton.*  
 Norbury: *Clarke.*  
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   Arsacidae: *Rapson.*  
   Britain: *Howorth.*  
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 Norway: *Evans.*  
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 Palma: *Prendergast.*  
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 Pardon: *Baildon.*  
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 Parish clerks: *Giraud.*
- Parish registers: *Bickley, Sankey, Tase, Whitehead, Wilson.*  
 Parliament: *Scott.*  
 Peak: *Carrington.*  
 Penny (John) Bishop of Carlisle: *Wilson.*  
 Peterborough: *Irvine.*  
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 Pontesbury: *Fletcher.*  
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 Privy Council: *Hodgson.*  
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 Silchester: *Fox.*  
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*David.*  
 e Baptist: *André, Harts-*

rch: *Brownlow.*  
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*Clark.*

*old.*

(John de): *Hone.*

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*Fletcher, Phillips, see*

aintrec, High Ercall, Lang-

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*For.*

*ykes.*

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*layward.*

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*son.*

*leman.*

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*Felder.*

*Barclay.*

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*lickson.*

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Birmingham, Castle Bromwich,

Leamington, Southam, Warwick.

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Wilton: *Waylen.*

Wiltshire: *Dartnell, Duncan, Waylen, see*

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Yahgan: *Bridges.*

Yorkshire: *Ellis, Glynne, see Beverley,*

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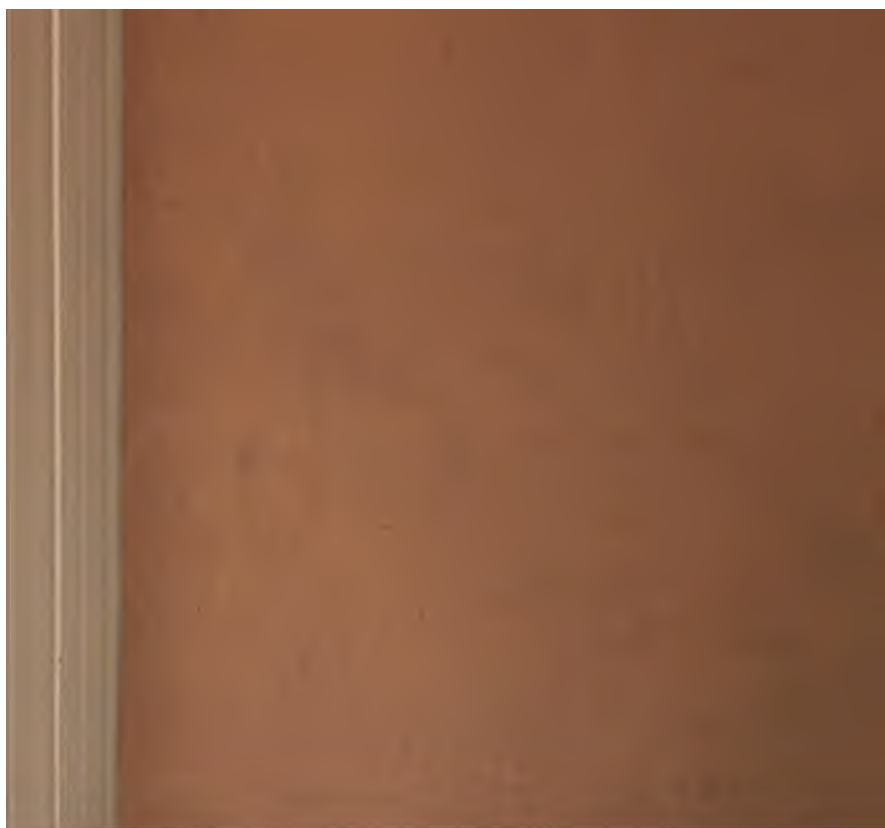
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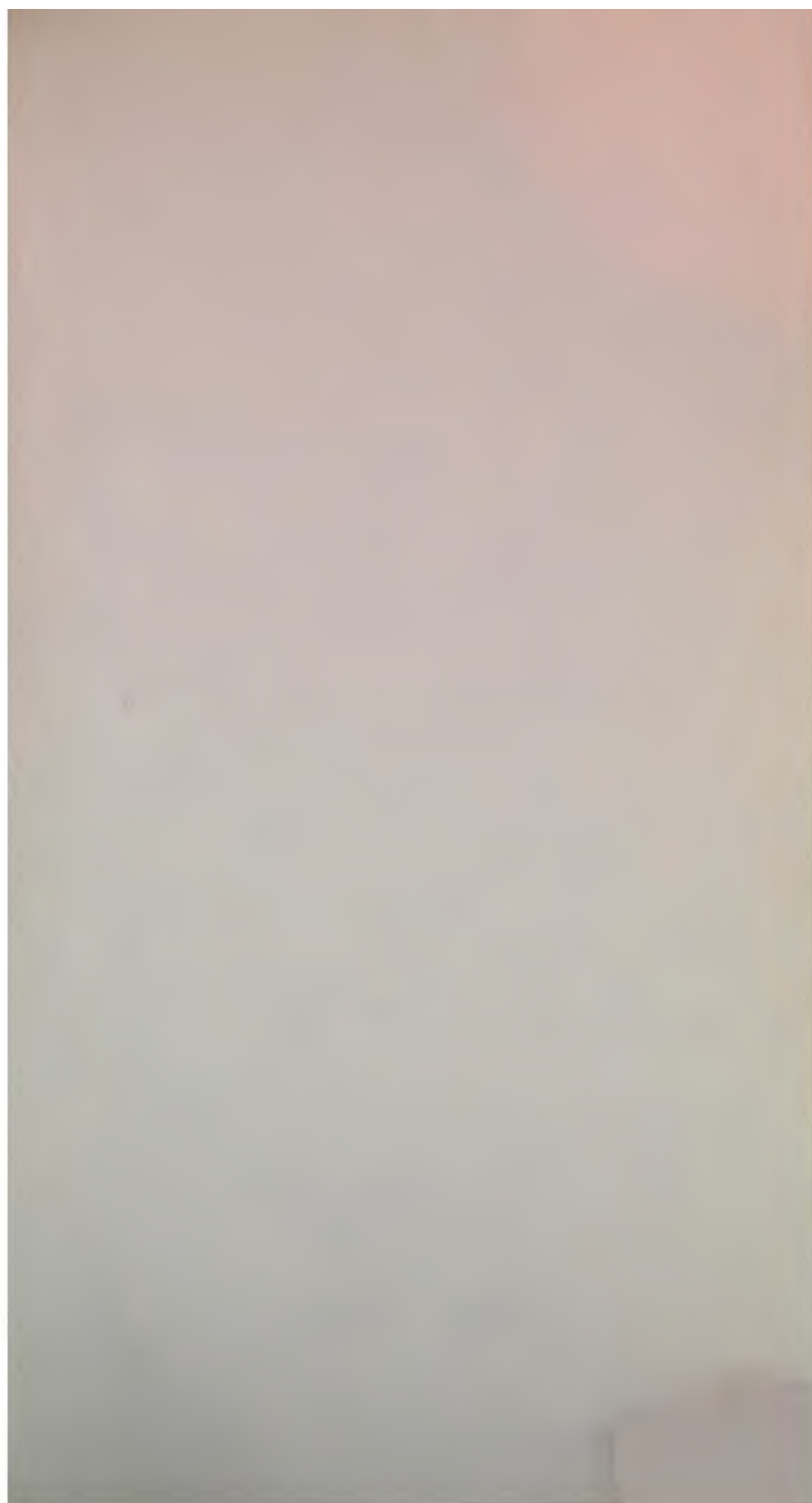
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